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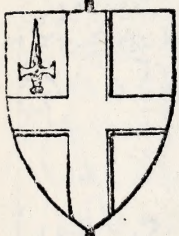
THE GENEALOGIST

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF GENEALOGICAL, ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND HERALDIC RESEARCH.



NEW SERIES.

EDITED BY

WALFORD D. SELBY,

OF H.M. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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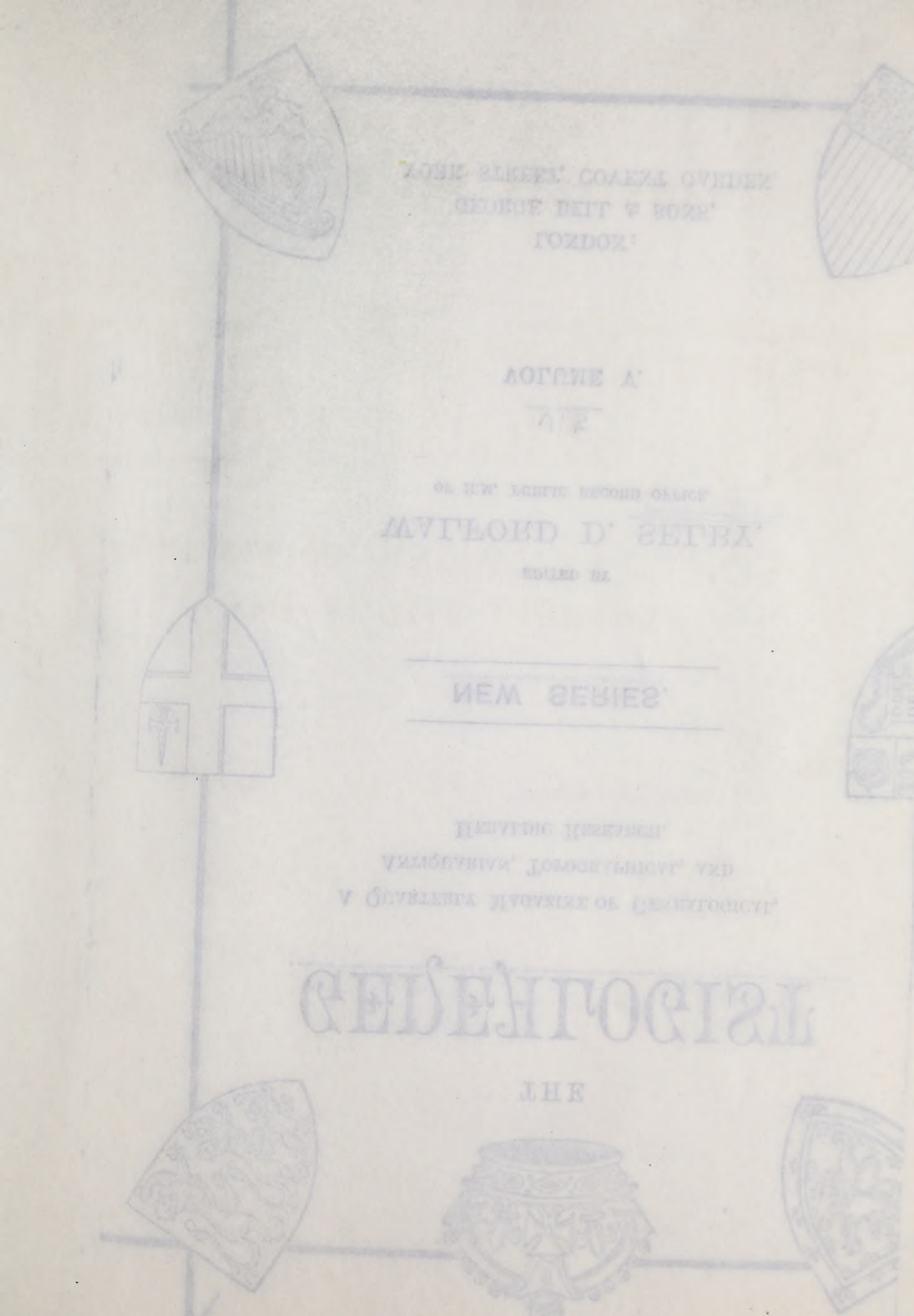

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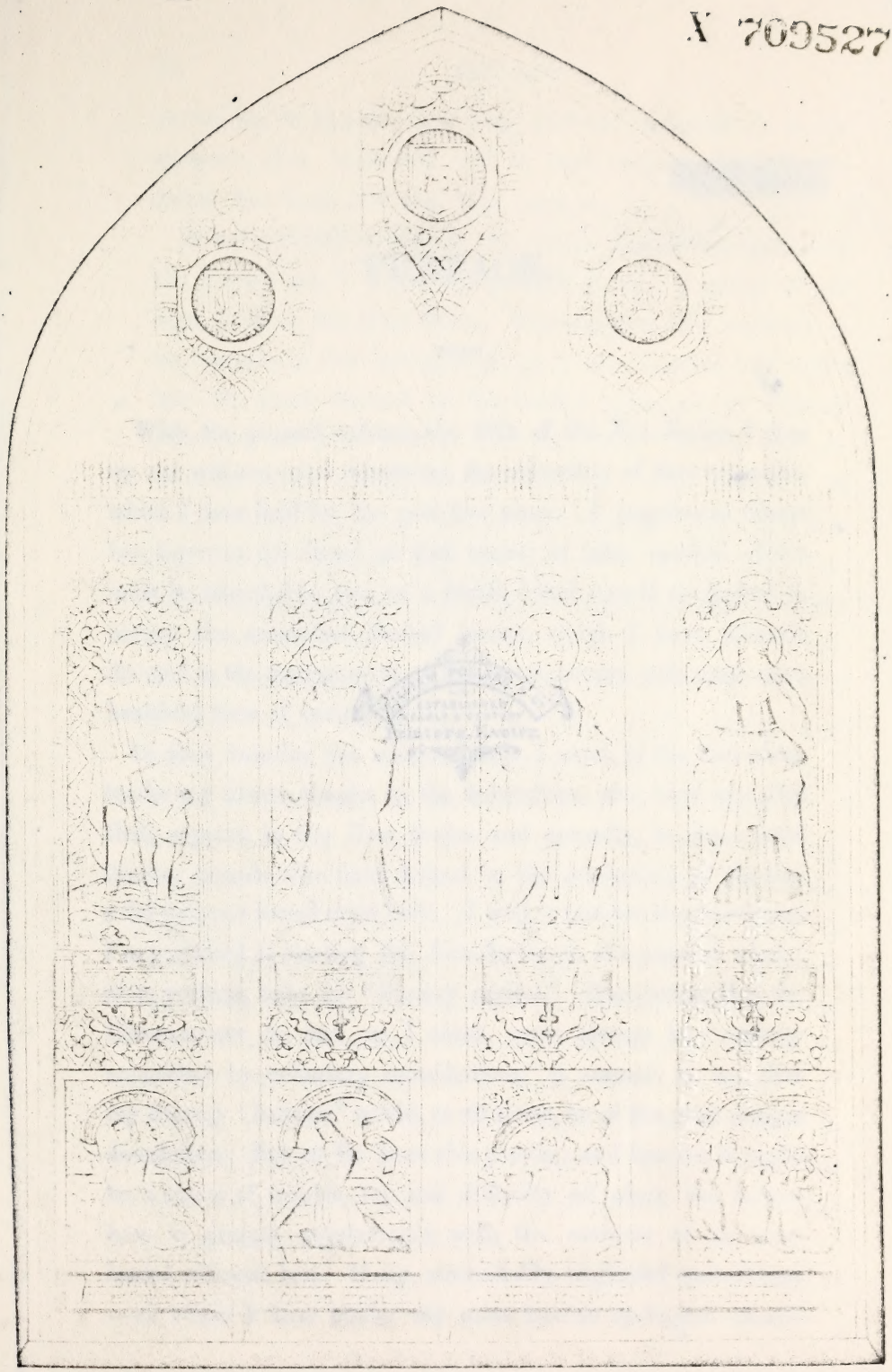

The Burlas or Borlase Window

IN ST. NEOT'S CHURCH, CORNWALL.

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WILLIAM POLLARD & Co.
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PREFACE.

With the present volume, the fifth of the *New Series*, I give up, not without some reluctance, the editorship of this magazine, which I have held for the past five years. A lengthened illness has, however, convinced me that, sooner or later, medical advice must be attended to, and, as a result, I find myself compelled to occupy the somewhat limited leisure, which I have hitherto devoted to the management of the GENEALOGIST, with some more healthful form of relaxation.

In thus vacating the editorial chair I must, in the first place, tender my sincere thanks to the Subscribers who have accorded their support to the *New Series*, and secondly, to those kind literary friends who have helped in the production of the five solid volumes issued since 1883. I well remember the uneasiness I experienced at starting the *New Series* on the score of what I may, perhaps, term my "literary capital." Considering that the GENEALOGIST is, and, as I think, must always be "entirely supported by voluntary contributions," it seemed to me that my literary "balance" would, at all times, be of the most meagre description. But so far from this proving, as I fancied it might be, a source of trouble, my real difficulty all along has been—how to grapple satisfactorily with the contents of an overloaded editorial box. If my, unavoidably, neglected contributors —to whom I here tender my most humble apologies—should

permit me to transfer their long hoarded contributions to my successor, that individual will at least start on his editorial career free from one care that beset me.

In my prefatory remarks to the volume immediately preceding the present one, I seized the occasion to take a survey of the work done in the *New Series*. Glancing over this summary of the contents of the GENEALOGIST up to date, I notice with regret how the great demand on the limited space at my disposal prevented me from finding room for many valuable and interesting papers dealing directly with the Public Records. It is now too late for me to remedy their omission, and I can only hope that my successor may feel inclined to include these contributions in his pages, if the writers should allow their transfer. No one can doubt the value of Mr. Vincent's laborious "Calendarium Genealogicum," and I feel sure that many will be glad to have further papers similar to those on the Scutage and Marshal's Rolls, and the early Chancery Proceedings.

But whatever may be the future course of this magazine, I am confident that as long as the GENEALOGIST numbers among the names of its contributors, such sound antiquaries and diligent students of records and heraldic lore as Dr. Burnett, *Lyon*, Sir Henry Barkly, Mr. Joseph Bain, Mr. T. Bond, of Tyneham, Mr. G. E. Cokayne, *Norroy*, Mr. W. S. Ellis, Mr. A. Scott Gatty, *York Herald*, Mr. James Greenstreet, Dr. Marshall, Mr. W. C. Metcalfe, Mr. W. Rendle, Mr. J. Horace Round, Mr. John A. C. Vincent, the Rev. J. Woodward, Major-General the Hon. G. Wrottesley and the Rev. T. P. Wadley, there need be no fear as to the position it will hold in the estimate of those qualified to form an opinion on the subject.

WALFORD D. SELBY.

BOURNEMOUTH, *April*, 1889.

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The Genealogist.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

SOME REMARKS ON ITS STATE AT AND SINCE THE UNION, 1ST JANUARY 1801 TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING TABLES, VIZ. :—

TABLE I. Peerages[1] existing at the time of the Union (1 Jan. 1801), arranged *according to their precedence*, and continued to the present date (31 Dec. 1887), showing not only the names and the number of each rank existing at those two periods, but also those who *then* held, or *now* hold, an hereditary Peerage in the House of Lords, together with those who at the present date (being 88 in all) are Peers of Ireland *alone*.

TABLE II. Peerages[1] existing at the time of the Union, of which the creation was *anterior* to the accession of George III (the then reigning monarch); arranged (chronologically) *according to the date of the most ancient peerage* enjoyed by the then Peer.

TABLE III. Peerages[1] which at the time of the Union were held, *suo jure*, by Females; arranged *according to their precedence*.

TABLE IV. Peerages[1] extinct since the date of the Union, shewing the extinction of *all* peerages held by *the same* person, of which the patents were *distinct*; arranged chronologically.

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TABLE VI. Peerages[1] *created* since the Union, with the names of the three Peerages on whose extinction they were created in accordance with the Act of the Union; arranged chronologically.

TABLE VII. "Promotions" (*i.e.* Peerages[1] conferred on those who already held a Peerage) made since the Union; arranged chronologically.

TABLE VIII. Peerages[1] which at the time of the Union were united with Peerages of England or of Great Britain; as also Peerages[1] which since that date have become united therewith or with Peerages of the United Kingdom; arranged chronologically in the order of such their Union.

TABLE IX. List of Irish Representative Peers since the Union; arranged chronologically.

TABLE X. List of the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick from the institution of that Order, 5 Feb. 1783.

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Had the Union between the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland been carried out (as was the case in the Union with Scotland), without any *special* power having been retained for creating (or "promoting") any Irish Peerage, such creations (or "promotions") would *ipso facto* have come to an end, when there no longer existed a separate KINGDOM OF IRELAND, to which such future peerages could refer, but only *one* Kingdom, *viz.*, that of the UNITED KINGDOM *of Great Britain and Ireland*. In this way the creation of Peers of GREAT BRITAIN, which by the Irish Union no longer existed as a *separate* kingdom, *did* actually at that date so terminate. *But* for such special (and most undesirable)

[1] All Peerages spoken of in this article are to be considered as Peerages *of the Kingdom of Ireland* unless otherwise specified.

power, the number of Irish Peers without *hereditary* seats in the House of Lords would at this time (1887) have been but 76, in lieu of 88,[1] or, deducting the 28 Representative Peers, 48 in lieu of 60.[1] This result, however, was prevented by the then Monarch (George III) insisting upon retaining the (since the Union) useless and hurtful prerogative of creating Peers of a Kingdom that had ceased separately to exist. The matter ended in a compromise between the King and the Ministry, whereby *special clauses* were introduced in the Act for the Union to enable the Crown *to continue* under certain limitations, *the creation* and "promotion" of *Irish Peerages*; which clauses, being at once obscure in themselves and pernicious in their tendency, have, it is trusted, a fair prospect of being shortly repealed.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October and November 1855, are two articles by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, its accomplished Editor, (relating especially to the then recent creation of the Barony of Fermoy, hereafter alluded to) which articles put the whole matter, as to the power reserved for the creation and "promotion" of Irish Peerages after the Union, in a very clear light. Free use is here made of both these articles and the following is an extract therefrom :—

"The Fourth Article of Union between the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland contains the regulations under which the Peers of Ireland were in future to sit in parliament, and under which the Crown was to 'create peers of that part of the United Kingdom, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof.'

'To make promotions in the peerage thereof'—an expression certainly inappropriate and incongruous when viewed with eyes that have studied in the pages of Dugdale, Cruise, and Nicolas. It looks as if it had emanated from the War Office or the Admiralty, rather than the College of Arms. When a Captain is promoted to a Majority he ceases to be a Captain, when a Major is promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy he ceases to be a Major, and when a Colonel becomes a general officer he is no longer styled Colonel,—though then, and never till then, he may be Colonel of a regiment. But when a Baron is made a Viscount he does not lose his Barony; when an Earl is raised to a Marquessate he is both a Marquess and an Earl; and when a Marquess is elevated to the highest grade of the peerage he still retains all the accumulated dignities that may have descended to him from his ancestors, or that have been previously conferred upon himself.

However, the Act of Union declared—

'That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and *to make promotions in the peerage thereof*, after the Union;'

and upon the authority of those few words, which we have here printed in the italic character, the successive advisers of the Crown during the present century have acted very largely. The so-called 'promotions' in the peerage of Ireland have been made without stint, *mero motu* of the Crown; whilst the 'new creations,' understanding by that expression the elevation of *commoners* to the peerage, have been limited, in pursuance of the stipulations of the same articles of Union, to one new peerage in lieu of every three that became extinct. In order to show the whole law in this matter we here introduce the entire clause which belongs to this subject :

'That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof, after the Union; provided that no new creation of any such peerage shall take place after the Union until three of the peerages of Ireland which shall

---

[1] *i.e.*, the difference caused by the twelve Peers (possessing Peerages of Ireland *alone*) created *since* the Union—viz., the Earl of Norbury, the Viscounts Gort and Guillamore and the Barons Rendlesham, Castlemaine, Decies, Garvagh, Oranmore, Dunsandle, Bellew, Fermoy and Rathdonnel. This is independent of *eight* other creations since the Union, of whom four obtained Peerages in the United Kingdom, while four others have become extinct. See Tables VI, VIII and IX.

have been existing at the time of the Union shall have become extinct; and upon such extinction of three peerages it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one Peer of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and in like manner so often as three peerages of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland shall become extinct, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one other Peer of the said part of the United Kingdom; and if it shall happen that the Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland shall by extinction of peerages or otherwise, be reduced to the number of one hundred, exclusive of all such Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland as shall hold any peerage of Great Britain subsisting at the time of the Union, or of the United Kingdom created since the Union, by which such Peers shall be entitled to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one Peer of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland as often as any one of such one hundred peerages shall fail by extinction, or as often as any one Peer of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland shall become entitled by descent or creation to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom; it being the true intent and meaning of this article that at all times after the Union it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to keep up the peerage of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland to the number of one hundred, over and above the number of any such Peers as shall be entitled by descent or creation to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom.'

The next clause enacts that peerages in abeyance shall be deemed existing peerages and that no peerage shall be deemed extinct but on default of claim for a year after the death of the late possessor—the claim to be made in such form and manner as the House of Lords from time to time may prescribe. If after that, or a longer period, a claim be made and allowed, and a new creation shall have taken place in the interval, it is enacted that no new right of creation shall accrue to the Crown on the next extinction of a peerage."

I. "PEERAGE." With respect to what the framers of the Union Act meant by the term "*Peerages of Ireland existing at the time of the Union*" (no explanation being vouchsafed in the Act itself,) there are at least four different ways of explaining it. (1). The most reasonable interpretation seems to be that which (excepting in the Fermoy case, hereafter alluded to) has been adopted—viz., that *all* Peerages held by one and the same person at the time of the Union should be held as but *one* Peerage. (2). It may be held to mean that all Peerages so held, of which the *remainders* were *different*, should be reckoned as *distinct* Peerages. (3). That all Peerages so held, which were conferred by *different patents* (or other modes of creation) should be reckoned as *distinct* Peerages. (4). It *may* be held (though it hardly could be sustained) that any number of Peerage titles, if of different grade, should, though conferred in the *same* patent, be reckoned as *distinct* Peerages.—Take, for example, the case of the extinction of the Peerage of Clermont, which was as follows: At the time of the Union, William Henry Fortescue was possessed of the Earldom of Clermont (1777) of the Viscountcy and Barony of Clermont, conferred together (1776) with a special remainder, and also of a more ancient (1770) Barony of Clermont. According to the first way of interpreting the Act, he possessed but *one* Peerage; according to the second way (the remainder of the Viscountcy &c., being distinct from that of the Earldom) he possessed *two* Peerages; according to the third way (having three Peerages with distinct patents) he possessed *three* Peerages; while, according to the fourth way (having one Earldom, one Viscountcy and two distinct Baronies) he possessed *four* Peerages. When he died without male issue, in 1806, the Earldom and the older Barony (1770) became extinct, but the Viscountcy and Barony (1776)

continued. Accordingly such extinction was not acted upon, as to the creation of a new Peer, according to the first (and most rational) interpretation of what was meant by the Union Act, as applied to such cases. The *reverse*, however, of this interpretation was sought to be established by the extinctions used for the creation of the Barony of Fermoy, which was endeavoured to be effected as follows:

II. THE FERMOY CASE. In 1855, Edmund Burke Roche, of Trabolgan, co. Cork, M.P. for that county, was gazetted as having been raised to the Irish Peerage under the title of Baron Fermoy; the three extinctions made use of for that creation (under the special clause in the Union Act) being (1) Tyrconnel, (2) Melbourne (to which two there could be no objection) and (3) Mountrath. Now the Earldom of Mountrath had become extinct as far back as 1802, the Barony of Castle Coote, which was held by the *same* person at the time of the Union, remaining. The extinction of this Earldom was the first of a similar nature that had occurred since the Union, and was evidently made use of here as the forerunner for the introduction of a similar use to be made of the many subsequent ones. (See Table iv.) Accordingly, on the 24th July 1855, the Earl of Derby brought the matter before the House of Lords in a memorable speech commencing with the words "An Irishman, of the name of Roche, &c." Earl Granville, on behalf of the Government, undertook "not to advise Her Majesty to make use of any further exercise of her Prerogative in this way before the meeting of the next Session of Parliament." Lord Fermoy's claim to vote (at the election of Irish Representative Peers) in right of his (informal) creation was then referred to the Judges thus, *viz.*, "Was the extinction of the Earldom of Mountrath an extinction of a Peerage of Ireland according to the true construction of the Act of Union?" Decision was given on 19 May 1856, two (*viz.*, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Bramwell) out of the ten Judges holding that it *was*, while the remaining eight (*viz.*, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justices Coleridge, Cresswell, Erle, Wightman, Williams, and Crowder) held it was *not*; the Chief Baron backing up his opinion with the remark that such was "the exposition which the statute has received in the construction put upon it by a practise of half a century." Accordingly, a year (as required by the Union Act) having elapsed since the extinction (12 Feb. 1855) of the Viscountcy of O'Neill, *that* Peerage was substituted for the Earldom of Mountrath, and my Lord Fermoy received another patent of Peerage, dated 10 Sep. 1856, founded on the extinctions of (1) Tyrconnel (2) Melbourne and (3) O'Neill. The slipshod language of the Act of Union and the constant confusion therein of the words "Peers" and "Peerage" was severely commented on by several of the Judges. It is curious that the only instances (but three in all) in which the right of the Crown to confer a Peerage has been questioned, have arisen out of the construction to be put on the respective Acts of Union (Scotland and Ireland) *viz.*, as to Scotland in the cases of the Dukedom of Brandon (1711) and the Dukedom of Dover (1719) and, as to Ireland, in the case (1855) of the Barony of Fermoy. The right of the Crown to create Peerages, in the kingdom over which it reigns, to an *unlimited* extent, being so clear, it seems extraordinary that at the time of the Irish Union any value should have been attached

by the then King for the passing of a clause to enable it to create, to a *limited* extent, the anomalous dignity of a separate Peerage for a kingdom which, like Ireland after the Union, had no separate existence.[1]

III. "PROMOTIONS." With regard to the words "to make PROMOTIONS in the Peerage thereof" it seems very doubtful whether the proviso, that "no new creation" should take place until there were three extinctions, does not apply to this power of "promotion" *i.e.*, the raising (by creation) an existing *Peer* to a higher grade in the Peerage (which is of course the meaning, though an incorrect one, of the word "*promotion*") as well as to the raising a *Commoner* to the Peerage. Both can only be accomplished by the *creation* of a new Irish Peerage, and, in point of fact, each one of all the "promotions" that have been made has accordingly been effected by a *bonâ fide* patent of a *new* Irish Peerage, such patent resembling, in all respects, the one used for the creation of a Commoner, and such Peerage in no way interfering with the Irish title held previously by the grantee; *e.g.*, when in 1822 the then Viscount Monck was *cr.* (by promotion) Earl of Rathdown (which Earldom became extinct at his death, 1848), he still retained his former Peerage, which still (1887) exists. How then can the Viscountcy of Monck (which still exists in its *former* state) be said to have been "promoted"? The effect of "promotion" is to create a new Irish *Peerage*, though not a new Irish *Peer*. The illegality of "*promotions*," excepting under the special powers enabling the Crown to make "*creations*," was apparently held by the Law Advisers of the Crown during the long period from 1831 to 1868 when none were made. But in 1868, the legal world was somewhat startled—not at the Marquess of

[1] The power of the Crown as to the creation of any dignity is absolute. It is not however *retrospective:* the Crown cannot, for instance, create a *separate* Peerage of the kingdom of England, of Scotland, or of Great Britain, inasmuch as none of those kingdoms now *separately* exist (any more than the kingdom of Mercia) but are absorbed in that of the "United Kingdom." So, but for the special clause in the Union Act, would it have been as to the Peerage of Ireland.

Although as to the creation of Peers, the Crown cannot do what is impossible (*i.e.* cannot, save in this instance, owing to the anomalous clause in an Act of Parliament so enabling it, create a separate Peerage for a kingdom that has no separate existence) it can confer Peerages in any manner of ways and with any manner of limitations, *e.g.* for life, or, probably, even for a less estate, or *(per contra)* with any imaginable remainder. The right to a *seat in the House of Lords* is, however, another matter, and, unless there is a remainder in favour of some line of heirs, such right is not conceded by that house. Such was the case of Sir James Parke, created 16 Jan. 1856, Baron Wensleydale, *for life*, who was excluded from the House of Lords till his Peerage was *re*granted him with the usual limitation. It appears also that the Peerage in which a Peer has once sat cannot (by the rules of that House) be taken from him, as was held in the case of the Barony of Buckhurst in which the present Earl Delawarr sat for many years in the House of Lords, and of which he was held *not* to be divested, notwithstanding that it ought (according to a wonderful but somewhat unintelligible shifting clause contained in the patent of its creation) to have devolved, when its owner became Earl Delawarr, on *somebody* else.

Many peers, however, have sat in the House of Lords in right of a Peerage of which the remainder has not been to the heir male of their body *e.g.* the Duke of Somerset in 1547, the Earl Vane in 1823 (the remainder being in both cases primarily, to their second son), the Viscount Campden in 1628, the Earl of Feversham in 1676 (their Peerages being for life only with rem. to their respective sons in law), &c. There is also the case of Lord Hyde, whose Peerage (1756) was with rem. to his issue male by his then wife, with rem. to such wife and the heirs male of *her* body.

Abercorn receiving *a* Dukedom (for that reward his services had doubtless well merited) but that such Dukedom should be one in the Kingdom of Ireland, effected (in a way always of *doubtful* legality and *at that time* almost *obsolete*) by "promotion" of his Irish Viscountcy of Strabane.

It is to be observed that the number of "promotions" made since the Union is 29, of which but two have been made since 1825—viz., the Earldom of Ranfurly, by William IV, in 1831, and the Dukedom of Abercorn, in 1868, as abovementioned. The principle on which "promotions" have been conducted has been that as far as the remainder of the newly-created Peerage went, it should follow, and in no case exceed, the remainder of the (old) Peerage "promoted." Thus, when in 1827, John (Toler), Baron Norbury, was created Earl of Norbury, with a *special* remainder (*i.e.*, one to his second son) it was very properly considered a new creation and not a "promotion," the remainder of the new Peerage, though *within* the limits of the Barony of Norbury, not being identical therewith. On his death, in July 1831, his dignities branched out into two separate Irish Peerages enjoyed by (his two sons) two distinct persons, though it so happened that the next year, by the death of the elder of his sons, who was unmarried, they coalesced.

IV. New Creations. Bad as was the expedient of creating *one* Irish Peerage for every *three* extinctions,[1] even this gradual reduction would in the course of time have perceptibly diminished, or even actually extinguished this (after the Union) anomalous order; but worse remained behind, for the Act goes on to declare that, when the number of Irish Peers was reduced to 100 "exclusive of all such Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland as shall hold any Peerage of Great Britain subsisting at the time of the Union, or of the United Kingdom created since the Union, by which such Peers shall be entitled to an Hereditary Seat in the House of Lords," it shall be lawful to create one "*Peer*," "as often as any one of such 100 *Peerages* shall fail by extinction," or as often as any "*Peer*" acquires an Hereditary Seat in the House of Lords by creation or inheritance; so as to ensure [what certainly is a most undesirable object] the keeping up the number of Irish Peers, *not* entitled to such Hereditary Seat, to 100. It is difficult to arrive at the precise meaning of this clause, as according to the first part all Irish Peers who possess *English* Peerages (as distinct from Peerages of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom) such as the Earls of Waterford and Desmond, the Viscounts Grandison, Lumley, &c. (who, in England, are Earls of Shrewsbury, Denbigh, Jersey, Scarbrough, &c.), would be *included* in the 100, while, according to the latter part of the clause (inasmuch as they have Hereditary Seats in the House of Lords) they would be *excluded*.

Some few years ago, the number of Irish Peers, who possessed no Peerage either in *England*, Great Britain, or Ireland, was reduced to 100, reckoning among such some few (about whose *right* to the Peerage there can be but little doubt) who have not established their claim to the

[1] Such extinctions were confined to those of Peerages *existing* at the time of the Union, so that the extinction of a Peerage like that of Fitzgerald and Vesey (created *after* the Union) which happened in 1860 did not reckon among them. There was also no account taken of any merger of which, since the Union, there have been several.—See Table V.

Peerage, *e.g.*, "Valentia," "Sherard," &c. The number of such Peers in 1887 is but 88, no new creations having been made since 1868.

V. The Gradual Absorption of Scotch and Irish Peers. It is much to be hoped that the special powers of creating Irish Peerages as given by the Union Act will be altogether repealed, and the Peerage left (as that of Scotland) to the effect of time, when the anomaly of its *separate* existence will gradually become less marked, until by extinction or absorption it altogether ceases. In 1875, Lord Inchiquin (who was not only *a* Representative Peer of Ireland, but *the* representative of one of the most illustrious houses of that Kingdom—that of O'Brien, Earls, Marquesses, and sometime Princes and Kings of Thomond)—took the matter in hand. Having obtained from the Crown a reply to an Address from Parliament, in which the Sovereign declared "that the Powers reserved by the Act of Union of making creations and promotions in the Peerage of Ireland" should not stand in the way of Parliament considering the subject, his Lordship brought forward an Act for the approval of the next Session, entitled "The Irish Peerage Act, 1876," repealing so much of the Acts "for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland as authorises Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to create[2] Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland." The original scheme contained other clauses, *e.g.*, to increase the number of Representative Peers in Ireland (the Irish Bishops having been deprived of their seats in the House of Lords), &c., but the above was all that passed the House of Lords, who sent it down as early as the 9th May to the House of Commons. Here, unfortunately, it was not proceeded with till very late in the Session, and consequently (in the hurry and turmoil of the last days thereof) failed to become law; the House having been "counted out" during its last reading, owing to an Irishman and "Home Ruler," Sir John McKenna, M.P. for Youghal, having moved "to report progress." A measure, however, such as this, is absolutely necessary, as the *foundation* of any reform to be made in the present anomalous state of the Irish Peerage, inasmuch as it stops the *perpetuation* of the abuse. It would, however, be more desirable that any bill brought forward on the subject should deal with the Peerage of Scotland, as well as with that of Ireland, and should be of such a nature as would deal with the whole matter of all Peerages not possessing Hereditary Seats in the House of Lords, and, once for all, settle it finally.

Some such enactments as the following would *gradually* and without causing at any one time any perceptible increase in the House of Lords absorb the anomalous body of Peers excluded from the chief privilege of the Peerage :—

1. "That no creations be made of Irish Peers, under the enabling clauses of the Act of Union."
2. "That every person *hereafter* elected a Representative Peer for Scotland should (as in the case of Ireland) retain his seat for life."

[2] This would doubtless include the "*promotions*" therein authorized—they being (as before was observed) *actual creations of new Peerages*, though conferred only on those who already possess a Peerage of the same Kingdom.

3. "That to every Peerage of Scotland or Ireland, in which any person *(hereafter* elected a Representative Peer) shall have taken his seat, there shall be attached an *hereditary* seat in the House of Lords; the rank and precedence of such Peerage in such House, as elsewhere, continuing the same as heretofore, under the respective Acts of Union."

The effect of this would be that, on the death of any (future elected) Representative Peer, his successor would succeed to a Peerage entitling him to a (hereditary) seat in the House of Lords, while there would be, by such death, a vacancy among the Representative Peers, which vacancy, when filled up, would cause an increase of *one* to such House; this increase would, however, come to an end when the number of persons capable of being elected Representative Peers was in Scotland under 16, and in Ireland under 28. Such increase (allowing for future extinctions and for future creations of Scotch or Irish Peers to a Peerage of the United Kingdom) would, probably, in all not exceed 50 persons, and would take some 50 years or more to accomplish.

In the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland there is yet another anomaly, which (though by no means of equal moment to the above) might as well be remedied. It is this—a great many of these Peers, known (and *ranked*) in the House of Lords (and there only) under the title of some obscure Barony (such as Lord Saltersford, Lord Fisherwick, and Lord Sundridge), are elsewhere known as an earl, a marquess, and even a duke, and actually enjoy such higher precedence. This anomaly, which the above proposed enactments would in a great measure remedy, could be *entirely* got rid of in the same gradual manner, if, in the same Act, it were enacted—

"That at any time hereafter when the number of persons capable of being elected representative Peers shall in Scotland be under 16, or in Ireland under 28, it shall be lawful to elect a representative Peer from among such Peers of each such respective kingdom as may possess a Peerage in England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom (in addition to their Scotch or Irish Peerage), exclusive, however, of any Peer who, *under this Act*, has inherited an hereditary seat in the House of Lords."

Thus, the Marquess of Sligo, if so elected, would sit in the House, as would his successors, according to the precedence of the Irish Marquessate of Sligo, and not (as at present) according to that of the Barony of Monteagle in the United Kingdom.

G. E. C.

APPENDIX.

Note.—In these tables the abbreviations "*cr.*," "*ex.*," "*merg.*," and "*pr.*," are used respectively for "*created*," "*extinct*," "*merged*," and "*promoted*." The letters "E.," "G.B.," and "U.K.," stand respectively for "ENGLAND," "GREAT BRITAIN," and the "UNITED KINGDOM."

TABLE I.

PEERAGES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF THE UNION (1 JANUARY 1801),

arranged *according to their precedence*, and continued to the present date (31 Dec. 1887) shewing not only the names and the number of each rank existing at those two periods, but also those who *then* held or *now* hold an Hereditary *Peerage in the House of Lords* (such Peerages being marked with an asterisk* in the columns headed "In 1801" and "In 1887" respectively) together with those who at the present date (being eighty-eight in all) are *Peers of Ireland alone*, such last-named Peerages being numbered severally in the column headed "A."

Mem.—(1) In this table all Peerages held by the *same* person at the time of the Union are reckoned but as one Peerage, *viz.*, that of the highest grade, the number, so reckoned, then existing being 239.

(2) The names of Peerages which, since the Union, have become *extinct*, or have become *merged* in, or been "*promoted*" to Peerages of higher grade still in existence, are printed *in italics*.

(3) The Barony of Dunboyne, was not acknowledged at the time of the Union, but has, since that date, been established. The Earldom of Mornington, the Viscountcies of Mountgarret, Valentia and of Massereene, and the Baronies of Inchiquin of Farnham, and of Cremorne, now existing as separate Peerages, were, at the time of the Union *merged* in Peerages of a higher grade. The Viscountcies of Clermont, and of O'Neill, and the Baronies of Brandon and of Castlecoote were, also, then so *merged*, but, though they subsequently emerged, are now (1887) *extinct*.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*DUKES.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
Geo. III.	1766	Leinster	Fitz-Gerald	*1	*1	
		[By "Promotion" since the Union]				
Victoria	1868	Abercorn (see Viscountcy of Strabane, *cr.* 1701)	Hamilton	...	*2	
		Total number of DUKES ...		1	2	...

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*MARQUESSES.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
Geo. III.	1789	Waterford	Beresford	*1	*1	
„	„	Downshire	Hill	*2	*2	
„	1791	Donegal	Chichester	*3	*3	
„	„	Drogheda	Moore	4	*4	
„	1799	*Wellesley; ex.* 1842, the Earldom of Mornington, *cr.* 1760, remaining	Wellesley	*5	*ex.*	
„	1800	*Thomond; ex.* 1855, the Barony of Inchiquin, *cr.* 1543, remaining.	O'Brien	6	*ex.*	
„	„	Headfort	Taylour	7	*5	
„	„	Sligo	Browne	8	*6	
„	„	Ely	Loftus	9	*7	

APPENDIX

Note.—In these tables the abbreviations "cr.," "cr.," "succ.," and "pr." are used respectively for "created," "creation," "succeeded," and "precedence." The letters "s. p.," "s.p.m.," and "s.v.p." stand respectively for "SINE PROLE," "SINE PROLE MASCULO," and the "CASTRO DOLORES."

TABLE I.

PEERAGES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF THE UNION (1 JANUARY 1801).

arranged according to their precedence and continued to the present date (31 Dec. 1887) showing not only the names and the number of each rank existing at these two periods, but also those who died or were told on Dignity Abeyance or the Name of Lords (such Peerages being marked with an asterisk) in the columns headed "In 1801" and "In 1887" respectively; together with those who at the present date (being eighty-eight in all) are Peers of Parliament, such last-named Peerages being numbered consecutively in the column headed "A."

Note.—(1) In this table all Peerages held by the same person at the time of the Union are reckoned but as one Peerage, viz., that of the highest grade, the number, so reckoned, thus existing being 219.

(2) The names of Peerages which, since the Union, have become extinct, or have become merged in or been "promoted" to Peerages of higher grade still in existence, are printed in italics.

(3) The Barony of Dunboyne, was not acknowledged at the time of the Union, but has since been established.—The Dignities of Mountgarret, the Viscounties of Montgarret, Valentia and of Baltinglass, and the Baronies of Lexington of Farnham, and of Cremorne, now existing as separate Peerages, were at the time of the Union merged in Peerages of a higher grade. The Viscounties of Clermont, and of O'Neill, and the Baronies of Rossmore and of Castlemaine were also then so merged, but, though they subsequently emerged, are now (1887) extinct.

By rules ex.	Date.	Name of Peer.	Surname.	In 1801.	In 1887.	A.
Geo. III.	1760	Leinster	Fitz-Gerald	*1	*1	
Victoria	1862	Abercorn (see Viscounty of Strabane, cr. 1701)	Hamilton	...	*2	
		Total number of Peers		1	2	...

By rules ex.	Date.	MARQUESSES.	Surname.	In 1801.	In 1887.	A.
Geo. III.	1789	Waterford	Beresford	*1	*1	
"	"	Downshire	Hill	*2	*2	
"	1791	Donegal	Chichester	*3	*3	
"	"	Drogheda	Moore	4	*4	
"	1799	Ely (cr. 1712, the Earldom of Wycombe, cr. 1760 remaining	Wyndham	*5	66	
"	1800	Thomond, cr. 1800, the Barony of O'Brien, Inchiquin, cr. 1543, remaining	O'Brien	6	67	
"	"	Headfort	Taylour	7	*3	
"	"	Sligo	Browne	8	*3	
"	"	Ely	Loftus	9	*7	

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*MARQUESSES.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	"*A.*"
		[By "Promotion" since the Union]				
Geo. III.	1816	*Ormonde; ex.* 1820 (see Earldoms of Ossory and Ormonde, *cr.* 1528 and 1541)	Butler	...	*ex.*	
„	1816	Londonderry (see Earldom of Londonderry, *cr.* 1796)	Stewart	...	*8	
„	„	Conyngham (see Earldom of Conyngham, *cr.* 1797)	Conyngham	...	*9	
Geo. IV.	1822	*Westmeath; ex.* 1871 (see Earldom of Westmeath, *cr.* 1621)	Nugent	...	*ex.*	
„	1825	Ormonde (see Earldoms of Ossory and Ormonde, *cr.* 1528 and 1541)	Butler	...	*10	
„	„	Clanricarde (see Earldom of Clanricarde, *cr.* 1543)	de Burgh	...	*11	
		Total number of MARQUESSES...		9	11	...

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*EARLS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887*	"*A.*"
Hen. VI.	1447	Waterford (Earls of Shrewsbury [E.] having been so *cr.* in 1442)	Talbot	*1	*1	
Hen. VIII	1528 and 1541	*Ossory and Ormonde; pr.* 1816 to the *Marquessate of Ormonde* which became *ex.* 1820 „ (again) *pr.* 1825 to the Marquessate of Ormonde	Butler	2	*pr.*	
„	1543	*Clanricarde; pr.* 1825 to the Marquessate of Clanricarde	de Burgh	3	*pr.*	
James I.	1620	Cork	Boyle	*4	*2	
„	1621	Westmeath; *pr.* 1822 to the *Marquessate of Westmeath* which became *ex.* 1871	Nugent	5	3	1
„	1622	*Roscommon; ex.* 1850	Dillon	6	*ex.*	
„	„	Desmond (Earls of Denbigh [E.] since 1675)	Feilding	*7	*4	
Chas. I.	1627	Meath	Brabazon	8	*5	
„	1628	*Barrymore; ex.* 1823	Barry	9	*ex.*	
„	„	Fingall	Plunkett	10	*6	
„	1647	Cavan	Lambart	11	7	2
Chas. II.	1660	*Mountrath; ex.* 1802, the Barony of Castlecoote, *cr.* with a spec. rem. in 1800 (which also became *ex.* In 1827) remaining	Coote	12	*ex.*	
„	1684	Granard	Forbes	13	*8	
Will. III.	1691	*Athlone; ex.* 1844	de Ginkell	14	*ex.*	
Geo. I.	1716	Fitzwilliam (Earls Fitzwilliam [G. B.] 1846)	Fitzwilliam	*15	*9	
„	1722	Kerry (in 1818 this title became united with the [Irish] Earldom of Shelburne [*cr.* 1753] as also with the Marquessate of Lansdowne in Great Britain)	Fitz-Maurice	16	*10	
„	1725	Darnley	Bligh	*17	*11	
Geo. II.	1733	Egmont	Perceval	*18	*12	
„	1739	Bessborough	Ponsonby	*19	*13	
„	1748	Carrick	Butler	20	14	3

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*EARLS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	"*A.*"
Geo. II.	1751	*Upper Ossory ; ex.* 1818	Fitz-Patrick	*21	*ex.*	
,,	1753	*Shelburne ; merg.* 1818 in the Earldom of Kerry (Marquesses of Lansdowne [G.B.] 1784)	Fitz-Maurice — Petty	*22	*merg.*	
,,	1756	Shannon	Boyle	*23	*15	
,,	,,	*Massereene ; ex.* 1816 ; the Viscountcy of Massereene, *cr.* 1660, remaining	Skeffington	24	*ex.*	
,,	,,	Lanesborough	Butler	25	16	4
,,	,,	*Belvidere ; ex.* 1814	Rochfort	26	*ex.*	
,,	1759	Fife	Duff	27	*17	
,,	1760	**Mornington.** In 1801, this title was *merg.* in the Marquessate of Wellesley, *cr.* 1799 and *ex.* 1842. It then passed to the 1st Baron Maryborough, [U.K.] and so to his son, the 2nd Lord, on whose death in 1863, it passed to the 2nd Duke of Wellington, [U.K.]	Wellesley	*merg.*	*18	
,,	,,	*Ludlow ; ex.* 1842	Ludlow	28	*ex.*	
Geo. III.	1761	*Tyrconnel ; ex.* 1853	Carpenter	29	*ex.*	
,,	,,	*Moira* (afterwards, 1816 to 1868, *Marquesses of Hastings*, [U.K.]), *ex.* 1868	Rawdon, *afterwards* Rawdon-Hastings	*30	*ex.*	
,,	1762	Arran	Gore	31	*19	
,,	,,	Courtown	Stopford	*32	*20	
,,	1763	Milltown	Leeson	33	21	5
,,	,,	Charlemont	Caulfeild	34	*22	
,,	1764	*Connaught (Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh* [G.B.] in the same patent) ; *ex.* 1834	H.R.H. Prince William-Henry	*35	*ex.*	
,,	1766	Mexborough	Savile	36	23	6
,,	,,	Winterton	Turnour	37	24	7
,,	1767	Howth	St. Lawrence	38	*25	
,,	1768	Kingston	King	39	26	8
,,	1771	Sefton	Molyneux	40	*27	
,,	,,	Roden	Jocelyn	41	*28	
,,	1772	*Ross*[1] ; *ex.* 1802	Gore	42	*ex.*	
,,	1776	Lisburne	Vaughan	43	29	9
,,	,,	Clanwilliam	Meade	44	*30	
,,	,,	Nugent (Marquesses of Buckingham [G.B.], 1784 ; afterwards [1822], Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos [U.K.])	Nugent *afterwards* Grenville	*45	*31	
,,	,,	*Glandore ; ex.* 1815, the Barony of Brandon *cr.* 1758 (which also became *ex.* in 1832) remaining	Crosbie	46	*ex.*	
,,	1777	*Aldborough ; ex.* 1875	Stratford	47	*ex.*	
,,	,,	*Clermont ; ex.* 1806, the Viscountcy of Clermont *cr.* 1776 (which also became *ex.* in 1829) remaining	Fortescue	48	*ex.*	
,,	1781	Monntcashell	Moore	49	32	10

[1] This must not be confounded with the Earldom of Rosse, conferred in 1806, "by *promotion*" on (Parsons), Baron (and Viscount) Oxmantown.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*EARLS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	*"A."*
Geo. III.	1784	*Ulster* (*Duke of York and Albany* [G.B.] in the same patent) *ex.* 1827	H.R.H. Prince Frederick	*50	*ex.*	
„	1785	Antrim, the then Earl of Antrim being so *cr.* with a spec. rem. [In 1801 this peerage was held by a female]	McDonnel	51	33	11
„	„	Longford	Pakenham	52	*34	
„	„	Portarlington	Dawson	53	35	12
„	„	*Farnham; ex.* 1822, the Barony of Farnham, *cr.* 1756, remaining	Maxwell	54	*ex.*	
„	„	*Carhampton; ex.* 1829	Luttrell	55	*ex.*	
„	„	Mayo	Bourke	56	36	13
„	1789	*Munster* (*cr. Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's* [G.B.] in the same patent) *merg.* in the Crown, 1830	H.R.H. Prince William-Henry	*57	*ex.*	
„	„	Annesley	Annesley	58	37	14
„	„	Enniskillen	Cole	59	*38	
„	„	Erne	Creighton	60	*39	
„	„	Carysfort	Proby	61	*40	
„	1793	*Kilkenny*; *ex.* 1846, the Viscountcy of Mountgarret, *cr.* 1550, remaining	Butler	62	*ex.*	
„	„	*Mountnorris: ex.* 1844, the Viscountcy of Valentia, *cr.* 1621, remaining	Annesley	63	*ex.*	
„	„	Desart	Cuffe	64	41	15
„	„	Wicklow [In 1801, this peerage was held by a female]	Howard	65	42	16
„	„	Clonmell	Scott	66	43	17
„	„	*Macartney; ex.* 1806	Macartney	*67	*ex.*	
„	1795	*Clare; ex.* 1864	Fitz Gibbon	*68	*ex.*	
„	„	Leitrim	Clements	69	*44	
„	„	Lucan	Bingham	70	45	18
„	1796	*Londonderry; pr.* 1816, to the Marquessate of Londonderry	Stewart	71	*pr.*	
„	1797	Belmore	Corry	72	46	19
„	„	*Conyngham; pr.* 1816, to the Marquessate of Conyngham	Conyngham	73	*pr.*	
„	„	*Llandaff; ex.* 1833	Mathew	74	*ex.*	
„	1799	*Dublin* (*Duke of Kent and Edinburgh* [G.B.] in the same patent); *ex.* 1820	H.R.H. Prince Edward	*75	*ex.*	
„	„	Armagh (Duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale [G.B.] in the same patent). The grantee became King of Hanover, 20 June, 1837[1]	H.R.H. Prince Ernest-Augustus	*76	*47	
„	1800	*O'Neill; ex.* 1841, the Viscountcy of O'Neill, *cr.* 1795 (which also became *ex.* in 1855), remaining	O'Neill	77	*ex.*	

[1] The two younger sons of George III received titles taken *from* Ireland, but their respective Peerages being created *after* the Union were not Irish Peerages but Peerages of the U.K. The Barony of *Arklow* was conferred with the Dukedom of Sussex, and the Earldom of *Tipperary* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, both on 27 Nov. 1801.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*EARLS.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
Geo. III.	1800	Bandon	Bernard	78	48	20
,,	,,	Castle Stewart	Stewart	79	49	21
,,	,,	Donoughmore	Hely-Hutchinson	80	*50	
,,	,,	Caledon	Alexander	81	51	22
,,	,,	Kenmare[1]	Browne	82	*52	
		[By "Promotion" since the Union.]				
,,	1803	Limerick (see Viscountcy of Limerick, *cr.* 1800)	Pery	...	*53	
,,	,,	Clancarty (see Viscountcy of Dunlo, *cr.* 1800)	Trench	...	*54	
,,	1806	Gosford (see Viscountcy of Gosford, *cr.* 1785)	Acheson	...	*55	
,,	,,	*Blessington; ex.* 1829 (see Viscountcy of Mountjoy, *cr.* 1795, *ex.* 1829)	Gardiner	...	*ex.*	
,,	,,	Rosse (see Barony of Oxmantown, *cr.* 1792)	Parsons	...	56	23
,,	,,	Normanton (see Viscountcy of Somerton, *cr.* 1800)	Agar	...	*57	
	,,	*Charleville; ex.* 1875 (see Viscountcy of Charleville, *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1875)	Bury	...	*ex.*	
,,	1816	Bantry (see Viscountcy of Bantry, *cr.* 1800	White	...	58	24
,,	,,	*Glengall; ex.* 1858 (see Barony of Cahir, *cr.* 1585; *ex.* 1858)	Butler	...	*ex.*	
,,	,,	Sheffield (see Barony of Sheffield, *cr.* 1781)	Holroyd	...	*59	
Geo. IV.	1822	Kilmorey (see Viscountcy of Kilmorey, *cr.* 1625)	Needham	...	60	25
,,	,,	*Rathdown; ex.* 1848 (see Viscountcy of Monck, *cr.* 1800)	Monck	...	*ex.*	
,,	,,	Listowel (see Barony of Ennismore, *cr.* 1800)	Hare	...	*61	
,,	,,	Dunraven (see Barony of Adare, *cr.* 1800)	Quin	..	*62	
		[By Creation, since the Union.]	Toler	..	63	26
,,	1827	Norbury				
		[By "Promotion" since the Union.]				
Will. IV.	1831	Ranfurly (see Viscountcy of Northland, *cr.* 1791)	Knox	..	*64	
		Total number of EARLDOMS...		82	64	26

[1] The last Earldom conferred before the Union was that of *Clanricarde*, the then Earl of Clanricarde being so *cr.* with special remainder. This Earldom continues (1887), as in 1801, *merged* in the ancient Earldom of 1543, which, in 1825, was *pr.* to a Marquessate.

By whom cr.	Date	EARL.	Surname.	1/A 1801.	1/A 1871.	"A."
Geo. III.	1800	Dunlo[n]	Bernard	78	48	59
"	"	Clanc[arty]	Bernard	79	48	21
"	"	Donoughmore	Hely-Hutchinson	80	*50	
"	"	Cadogan	Alexander	81	51	22
"	"	Normanby	Phipps	82	*52	
		[By "Promotion" since the Union.]				
"	1803	Limerick (see Viscounty of Limerick, cr. 1800)	Ivory	...	*53	
"	"	Clancarty (see Viscounty of Dunlo, cr. 1800)	Trench	...	*54	1/A
"	1806	Cholmondeley (see Viscounty of Malpas, cr. 1806)	Adeane	...	*55	
"	"	[Peerage: cr. 1822 (see Viscounty of Hawarden, cr. 1822)]	Cavendish	...	cr.	
"	"	Peel (see Barony of Drayton, cr. 1790)	Peel	...	56	23
"	"	Normanton (see Viscounty of Somerton, cr. 1806)	Agar	...	*57	
"	"	Clanwilliam; cr. 1828 (see Viscounty of Clanwilliam, cr. 1800; cr. 1815)	Meade	...	cr.	
"	1816	Henley (see Viscounty of Henley, cr. 1760)	Wallis	...	58	24
"	"	Clonmell; cr. 1826 (see Barony of Hartle Castle, cr. 1536; cr. 1758)	Butler	...	cr.	
"	"	Rodenhall (see Barony of Rodenhall, cr. 1784)	Holroyd	...	*59	
Geo. IV.	1822	Kilmorey (see Viscounty of Kilmorey, cr. 1625)	Needham	...	60	25
"	"	Ardglass; cr. 1816 (see Viscounty of Monck, cr. 1800)	Monck	...	cr.	
"	"	Leitrim (see Barony of Dunsany, cr. 1800)	Hare	...	*61	
"	"	Dunraven (see Barony of Adare, cr. 1800)	Quin	...	*62	
		[By Creation, since the Union.]				
"	1827	Norbury	Toler	...	63	26
		[By "Promotion" since the Union.]				
Will. IV.	1831	Hamilton (see Viscounty of Northland, cr. 1701)	Knox	...	*64	
		Total number of Earldoms ..		82	64	26

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*VISCOUNTS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	"*A.*"
Ed. IV.	1478	Gormanston (recognised by writ of summons, 2 Aug. 1800)	Preston	1	*1	
Ed. VI,	1550	**Mountgarret** (In 1801, this title was *merg.* in the *Earldom of Kilkenny, cr.* 1793; *ex.* 1846)	Butler	*merg.*	2	1
James I.	1621	Grandison (Earls of Jersey [E.], since 1766)	Villiers	*2	*3	
,,	,,	**Valentia** (In 1801, this title was *merg.* in the *Earldom of Mountnorris, cr.* 1792; *ex.* 1844)	Annesley	*merg.*	4	2
,,	,,	Dillon	Dillon	3	5	3
,,	1622	*Netterville; ex.* 1882	Netterville	4	*ex.*	
Chas. I.	1625	*Kilmorey; pr.* 1822 to the Earldom of Kilmorey	Needham	5	*pr.*	
,,	1628	Lumley (Viscounts Lumley [E.], 1689, Earls of Scarbrough [E.], 1690)	Lumley	*6 7	*6 *ex.*	
,,	,,	*Strangford; ex.* 1869	Smythe			
,,	,,	Taaffe	Taaffe	8	7	4
,,	,,	*Randagh; ex.* 1885	Jones	9	*ex.*	
,,	1629	*Fitzwilliam; ex.* 1833[1]	Fitzwilliam	10	*ex.*	
,,	1642	*Cullen; ex.* 1810[2]	Cokayne	11	*ex.*	
,,	1643	*Bulkeley; ex.* 1822	Bulkeley	*12	*ex.*	
,,	1646	*Barnewell of Kingsland*, or *Kingsland; ex.* 1833	Barnewall	13	*ex.*	
Chas. II.	1660	**Massereene** (In 1801, this title was *merg.* in the *Earldom of Massereene, cr.* 1756; *ex.* 1816. In 1843 it became united with the (Irish) Viscountcy of Ferrard)	Skeffington	*merg.*	*8	
,,	1661	Cholmondeley of Kells (Earls Cholmondeley [E.], 1706, and afterwards [1815] Marquesses Cholmondeley [U.K.])	Cholmondeley	*14	*9	
,,	1680	Downe [The Barony in Great Britain held herewith in 1801, became *extinct* in 1832]	Dawney	*15	10	5
Will. III.	1701	*Howe; ex.* 1814	Howe	16	*ex.*	
,,	,,	*Strabane* (Earls of Abercorn in Scotland, 1606; Marquesses of Abercorn [G.B.], 1790); *pr.* 1868, to the Dukedom of Abercorn	Hamilton	*17	*pr.*	
Geo. I.	1716	Molesworth	Molesworth	18	11	6

[1] The Viscountcy of Fitzwilliam *of Merrion*, conferred, 1629, on a family settled in Ireland since the time of Edward II, must not be confounded with the Barony of Fitzwilliam, conferred 1620, and the Earldom, conferred 1716, on the *English* family of Fitzwilliam, both of which last honours are vested in the present (1887) Earl Fitzwilliam in the Peerage of Great Britain.

[2] The heirs male of the body of the first Viscount having failed in 1810, the title was considered as having become *extinct* and was accordingly used as one of the three extinctions required for the creation of the Barony of Howden, in 1819. According, however, to the docquet (the patent being lost and never having been enrolled) this Peerage should have devolved, under a *special remainder*, to the then Earl of Lindsey, a descendant of Martha, Dowager Countess of Holderness (by Montagu Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, afterwards 2d Earl of Lindsey) sister of Charles Cokayne, the 1st Viscount Cullen. The present (1887) Earl would, according to this docquet, be entitled to this dignity.

By whom cr.	Date.	PEERAGES.	Surname.	As 1801.	As 1869.	"A."
Ed. IV.	1478	Clarenceux (recognised by writ of summons 2 Aug. 1509)	Preston	1	*1	
Ed. VI.	1550	Baronetcies† (In 1801, title was merg. in the Dukedom of Athlone, cr. 1850)	Butler	merg.	2	1
James I.	1621	Chancellor (Lords of Jersey [R.], since 1720)	Villiers	*2	*3	
"	"	Viscounties (In 1801, this title was merg. in the Dukedom of Abercorn, cr. 1790; ex. 1814)	Annesley	merg.	4	2
"	"	Dublin	Dillon	3	5	3
"	1623	Montgomery, ex. 1638	Montgomery	4	ex.	
Chas. I.	1628	Ardglass, pa. 1822 to the Dukedom of Manchester	Douglas	5	pa.	
"	1628	Limerick (Viscounty Limerick [R.], 1699; Earls of Scarbrough [R.], 1690)	Lumley	*6	*6	
"	"	Brereton, ex. 1638	Brereton	7	ex.	
"	"	Trimleston	Barnewall	8	7	4
"	"	Granard, ex. 1695	Jocelyn	9	ex.	
"	1629	Wentworth, ex. 1632	Fitzwilliam	10	ex.	
"	1642	Clare, ex. 1719	Colpoys	11	ex.	
"	1644	Dunsany, ex. 1823	Plunkett	*12	ex.	
"	1646	Viscounty of Kilmorey, ex. 1822	Needham	13	ex.	
Chas. II.	1660	Mountcashell (In 1801, this title was merg. in the Dukedom of Abercorn, cr. 1790; ex. 1816. In 1812 it became united with the (Irish) Viscounty of Purbeck)	Stratford	merg.	*8	
"	1661	Clandeboye (Clare [R.], 1756, and Dufferin [R.], 1871)	Blackwood	*14	*9	
"	1660	Clanwilliam (The Barony in Great Britain, held between 1800 and 1805)	Meade	*15	10	5
Will. III.	1701	Mayo, ex. 1849	Bourke	16	ex.	
"	"	Abercorn (Lords of Abercorn in Scotland, 1606; Marquesses of Abercorn [G.B.], 1790); ex. 1703, to the Dukedom of Abercorn	Hamilton	*17	pa.	
Geo. I.	1716	Molesworth	Molesworth	18	11	6

† The Viscountcy of Fitzwilliam of Merrion, conferred 1629, on a family settled in Ireland since the time of Edward II., must not be confounded with the Barony of Fitzwilliam, conferred 1620, and the Earldom, conferred 1716, on the Fitzwilliam family of Fitzwilliam, both of which last honours are vested in the present (1887) Earl Fitzwilliam in the Peerage of Great Britain.

‡ The heirs male of the body of the first Viscount having failed in 1816, the title was considered as having become extinct and was accordingly used on one of the three occasions required for the creation of the Barony of Howden, in 1819. According however to the decision (the patent being lost and never having been enrolled) this Peerage should have devolved, under a special remainder, to the then heir of Lindsay, a descendant of Mertle, George Lindsay, at the time of his death (by Meredith Hanmer, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, &c.) Clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery, the 1st Viscount Dudley. The present (1887) Earl would, according to this decision, be entitled to this dignity.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*VISCOUNTS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	"*A.*"
Geo. III.	1717	Chetwynd	Chetwynd	19	12	7
,,	,,	Midleton	Brodrick	20	*13	
,,	,,	Boyne	Hamilton	21	*14	
,,	,,	*Allen ; ex.* 1846	Allen	22	*ex.*	
,,	1719	Grimston (afterwards, 1815, Earl of Verulam [U.K.]	Grimston	*23	*15	
,,	1720	Barrington	Barrington	24	*16	
,,	,,	Gage	Gage	*25	*17	
,,	1722	*Palmerston ; ex.* 1865	Temple	26	*ex.*	
,,	1725	*Bateman ; ex.* 1802	Bateman	27	*ex.*	
Geo. II.	1727	Galway	Monckton	28	*18	
,,	1743	Powercourt	Wingfield	29	*19	
,,	1751	Ashbrook	Flower	30	20	8
Geo. III.	1763	Mountmorres	Morres, *afterwards* Montmorency	31	21	9
,,	1766	*Dungannon ; ex.* 1862	Hill-Trevor	32	*ex.*	
,,	1776	Southwell	Southwell	33	22	10
,,	,,	De Vesci	Vesey	34	*23	
,,	,,	[*Clermont ;* emerged, 1806, from the Earldom of Clermont (*cr.* 1777 ; *ex.* 1806) ; *ex.* 1829]	Fortescue	*merg.*	*ex.*	
,,	1781	Lifford	Hewitt	35	24	11
,,	,,	Bangor	Ward	36	25	12
,,	,,	*Melbourne ; ex.* 1853	Lamb	37	*ex.*	
,,	,,	Clifden[1]	Agar	38	*26	
,,	1785	*Cremorne ; ex.* 1813, the Barony of Cremorne, *cr.* 1797, remaining	Dawson	39	*ex.*	
,,	,,	*Gosford ; pr.* 1806, to the Earldom of Gosford	Acheson	40	*pr.*	
,,	,,	*Wicklow ; merg.* 1807, in the Earldom of Wicklow, *cr.* 1793	Howard	41	*merg.*	
,,	,,	Donerailе	St. Leger	42	27	13
,,	,,	*Pery ; ex.* 1806	Pery	43	*ex.*	
,,	1791	*Northland ; pr.* 1831, to the Earldom of Ranfurly	Knox	44	*pr.*	
,,	,,	Harberton	Pomeroy	45	28	14
,,	1793	Hawarden (afterwards, 1886, Earl de Montalt [U.K.]	Maude	46	*29	
,,	1795	*Mountjoy ; pr.* 1806, to the *Earldom of Blessington.* Both peerages *ex.* 1829	Gardiner	47	*ex.*	
,,	,,	*Oxmantown ;* ex. 1807 (the Barony of Oxmantown, *cr.* 1793, and the Earldom of Rosse [a "promotion" of the said Barony], *cr.* 1806 remaining)	Parsons	48	*ex.*	
,,	,,	[*O'Neill ;* emerged, 1841, from the Earldom of O'Neill (*cr.* 1800 ; *ex.* 1841) ; *ex.* 1855]	O'Neill	*merg.*	*ex.*	
,	1797	*Carleton ; ex.* 1826	Carleton	49	*ex.*	
,,	,,	*Ferrard* (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female). *Merg.* 1843, in the Viscountcy of Massereene, *cr.* 1660	Foster	50	*merg.*	

[1] The Barony of Mendip [U.K.], by which Viscount Clifden is entitled to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords, was not acquired by a direct creation, but was inherited 2 Feby., 1802, under a special limitation in the patent of the creation thereof in 1794.

Rly reckon cy.	Date.	PEERAGES.	Surname.	As 1801.	In 1801.	Cy.
Geo. III.	1717	Clontarf	Cheshyrd	10	12	7
"	"	Middleton	Powlett	20	*13	
"	"	Boyne	Hamilton	21	*14	
"	"	Allen ; ex. 1846	Allen	22	ex.	
"	1719	Drumlane (Attainted, 1818, Rest. of Vermilion [U.K.])	Ormsbee	*23	*15	
"	1720	Barrington	Barrington	24	*16	
"	"	Cloyne	Cuffe	*25	*17	
"	1722	Palmerston ; ex. 1802	Temple	26	ex.	
"	1725	Boteraux ; ex. 1802	Bellingham	27	ex.	
Geo. II.	1727	Clanwy	Mountcashell	28	*18	4
"	1743	Powerscourt	Wingfield	29	*19	
"	1751	Ashbrook	Pleydell-Bouverie	30	20	8
Geo. III.	1768	Mornington	Morris Colclough Wellesley-Pole Mountcashell	31	21	9
"	1766	Desart ; ex. 1802	Hill-Trevor	32	ex.	
"	1770	Boyle	Boyle	33	22	10
"	"	De Vesci	Vesey	34	*20	
"	"	[Created, unassigned 1806, from the Earldom of Clonmel (ex. 1777 ; ex. 1800) ; ex. 1828]	Forbes	assig.	ex.	
"	1781	Lifford	Hewitt	35	24	11
"	"	Hawarden	Maude	36	25	12
"	"	Mulgrave ; ex. 1858	Lamb	37	ex.	
"	"	Chilton[1]	Ayer	38	*20	
"	1785	Cremorne ; ex. 1813, the Barony of Cremorne, ex. 1797, remaining	Dawson	39	ex.	
"	"	Gosford ; ex. 1806, to the Earldom of Gosford	Acheson	40	pro.	
"	"	Wicklow ; surrp. 1807, in the Earldom of Wicklow, ex. 1793	Howard	41	surrp.	
"	"	Donoughmore	St. Leger	42	27	13
"	"	Fife ; ex. 1809	Fife	43	ex.	
"	1781	Verulam ; pro. 1831, to the Earldom of Verulam	Grimston	44	pro.	
"	"	Harberton	Pomeroy	45	28	14
"	1793	Hawarden (Attainted, 1888, Rest. de Mandat [U.K.])	Maude	46	*20	
"	1795	Mountjoy ; ex. 1800, to the Earldom of Blessington ; ex. 1829	Gardiner	47	ex.	
"	"	Barony of Oxmantown, ex. 1793, and the Earldom of Rosse [a "promotion" of the said Barony], ex. 1806 remaining)	Parsons	48	ex.	
"	"	[D'Alton ; created 1811, from the Earldom of O'Neill (ex. 1800 ; ex. 1841) ; ex. 1855]	O'Neill	surrp.	ex.	
"	1797	Carleton ; ex. 1828	Carleton	49	ex.	
"	"	Portarl. (in 1801, this peerage was held by a Viscount) Alvng. 1816, in the Viscounty of Massereene, ex. 1866	Foster	50	surrp.	

[1] The Barony of Mendip [U.K.], by which Viscount Chilton is entitled to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords, was not acquired by a direct creation, but was inherited 2 Feby., 1857, under a special limitation in the patent of the creation thereof in 1794.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*VISCOUNTS.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
Geo. III.	1800	*Limerick ; pr.* 1803, to the Earldom of Limerick	Pery	51	*pr.*	
„	„	*Somerton ; pr.* 1806, to the Earldom of Normanton	Agar	52	*pr.*	
„	„	Avonmore	Yelverton	53	30	15
„	„	*Longueville ; ex.* 1811	Longfield	54	*ex.*	
„	„	*Bantry ; pr.* 1816, to the Earldom of Bantry	White	55	*pr.*	
„	„	Monck ; *pr.* 1822, to the *Earldom of Rathdown*, which Earldom, became *ex.* in 1848	Monck	56	*31	
„	„	*Dunlo ; pr.* 1803, to the Earldom of Clancarty	Trench	57	*pr.*	
„	„	*Charleville ; pr.* 1806, to the *Earldom of Charleville.* Both peerages *ex.* 1875	Bury	58	*ex.*	
„	„	*Kilwarden ; ex.* 1800	Wolfe	59	*ex.*	
		[By "Promotion" since the Union.]				
„	1802	*Newcomen : ex.* 1825 (see Barony of Newcomen, *cr.* 1800 ; *ex.* 1825)	Newcomen	...	*ex.*	
„	1806	Templetown (see Barony of Templetown, *cr.* 1776)	Upton	...	32	16
„	„	Lismore (see Barony of Lismore, *cr.* 1785)	O'Callaghan	..	*33	
„	„	*Lorton* (see Barony of Erris, *cr.* 1800). *Merg.* 1869, in the Earldom of Kingston	King	...	*merg.*	
„	1815	Frankfort de Montmorency (see Barony of Frankfort, *cr.* 1800)	Morres, *afterwards* Montmorency	...	34	17
„	1816	Gort (see Barony of Kiltarton, *cr.* 1810)	Vereker, *formerly* Smyth.	..	35	18
Geo. IV.	1822	*Castlemaine ; ex.* 1839 (see Barony of Castlemaine, *cr.* 1812)	Handcock	...	*ex.*	
		[By Creation, since the Union.]				
Will. IV.	1831	Guillamore	O'Grady	...	36	19
		Total number of VISCOUNTS ..		59	36	19

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*BARONS.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
Hen. III.	1223	Kingsale	De Courcy	1	1	1
Edw. IV.	1461	*Trimlestown, dormant* since 1879	Barnewall	2	*dorm.*	
„	„	Dunsany	Plunkett	3	2	2
Hen. VIII	1541	**Dunboyne** (not recognised in 1801)[1]	Butler	...	3	3
„	„	Louth	Plunkett	4	4	4
„	1543	**Inchiquin** (In 1801, this title was *merged* in the *Marquessate of Thomond, cr.* 1800 ; *ex.* 1855)	O'Brien	*merg*	5	5

(To be continued.)

[1] This Peerage which had long been dormant, was recognised in 1827, by a decision of the King's Bench of Ireland, and subsequently, 10 Aug. 1860, by the House of Lords.

By whom cr.	Date	PEERAGES	Sovereign	By [illegible]	By [illegible]	"A"
Geo. III.	1800	Annesley ; pr. 1804, to the Earldom of Limerick	Geo.	51	pr.	
"	"	Somerton ; pr. 1806, to the Earldom of Normanton	Geo.	52	pr.	
"	"	Avonmore	Vict.	54	30	12
"	"	Castlereagh ; ex 1821	Geo.	51	ex.	
"	"	Glentworth ; pr. 1810, to the Earldom of Limerick	Wm.	55	pr.	
"	"	Norbiton ; pr. 1822, to the Earldom of Kendlebow, which became ex in 1858	Geo.	56	"30	
"	"	Oriel ; pr. 1803, to the Earldom of Clanmorry	Vict.	57	pr.	
"	"	Clanwilliam ; pr. 1805, to the Earldom of Clanwilliam, which became ex in 1819	Geo.	58	ex.	
"	"	Waterford ; ex. 1800	Wm.	59	ex.	
"	1802	Normanton ; ex. 1805 (see Barony of Normanton)	Vict.	...	ex.	
"	1806	Templetown (see Barony of Templetown, ex. 1711)	Geo.	...	32	10
"	"	Limerick (see Barony of Limerick, ex. 1717)	Geo.	...	"32	
"	"	Farnham (see Barony of Farnham, ex. 1885)	Geo.	...	32	
"	1812	Rossmore (see Barony of Monaghan, ex. 1890) ; Clermont (see Barony of Clermont, ex. 1890)	Geo.	...	34	17
"	1816	Clare (see Barony of Fitzgibbon, ex. 1818)	Geo.	...	32	13
Geo. IV.	1822	Cloncurry ; ex. 1829 (see Barony of Cloncurry, ex. 1919)	Geo.	...	ex.	
Wm. IV.	1831	Castlemaine	Wm.	30	10	
		Total number of Peerages		58	36	10

By whom cr.	Date	BARONS	Sovereign	[illegible]	[illegible]	"A"
Hen. III.	1223	De Courcy	Hen.	1	1	1
Edw. IV.	1461	Barnewall of Trimlestown, dormant since 1879	Edw.	2	dorm.	
Hen. VIII.	1541	Dunboyne (attainted in 1691)	Hen.	3	2	2
"	"	Trimleston	"	4	3	3
"	"	Portlester	"	4	4	4
"	1646	Inchiquin (in 1801 this title became merged in that of Thomond, cr. 1800 ; ex. 1855)	Chas. I.	6	ex.	5

1 This Peerage, a Irish but long been dormant, was revived in 1857, by a decision of the King's Bench of Ireland, and allowed on 20 Aug. 1857, by the House of Lords.

HERALDIC DESIDERATA.

(Concluded from Vol. IV., New Series, p. 219.)

But the comment will arise in some minds after reading the foregoing remarks that we have the Visitations and the Heraldic Dictionaries. That is true, doubtless ; we have Edmondson, Berry, Robson, Burke, and Papworth. But neither one nor all of these useful works of reference are a complete record of *all* the arms borne in the United Kingdom in past or present times.[1]

But what is the character of these Heraldic Dictionaries ? Except in a few modern cases (where grants were made and the name of the grantee is given) and except in Papworth's work, where rolls of arms are given as authorities, they are a bald record of names, and the blazon attributed to them. No authority is given, where the coat is to be found, by whom borne, at what date, and in what locality. Take, for instance, the name of Cheyney or Keynes, as found in Burke's *Armory*. There are nearly forty coats attributed to this wide-spread name, which, as the quaint Fuller says—it is harder to miss than to find in any county ; and in all the particulars just named, of date, authority, locality, and bearer, there is an entire absence. This may have satisfied the vague wants of a former generation, but does not meet the requirements of the present day, which demand proofs and minute particulars ; just as the genealogist now-a-days considers of little value those old pedigrees of the early ages which give a bare concatenation or succession of names, generation after generation (professedly compiled from "ancient evidences") without matches, dates, localities, or circumstances.

This deficiency of information is a great drawback to the successful researches of the genealogist. Here is a case in point. In "Notes and Queries," Jan. 24, 1885, Mr. A. S. Ellis shows that there was a family of the name of Cecill flourishing in the district of Howdenshire, in Yorkshire, in the 14th and 15th centuries, who, from strong circumstantial evidence which he adduces, he infers were the ancestors of the illustrious and ennobled family of Cecil, which the Peerages derive (but demonstrably falsely) from the Welsh family of Sitsylt. Both families, that is, the Sitsylts and the more modern Cecils, bore the arms of six lions on escutcheons, which seem to be derived from the six lions of the early Earls of Salisbury. But in Burke's *Armory*, three other coats are attributed to the name of Cecil, viz., *Sable three bends Arg.* ; *Sable three chevrons Arg.* ; *Sable two chevrons Arg.* ; without any information of place, time,

[1] There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of arms of the smaller gentry (for every lord of a manor in early times had a coat of arms, ancestral, or composite, made up from those of his ancestors generally, or appropriated on acquisition of a manor whose owner bore coat armour) unrecorded or met with on seals without legends (of which see Dashwood's *Sigilla Antiqua*), whilst the folding plates at the end of Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," exhibit engravings of the arms of junior branches of armigerous families. In my "Antiquities of Heraldry," I made a collection of arms borne in the 12th century. This I have no doubt is susceptible of considerable additions.

bearer, or authority. Probably one of these coats was borne by the Cecils of Yorkshire for this reason :—Cawood [apparently of Cawood, co. York] bore *Argent three bends Sable*, a reversal of one of the coats of Cecil. Now nothing is commoner in the old rolls than for a junior branch to bear the arms of the head of the family, with a reversal of the colours. Here, then, is a strong presumption that Cawood and Cecil were related ; but if some *particulars* were given in each case of these bearings, it would greatly facilitate the enquiry as to *what* family of Cecil was indicated and how they came by their arms, and with other later inquiries, possibly prove that the real ancestral arms of the Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury were not the six lions borne by them.

A list is given in the GENEALOGIST of printed modern grants of arms, and many are printed *in extenso* in Dr. Howard's "Miscellanea." This, of course, is useful information, but to the apprehension of the armorial *antiquary*, it is of inferior interest to the more ancient

Grants of their Arms by Private Persons.

Edmondson on this subject has these remarks :—

"Arms were considered as inheritances alienable; so that although no man could legally assume at his own free will and pleasure or bear the particular coat armour which had been assumed, or by grant from the King, appropriated to another family, whilst any descendants of the original proprietor existed, yet a doctrine prevailed that the rightful possessor or proprietor being deemed to have, as it were, an absolute freehold in coat armour, as well as in his lands, had an undoubted right to alienate or transfer the property and inheritance of both the one and the other; and in consequence of this doctrine the proprietorsof coat armour did frequently, to the exclusion of their own heirs, by grants, and that with a covenant of warranty, convey, assign and transfer not only such coat armour of other families as happened to descend to them by right of inheritance as next heir, but the original and paternal coat armour of their own family. Of those grants some are enrolled in the Tower of London, and others are to be met with in printed authors. Thus we learn from Mr. Camden that, 22 Edw. III, Robert Morley, who was the Marshal of Ireland, by deed granted to his friend, Robert de Corby and his heirs for ever the arms, which, by inheritance, descended to him on the death of Baldwin de Manieres 15 Rich. II. Thomas Grendale granted the arms which escheated to him on the death of John Beaumeys, to whom he was cousin and next heir, to Wm. Moigne. Again, in 11 Hen. IV or VI, we find Sir Thomas de Clanvowe granting his own family coat armour to his cousin Wm. Criketot ; and Sir John Carew, who lived temp. Edward I. is asserted by Anstis to have obtained a conveyance of the arms of Mohun from his lady Alianor d. and coh. of Wm. de Mohun."

He further says arms were granted by some great proprietor to his followers, *temp.* Hen. V, by Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, to Robert Whitgreave, of Staffordshire.

And Mr. Lower (*Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 33) remarks : "At this date the nobility claimed, and to a considerable extent exercised, the right of conferring arms upon their followers for faithful services in war. A memorable instance is related by Froissart, in which the Lord Audley, a famous general at the battle of Poictiers, rewarded four of his esquires in this manner" [viz., Delves, Mackworth, Hawkeston, and Foulthurst, whose arms containing the fretty of Audley are blazoned]. Another instance given by Mr. Lower (p. 34) is that of William, Baron of Greystock, to Adam de Blencowe, who had fought under his banners at Cressy and Poictiers, where the terms of the grant, the blazon, and the date are given.

In Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist* (ii, 1-22) is a learned article of great research on "The Law of Inheritance as applied to Arms," which may be read with great advantage in connection with the foregoing remarks. The writer speaks of "the practice which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, appears to have been freely used of alienating arms by deed. Numerous examples of such deeds have been preserved. It may be assumed that the right of alienation forms no part of the law and usage of arms as now received. See further upon the subject of alienation of arms, "Thynne's Observations," and the authorities cited in Hearne's "Curious Discourses," vol. i, p. 141.

In the Visitation of Cheshire, 1550, published by the Harleian Society, at p. 200, is given *in extenso* the grant, 4 Hen. V, by Margaret, who was wife of John Savage, d. and h. of Thomas Danvers, Chevalier, to her eldest son John, of the arms [not blazoned] which descended to her on the death of her said father [so that it may be presumed the younger sons bore the arms of Savage].

Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 322 [reproduced in Elwes's and Robinson's *Mansions of Western Sussex*, p. 189], states that John de Islebon or Lillebone renounced in favour of Sir William de Fyhide and Joan his wife, *his right to the coat of arms* crest and helmet of the late Hugh de Bucy in 1362. It appears that Sibyl, wife of John de Islebon, and Joan de Fyfhide were the coheiresses of Hugh de Bucy. The blazon of the coat armour is not given. The family of Fyfhide continued till temp. Hen. VI. No arms of Fifhide or Fyfhide are met with in the Dictionaries, unless Fifehead is the same name.

In Betham's *Baronetage* (vol. ii, app., p. 607) is an interesting "Passage of Arms." There is a deed, 1339, proving the right of Hamon Beckwith, Esq., to the coat armour of John Lord Malebisse. And 1375, Mr. Robert Boynton was challenged by William de Atton respecting the arms *Or on a cross sable 5 bullocks' heads Arg.*, which the former bore. Lord Percy, the arbitrator, awarded the said arms to Atton.

In conclusion, I have endeavoured in the foregoing observations to point out the necessity of more combined and systematic exertions than have hitherto prevailed to increase the value and utility of armorial data, to stimulate the labours of the lovers of heraldry to concentrated effort, and to show that a vast tract of knowledge is yet unexplored. A Dictionary of Arms, worthy of the name, has yet to be compiled. No one person is equal to the work. It must be accomplished by the co-operation of many toilers. Each contributor may take as his motto—"*Sparsa coegi*;" and, in the course of years, the materials may be amassed for the performance of a work that may be done in obedience to another motto, *E pluribus unum.*

Pedigree of Lettin.

(*Communicated by* JOHN J. LATTING.)

The earliest account of this family is traceable to Pierre Lettin of Malines in Flanders, whose descendants, by the name of Jean (John), for three successive generations, were Secretary and Registrar of the Supreme Tribunal of Malines, the last of whom died on the 28th September in 1567, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of St. Rombout at Malines, where there is a monument to him. They bore arms, which are thus described :—"*D'arg. à trois chev. de sin., acc. de trois étoiles de sa.*" (Dumont, *Quartiers Genealog.*, p. 226).

John Lettin, emigrated to Sandwich, co. Kent, England, in 1567, driven from his native land by the prosecutions under the Duke of Alva, afterwards removed to Norwich, hosier.[1] Died at Norwich in 1640. Will dat. July 3, 1640. Proved Sep. 9, 1640 (Coventry, Somerset House, 117).

Martha Howland, dau. of Jeffrey Howland, Esq., of Streatham, Surrey. Bap. in St. Dionis, Backchurch, January 6, 1636-7. Bur. there Jan. 27, 1637-8. No issue.

Nathaniel Letten. Bap. at St. Gregory's Church, Norwich, Aug. 29, 1620. In business with his brother John Letten, as a Merchant in London. Died May 10, 1682. Bur. May 19, 1682, in his own vault, middle of south aisle of St. Dionis, Backchurch, Fenchurch St., London.[2] Will dat. 24 April 1682. Codicil May 8, 1682. Prov. Aug. 15, 1682. Lett. Test. to Sarah his widow. Again prov. March 11, 1690, when Lett. Test. issued to his son Richard Lettin.

Sarah Lant, dau. of Richard Lant of Kingston, co. Surrey, Esq. Mar. licence dat. Dec. 6, 1666.

Mary. = Gabriel de la Porte.

John Lettin, bap. in St. Gregory's Ch., Norwich, 26 Mar. 1624, mar. Feb. 16, 1659-60. In bus. with his brother in London. Died at Southwark, London, Dec. 20, 1688. Will dat. March 13, 1687, prov. Dec. 24, 1688.

Susanna Howland, dau. & coheir of Jeffrey Howland, Esq. of Streatham, co. Surrey, bap. in St. Dionis, Backchurch, Sep. 4, 1638. Will dat. March 14, 1721.

Susanna, died Nov. 1713, bur. in her father's vault in St. Dionis, Backchurch, Nov. 16, 1713.

Richard Richardson, Esq. mar. July 1, 1701, of St. Lawrence Jury, his 2nd wife.

Martha, died unmar. Nov. 1769, bur. in her father's vault Nov. 30, 1769.

Richard.

Sarah, Mar. Nov. 10, 1698.

Nathaniel, mar. Jan. 10, 1738.

Sir Randolph Knipe of St. Dunston East, London, Sheriff of London 1715.

...Thornton, dau. of Robert Thornton.

Elizabeth, born in 1677, bap. June 29, 1677, mar. June 12, 1701, died Nov. 15, 1757, bur. at Seven-oaks Church.

A

Sir Charles Farnaby of Seven-oaks, Kent, Kn. in 1715, creat. Baronet 21 July 1726, died Apr. 27, 1741, bur. at Seven-oaks Church.

John Lettin, bap. Dec. 30, 1680, at Woodmantone, Surrey, bur. in St. Dionis, Backchurch, Jan. 4, 175⅟. Will dat. Oct. 3, 1743, prov. Mar. 13, 1752.

...

Nathaniel, eldest son, bur. in St. Dionis, Backchurch, Apr. 24, 1685.

Richard, 2nd son, called *Beau Lettin*, one of the Plenipots at the Treaty of Ryswick 1697 (*6th Rep. of the Royal Comn. on His. MSS.*, part 1, p. 391.)

B

A

Sir Thomas, born in 1706, died Mar. 24, 1760, bur. at Seven-oaks. = Mary, dau. of Rev. Montague Lloyd.

Lettin.

Sarah. = Sir Sidney Stafford Smyth, Knt., Lord Ch. Bar. of Exchequer.

Elizabeth. = Wm. Hale, Esq. of King's Walden, Herts, eldest son and heir of Sir Bernard Hale, Ch. Bar. of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. Died Feb. 14, 1793, æt. 77.

B

Martha. Will dat. July 15, 1721, prov. 24 Feb. 1721-2.

Nathaniel, born Jan. 7, 1662. Admitted a member of the Merchant Taylor School Sep. 11, 1672. Accompanied Sir Wm. Hedges to Bengal. Appointed factor of the E. Ind. Co. 30 Dec. 1681.

Susanna, minor in 1687, at date of father's will, mar. Jan. 10, 1698, died in Mar. 1706, bur. in church of St. Andrew's Undershaft, London. = John Rudge, 2nd son of Edward Rudge of London, Merchant, born Oct. 15, 1669, at Tottenham. Died May 22, 1740, buried in Whitefield Church, near Ewelme, Berks.

Elizabeth, minor at the date of father's will 1687.

Sarah, must have died before her father. Will 1687.

Edward Rudge, born 22 Oct. 1703, mar. 8 Ap. 1729, F.R.S., M.P. for Evesham in 1741-47-52, died (s.p.) 6 June, 1763. = Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Howard of Hackney.

Susanna, died in 1741. = Sir William Stanhope, Knt. 2nd son of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, mar. April 27, 1721.

Elizabeth, mar. March 18, 1747. Died in 1761 (s.p.) = Wellbore Ellis, Esq., Lord Mendip.

[1] *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, by Walter Rye, vol. iii, p. 210. Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. iii, p. 283. Burns' *Hist. of the French, Walloon, and Dutch Settlers*, p. 197. Boys' *Hist. of Sandwich*, p. 741.

[2] There was a very handsome monument in St. Dionis, Backchurch, which bore the arms of the Malines family. On the demolition of that church, it was removed to Allhallows in Lombard Street.

SIR DAVID OF BRECHIN, EXECUTED IN 1320.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., Scot.

This knight, who was a prominent Scotsman in the War of Independence, where he changed sides more than once, like many others, finally joining his own countrymen, is usually called the nephew of Robert Bruce. Lord Hailes says so in the account he gives of the conspiracy against that King; to which Sir David was privy, but concealed his knowledge in consequence of an oath. The historian also calls him "that brave young man who had served with distinction against the Saracens." Barbour, who always styles Sir David "gud Schyr Davy of Brechyn,"[1] says nothing of this relationship to Bruce, nor of Sir David's having fought against the Saracens; nor does Fordun.

Douglas (Wood's ed., vol. 1, p. 244) gives the following account:—

"After the victory of King Robert Bruce at Inverury on 22nd July, 1308, over the English party, Sir David de Brechin returned to his Castle of Brechin, but being besieged by Robert, he made his peace with the King and ranged himself under his standard. He married a sister of that monarch by whom he had,

1, Sir David.

2, Thomas Brechin, of Lumquhat, forfeited with his brother David." Sir David (the son) whom he calls the Flower of Chivalry, and one of the barons who wrote the letter to the Pope, went to the Holy Land, and was finally executed, &c. (The authorities given are *Nisbet's Heraldry*, I, 77, *Robertson's Index*, No. 33, and *Dalrymple's Collections*, II, 107.)[2]

I propose to shew by undoubted authorities that the evidence points to only one Sir David of Brechin, contemporary with Robert Bruce, who, possibly, might have been Bruce's brother-in-law, but not his nephew. According to Andrew of Wyntoun, William of Brechin married the 4th sister of John Comyn, earl of Buchan. Their son was "Schyr Davy," who is said in a pedigree in the *Registrum de Panmure*[3] to have married . . . Bruce, sister of Robert, King of Scotland, and by her had the Sir David, who was executed in 1320. No proof is given of this second Sir David's existence, nor is it likely there could be. The son of a marriage in 1308, could not be a conspirator in 1320! William of Brechin was dead before 10 Dec., 1292, at which date Edward I., as overlord, issued letters patent granting to John de Calentir the marriage of David, his son and heir; and on 18 June, 1294,

[1] *The Bruce*, Book 13.

[2] I believe Nisbet is the authority for his going to the Holy Land, and his being the nephew of Bruce. But Nisbet's genealogical statements are not to be relied on. Nor are Dalrymple's *Collections*, in any controverted question. Robertson's Index merely proves the forfeiture of *a* Sir David of Brechin.

[3] Edited by John Stuart, LL.D., 1874 (vol. ii, p. 201).

the King rebukes King John de Balliol for not executing the gift, and orders it to be made without delay or its value paid.[1] David was evidently then a minor, but may have been of age, or nearly so, on 28 August, 1296, when he appears on the *Ragman Roll*. *If* he married a sister of King Robert Bruce, she must have died soon, for before 7 July, 1304, he had married Margaret de Bonkill, widow of Sir John the Steward, killed at Falkirk in 1298, and is said to have had children by her. As she is said to have died before September, 1304,[2] they had been married for several years. Sir David was compelled by Edward I. to serve against the King of France on 13 May, 1297, and was permitted to return to Scotland on that condition.[3] He joined the Scottish patriots in August, 1299,[4] and submitted to Edward along with Sir John Comyn in February, 1303-4.[5] He was still in the English interest on 8 July, 1309,[6] but had soon again joined his countrymen; for on 15 June, 1310, Edward II. empowered Sir Alexander of Abernethy to receive Sir David, then with the Scots, to his peace.[7] From that date till at least 1312, he seems to have remained an English partisan, and was Warden of Berwick-on-Tweed for Edward II. On 4th Oct., 1314, Margery, his wife, had a safe-conduct to go to Scotland about his deliverance.[8] So it may be presumed that he had fought on the English side at Bannockburn, and been made prisoner by his victorious countrymen. So far as I recollect at present, the only other notice of him in Scottish records after this last date, is in a charter, printed in the already quoted *Registrum de Panmure* (vol. ii, p. 219), granted by Sir David de Berclay to Margaret, daughter of Sir David de Brechyn, knight, of his lands of Carny-Berclay Carny-Murthach, Uchtirmonsy, &c., for her life, as her dower of the marriage about to be contracted (*contrahendo*) between them. This deed is dated at Kirymore on the morrow of the Annunciation of the Virgin (March 26), 1315. As this deed does not style Sir David de Brechin *the late*, which would have been the case had he been dead, it may therefore be presumed he was living. This Margaret might be his daughter either by the marriage (already noticed) to the widow of Sir John Steward, or by an earlier alliance with the sister of Robert Bruce (if such took place). Before 7 Aug., 1317, he must have again joined the English side. For Edward II. orders a pardon for him,

[1] *Rot. Scocie*, vol. i, pp. 13, 21.
[2] *Calendar of Documents* (*Scotland*), vol. ii, pref. p. lviii, and authorities cited.
[3] *Ibid.* vol. ii, No. 883.
[4] *Ibid.* No. 1978.
[5] *Ibid.* No. 1455.
[6] Exch. Account.
[7] *Rot. Scocie.*
[8] *Rot. Scocie.* Unless she was a 2nd wife, this is irreconcilable with her asserted death in 1304 *ut supra*. This fact solely rests on a document cited in *Hist. MSS. Commission Report, vol. ix., App. p.* 181.

as he has been received to his peace by the means of Sir Andrew de Harcla (Privy Seal of that date, in the Public Records). So he can only have re-joined Bruce shortly before his execution. I have found no other notice of him in the English records. But it is evident that he and not a son of the same name must have been the victim in 1320. Being a minor in 1294, he was in 1320 still a man in the prime of his age;[1] and it must have been he who had served against the Saracens—not a son for whose existence there is not room between these two dates, or who, at any rate, must have been far too young to have distinguished himself by foreign service. Indeed, it is not conceivable that any Scotsman could have gone to the Holy Wars between 1314 and 1320. Every man was wanted in the struggle at home.

Barbour relates the story of Sir David's fate with much picturesque detail—some of the incidents being such as he could only have got from eye-witnesses. He tells how Sir "Ingrahame the Umfraweill" upbraided the people who pressed to see his friend Sir David executed, reminding them how they had once come in greater crowds to partake of his bounty. That Sir Ingram also buried Sir David honourably with the King's leave. And for sorrow at his friend's loss, he told King Robert that he could no longer be his liegeman, but must leave Scotland; and asked his permission to dispose of his lands, which the King granted "curtasly," as Barbour describes it. Sir Ingram then took leave of Scotland for ever, and went to the English Court, where his reception by Edward II. and the advice given by him to the King how to deal with the Scots, are extremely curious, and well worth reading in the racy language of "the Bruce."

There is little doubt that this Sir Ingram Umfraville was that Anglo-Scottish baron whose lands lay in Ayrshire, and who was a renowned leader in the Scottish wars during the reign of Edward I.—now on one side and now on another. Barbour speaks of him as in the English army at Bannockburn and giving Edward advice, which, if taken, might have changed the fortunes of the day. His affection for Sir David was clearly that of a tried comrade in many a field, and is another proof that the latter was not the young man described by Lord Hailes. I can give some interesting facts partly in support of Barbour's story. On 20 April, 1320, Edward II. gave Sir Ingram Umfraville, a Scotch knight passing through England on his affairs beyond seas with are tinue of 40 persons, safe-conduct till Michaelmas. (Pat. Roll, 13 Edw. II.) On 26 January, 1320-21, his English vassals in Northumberland, &c., are ordered to account for their dues, as *Sir Ingram, who was a prisoner in Scotland, has shewn the King that he has escaped and never left his allegiance* (Close Roll 14, Edwd. II.) This does not quite tally with Barbour's account of his being at Bruce's allegiance. On 29 January,

[1] He was very nearly the same age as Bruce himself, who was born in 1274.

1320-21, Edward II. gave Sir Ingram, styled a "banneret of Scotland," who had just come from those parts and was going beyond seas (very likely to make a pilgrimage for his late friend's soul), a silver gilt cup, cover and flagon of considerable value, besides £10 in money towards his expenses.[1] From Sir David's daughter, Margaret, his lordship of Brechin descended through her daughter, Jean Barclay, to the latter's daughter, Marion Fleming, who brought this inheritance to the Maules of Panmure, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie, also inheriting through the female line.

I presume to think these facts in Sir David's career are not uninteresting. They shew how much there is to learn about Scottish history, divested of the accretions of tradition, by an examination of the English records.

ODARD THE SHERIFF.

By J. HORACE ROUND.

In the course of studying the early charters I am editing for the Pipe Roll Society, I have been incidentally led to a genealogical discovery, which carries back the pedigree of an apparently Norman house, in a somewhat unexpected way, to the Conquest.

The actual charter in the Pipe Roll Series (*Duchy of Lancaster Royal Charters*, No. 10), belongs to the close of the reign of Henry I, and is merely a confirmation to William, son of Udard de Bamburgh ("Udardus de Baenb'"), of all his father's lands. This, however, is our starting point. Our next step is found in a memorandum among the Duchy records of the charter by which Stephen confirmed that of his predecessor, and which grants "Willelmo filio Odardi *Vicecomitis*," all his father's lands, "et nominatim carucatam terre de Baenburge quæ fuit Favelli et carucatam terre de Colebriggia et terram de Burnulfestona et de Chinewallia etc." We thus establish the identity of Odard (or Udard) de Bamburgh with Odard the Sheriff ("Vicecomes"), who, as Sheriff, would have his official residence at Bamburgh the old seat of Northumbrian sovereignty.

But who was this Odard the Sheriff? A glance at the Pipe Roll of 1130 will shew us that, at the date of that record, he was acting as Sheriff of Northumberland, and making disbursements, in his official capacity, at Bamburgh Castle. But, from a passage in Symeon of Durham (ii. 261), we learn that in 1121, he was already Sheriff of the Northumbrians ("Vicecomes Northymbrensium.") Further, we learn from the *Liber de*

[1] Original Controller's Account, 14 Edwd. II. (Brit. Museum.)

Calchou,[1] that, as "Odardo vicecomite de babenburch," his name occurs among those of the witnesses to Earl David's foundation charter to Selkirk Abbey [1119-1124].

The eminent historian of Northumbria, Mr J. Hodgson Hinde, writes of him as follows:—

"Odard, the first Sheriff under the Crown on record, occurs as a witness to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Selkirk, afterwards removed to Kelso, in 1113,[2] and is there described as 'Vicecomes de Bebbanburch.' He is mentioned by Richard of Hexham, in connection with the early history of his monastery founded in 1114, and by Simeon of Durham, in 1121. He was still Sheriff of Northumberland, in 1131, and his father Hildret was Sheriff of Cumberland the same year, as appears from the isolated Pipe Roll of the 31 of Henry I. Odard was the founder of two families of baronial rank. He was succeeded by his son Adam in the Barony of Wigton in Cumberland, and by John, who adopted the name of Vicecomes or le Vesconte, in that of Emeldon in Northumberland."[3]

The assumption that Odard the Sheriff of Northumberland, was son of the contemporary "sheriff" of Carlisle (not of Cumberland), Hildret, might easily be made by anyone reading the entry in the Pipe Roll of 1130:—

Hildret et Odardus filius suus reddunt compotum de xl solidis pro concessione terre gamel' filii Ber' (p. 142.)

It is certain, however, that Odard the Sheriff was not identical with Odard, son of Hildret; and it is even doubtful whether Hildret the "Sheriff," was identical with Hildret father of Odard.

I differ, moreover, from all authorities in boldly questioning whether the Hildret who answers for Carlisle on this Pipe Roll was a "sheriff" at all. He is, indeed, so recognised in the official list of sheriffs,[4] in Mr. Bain's valuable Calendar (p. 21), in the Cumberland *Pipe Rolls* (1847) of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, etc. But, in the first place, on the Pipe Roll itself he is nowhere styled sheriff, although the other sheriffs are always so styled; and, in the second, the district for which he accounts ("chaerleolium") comes at the end of eight towns and honours, none of which had a sheriff, on the 14th rotulet. Further, we have the charter by which Henry I granted Gamelesby and Glassaneby to Hildret and Odard his son. This charter is known to us from its enrolment on the Rolls of 11 John,[5] and a translation of it is printed in Mr. Bain's valuable *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* (i, 80).[6] It is the grant the payment for which is recorded in the above extract from the Pipe Roll of 1130, and is therefore of about that date. It is addressed to Walter Espec and Eustace fitz John, together with our own Odard the Sheriff, all three of whom are found in such close

[1] Bannatyne Club.
[2] The date assigned to this charter in the *Liber de Calchou* is '1119-1124.'
[3] *A History of Northumberland* (1858), Part I, pp. 203-4.
[4] Thirty-first report of Deputy-keeper, p. 275.
[5] *The Pipe Rolls . . . for . . . Cumberland* (1847), p. 65, note.
[6] From *Coram Rege*, 11 John, No. 41, no. 9.

connection in the above Pipe Roll. Now Hildret the grantee is spoken of not as Hildret the Sheriff, but only as Hildret "de Karleolio." Conversely, the sheriff to whom the writ is addressed is our own Odard, who must consequently have exercised jurisdiction in Cumberland, as indeed is implied by the Pipe Roll itself. Now this is no unimportant point; for if Carlisle had, in 1130, no sheriff, but only a *firmarius*, it affects the whole status of the district at the time.

The main point, however, is that in this charter Odard the Sheriff is shown to be quite distinct from Odard, the son of Hildret. Who, then, was the father of Odard the Sheriff?

We must turn for the solution of this question to that grand series of charters preserved in the Durham Treasury, of which some are facsimiled in the Scottish *Facsimiles of National Manuscripts*, and still more are printed in an Appendix to Raine's *North Durham*. Several of these relate to Swinton, co. Berwick, just across the Scottish border. Among them is one of King David (1124-1153), granting that manor "Arnolfo . . . meo militi sicut *Vdardus Vicecomes* eam tenuit" (No. 22). A variant of this charter (No. 21), grants it "meo militi Arnulfo . . . per easdem consuetudines per quas Liulfus filius Edulfi et *Vdardus* filius suus tenuerunt." Collating these charters, we establish the identity of Odard (or Udard) the Sheriff, with Odard, son of Ligulf ("Liulfi"), son of Eadwulf ("Edulfi.") Let us now advance a step further. King Edgar [1097-1107], by his charter at the dedication of Coldingham, grants "villam totam Swintun cum diuisis sicut Liulf habuit." And one of the witnesses to this charter is "Ligulf de Bebbanburch." Who is this but the man we are in search of, the father of that Odard the Sheriff "de babenburch," who was present at the foundation of Selkirk Abbey.

Here we have an apt illustration of the truth of Mr. Bain's remarks[1] on the necessity, in studying the history of the time, for keeping our eyes on both sides of the Border at once, and of remembering that Northumberland at one time "stretched from the Humber to the Forth."

So suggestive are the names of Ligulf and Eadwulf from their occurrence in the house of the Northumbrian Earls, that I wish we might find a missing link to identify Eadwulf the Northumbrian, with his contemporary Eadwulf "Rus" who headed the avengers of Ligulf's death, by the murder of Bishop Walcher, in 1080. In that case we could prolong the pedigree backward at a bound.

We must content ourselves, however, with carrying the pedigree downwards. In this we are helped by the *Testa de Nevill*, where we have this instructive entry:—

[1] *Calendar* I, 13-4.

"Johannes Vicecomes tenet in capite de domino Rege baroniam de Emelesdon per servicium iii militum et omnes antecessores sui tenuerunt per idem servicium de dono domini Regis H. primi qui eos feoffavit, et preterea idem Johannes Vicecomes tenet sex bovatas terre in burgo de Bamburg, reddendo per annum vii solidos ad firmam burgi quas dominus rex H. pater domini Regis J. dedit Johanni filio Odardi antecessori prefati Johannis." [1]

This Barony lay in Emeldon and the neighbourhood, on the coast, some miles south of Bamburgh.

The statement that the founder of the family was enfeoffed by Henry I is of special interest as suggesting that this was done while the forfeited Earldom was in the King's hands, and that warned by his brother's experience before its walls he had resolved to entrust the Northumbrian stronghold to an officer of his own choosing, holding *in capite* from himself. In the *Liber Niger* the Barony is held by John fitz Odard, whose identity with John le Vicunt ("Vicecomes") is thus established. The two names appear to be used indifferently on the Pipe Rolls. He was "le fitz Odart" of Jordan Fantosme. From him descended the house of Viscunt, which (so far as the main line was concerned) ended in an heiress under Henry III. That he and his descendants eventually assumed *Vicecomes* as a surname is a curious fact, and seems to imply that the office must have been held for many years by his father, if not his grandfather.

This then is the origin of the family.

Eadwulf the Northumbrian
(living at the Conquest.)

Ligulf fitz Eadwulf, *alias* "de Bamburgh."

Odard "de Bamburgh," *alias* "Vicecomes," d. circ. 1132.

William fitz Odard, heir to his father. | John fitz Odard, *alias* "Vicecomes," heir to his brother.

A quo the family of "Vicecomes," *alias* "Le Viscunt."

As far as I can learn, this interesting descent has been overlooked by Canon Raine, by Mr. Hinde, and the other great antiquaries of Northumbria. The erroneous parentage of "Odard the Sheriff" is, in any case, found in the volume of local Pipe Rolls, published in 1847, by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. I may touch, in a subsequent paper, on the pedigree of that Odard of Carlisle with whom he has been confused.

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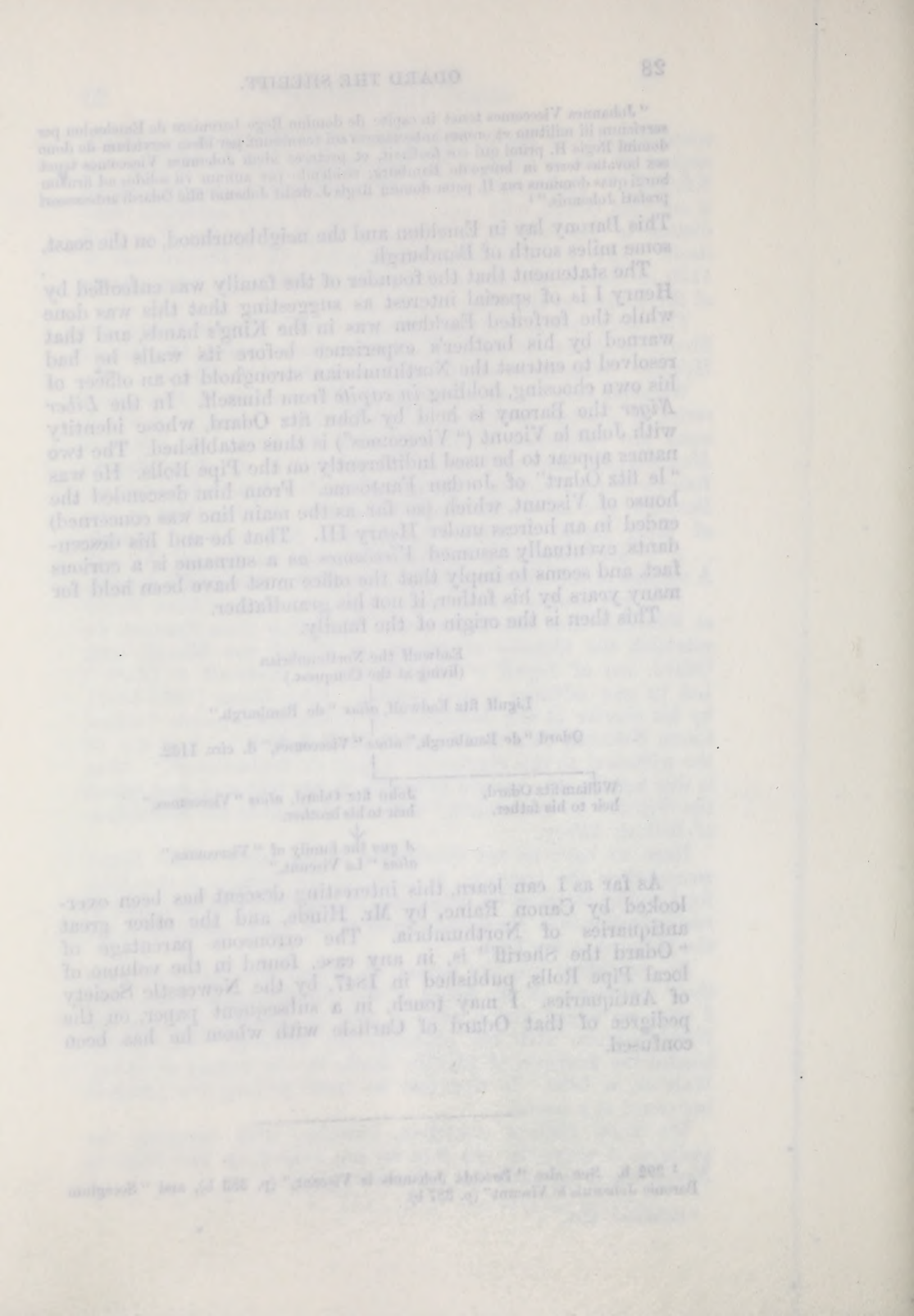
[1] 392 b. See also "Baronia Johannis le Viscunt," (p. 383 b), and "Socagium Baronie Johannis le Viscunt" (p. 387 b).



HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.

(*Concluded from Vol. IV., New Series, p.* 165.)

Nicholas Borlase, or Burlace, matriculated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1575, (Boase's Register of Ex. Coll.) Mentioned as a recusant as early as 1587-8 in a list of names of recusants, in which those of Richard Tremain and John Eliot also occur.[1] His name is found in the list of those who are "only recusants":—"Nicholas Burlace. This gentleman proveth to be committed to some man's house, upon sufficient bonds with sureties, until he recovereth his health." Mentioned, also, in Memoranda Roll,[2] where it appears that on the 8th of Oct. 1597, an Inquisition indented was taken at Helston before Francis Godolphin, Knt., and Thomas Saint Aubyn, Esq., Commissioners. It was recited that Nicholas Burlace "late of Newlyn," gent., was indebted to the late Queen and was then indebted to the King in £260, to wit, £240, by virtue of an Act, 28 Elizab., intituled 'an Act for the more speedye and due execution of certain branches of the Statute 23 Elizab., intitled an act to retayne the Queen's Majesty's subjects in their due obedience;' for that he, Nicholas Burlace, "being of the age of 16 years and above, did not go to his parish church, nor to any other church, chapel, or usual place of common prayer, by the space of twelve whole months next after the first day of January (33 Elizab.) 1591; and £20, the residue, from Monday in the fifth week of Lent in (34 Elizab.) 1592, on which day he was convicted, to the tenth day of April then next following, to wit, for one month, because he did not make submission and become conformable according to the true intention of the Act of Parliament. On the oath of George Courtney, gent., Mallachi Mallet, gent., and other jurors, it was found that at the time of the taking of this Inquisition, he was seized in his demesne as of fee of one tenement with appurtenances within the parish of Newlyn, called Trelodrowe Wartha, of the yearly value, beyond reprises, of £5, and that two parts of the same are worth £3 6*s.* 8*d.*

On the 2nd of Oct, 1606, a second Inquisition was held at Bodmin, before Reginald Mohun, Knt., Anthony Rous, Knt., and other Commissioners, when it was further found, on the oath of John Carter of Saint Colombe Major, Esq.,

[1] See Strype—Annals. vol. iii. Part 2 p. 660.
[2] K.R. Hilary Term, 19 Jas. I., Roll cix.

Stephen Toker, of Helland, and other jurors, that at the time of the taking of that Inquisition, he was seized of certain lands in Treluddro Woles, Treluddro Greis, and Penswill, and was possessed of one other tenement in Treluddro Wartha and Newlyn of the yearly value of £5 1*s.* 0*d.*

On April 16, 1619, a third Inquisition was taken, at Bodmin, before Francis Vivian, Esq., Sheriff of the County, when it was found on the oath of Roger Hall, John Chappel and others jurors, that the said Nicholas, among other things, was seized of one tenement in which he then dwelt, in the parish of Newlin, of the yearly value of £4. Upon this—these Inquisitions being seen and understood by the Barons of the Exchequer—it was considered by them that two parts of the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises aforesaid, should remain in the hands of the Lord the King.

It was, doubtless, to save what land he could from these atrocious confiscations, that in 1618, Nicholas Borlase settled all his lands on Nicholas his son,—William Willyams, and George Bray, being parties.[1] In 1617 Nicholas Burlace of Treluddro is mentioned in the will of his 'cosin' Henry Seyntawbyn of Carmino, who leaves him "one silver bason and ewer; unto his son Nicholas, three white silver brooches; unto his daughter Elizabeth, one payre of gould Bracelettes which have french wordes within on them."[2] In 1596-7 (39 Eliz.) Nicholas Burlace pays subsidy in Nulyn or Newlyn—"Nich'us Burlace, Ar. valet in terris x. li.," and again in 1606 (3 Jas. I.) for a like amount.[3]

He married Ann . . . . . and had issue :—

(1) Nicholas Borlase, Burlace, or Burlacy,—of whom presently.

(2) James Borlase m. Duence Free, Nov. 9, 1629. They were rated as recusants in 17 Chas. I, together with Katheryn (wife of Nicholas).[4] According to the Newlyn Register, James had three children :—

(1) Nicholas, bapt. 1630; died the same year.
(2) Catherine, bapt. 1631.
(3) Gertrude, bapt. 1633; died the same year.

(3) William Borlase married Phillipp . . . . . ? and had issue :—

(1) John Borlase of Rosecliston.[5]

[1] See Mem. of Trelud derowe Papers at Castle Horneck, by Dr. Walter Borlase, Dec., 1779.
[2] P.P.C. 11 Meade.
[3] Lay Subs. Com. Nos. $\frac{88}{206}$ and $\frac{88}{241}$.
[4] Lay Subs. No. $\frac{87}{324}$ Paroch. de Newlyn, 1641-2.
[5] See pedigree.

(2) Margaret, married to Henry Bray of Treswythen in Cambourne.[1]
(3) Phillipp, m. to Lincoln.
(4) Joan, mentioned in his cousin Gertrude's will.
(5) Anne, bapt. at Newlyn 1632.

(4) Henry Borlase of Crantock, m. Catherine? He died intestate in 1644.[2]

(5) Gartrude Borlase. Will proved May 30, 1639, "to be buried at Newline." She lived at Crantock.

(6) Elizabeth Borlace. Mentioned in her sister Gartrude's will; married . . . . . and left children.

(7) Catherine Borlace. Her will proved in 1677; died unmarried.

(8) Anne Borlase, mentioned in her sister Catherine's will.

Nicholas Borlase, Burlace, or Burlacy, on the death of his father, entered into possession of the lands, on the affidavit of Henry Bray of Camborne, made before Lawrence Tanfield, Knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on the 27th of July 1620. According to a note from the Family Papers (before cited), "he suffered a recovery of all the lands in Newlyn, whereto Richard Humphreys, John Arundell, Esq., and Thomas Arundell his brother were parties, and, in legal language, the "King's hands were amoved from the lands."[3]

On 20 Sept., 1628, we find him in the capacity of a Commissioner of Subsidies[4] complaining to the Council "that Edward Cosowarth, his fellow Commissioner for rating the subsidies in the hundred of Pider, had unjustly exempted Lord Lambert and John Arundel of Trerice from their due payments." On 30 October, 1628,[5] Charles Lord Lambert, on his part, writes to Secretary Conway, from Lanhydrock, complaining that Nicholas Borlase, one of the Commissioners of the Subsidy, without the consent of Mr. Cosowarth, his fellow Commissioner, had inserted Lord Lambert's name in the Subsidy roll, he being by birth an Irishman, and paying subsidies in that country, not having a foot of land in England, and being in Cornwall only with a view to the settlement of a private affair with his father-in-law concerning Lord Lambert's wife's portion. He sat in the last Parliament, and knows he is not within the intention of the framers of the Act. He instances Viscount Chichester a peer of Ireland, now residing in Devonshire, where he has a great estate, but not rated by virtue of this Act. Borlase's

[1] See Braye pedigree in Visit. 1620.
[2] See pedigree.
[3] See the Exchequer Roll above quoted.
[4] Cal. State Papers 1628-9, p. 333.
[5] Id. p. 364.

proceedings are vindictive, Lord Lambert having joined in taking examinations against Borlase, who is a recusant and a dangerous fellow.

In Nov. (?), 1628, the matter seems to be closed with the "Deposition of John Silly as to the circumstances of a dispute on Oct. 29 last between Edward Cosowarth and Nicholas Borlase, respecting the rating of Lord Lambert to the subsidy in the county of Cornwall, which resulted in the examinant not having lawful warrant to proceed in the collection of the same subsidy."[1]

The dispute in question seems a good example of that ill-feeling which was rife in the country in the interim between the carrying out of the English Reformation and the Civil War. The Arundells and the Lanhydrock people (Lord Roberts) were naturally found on the one side, and Nicholas Borlase on the other.

In 1629 there appears the Petition of Nicholas Borlase, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall, to the King:—

'Certain honourable referees will witness for the truth of the annexed petition. Mr. Thoroughgood pretended that petitioner was disofficed, and Mr. Coryton put in by the King's express command. Petitioner is confident the King will never give life by his word to Mr. Coryton, who has so often and notoriously employed his breath to graceless distaste and disservice of his Majesty.

Annexed is a petition of the same petitioner to William Earl of Pembroke, Lord Warden of the Stannaries:—

"Reminds him of a promise given to the petitioner before Lord Powys and Sir John Borlase, that petitioner should enjoy the Vice-Wardenship of the Stannaries. He, in consequence, gave £510 in gratuities to those, to whom the Earl gave the disposal of the place, yet another patent has been surreptitiously obtained for Mr. Coryton. He prays relief."[2]

This is a curious document as illustrating the barefaced jobbery and corruption of the times. The acquaintanceship which evidently existed with Sir John Borlase—at this time an important military officer about the Court—and his Cornish cousin is also interesting.

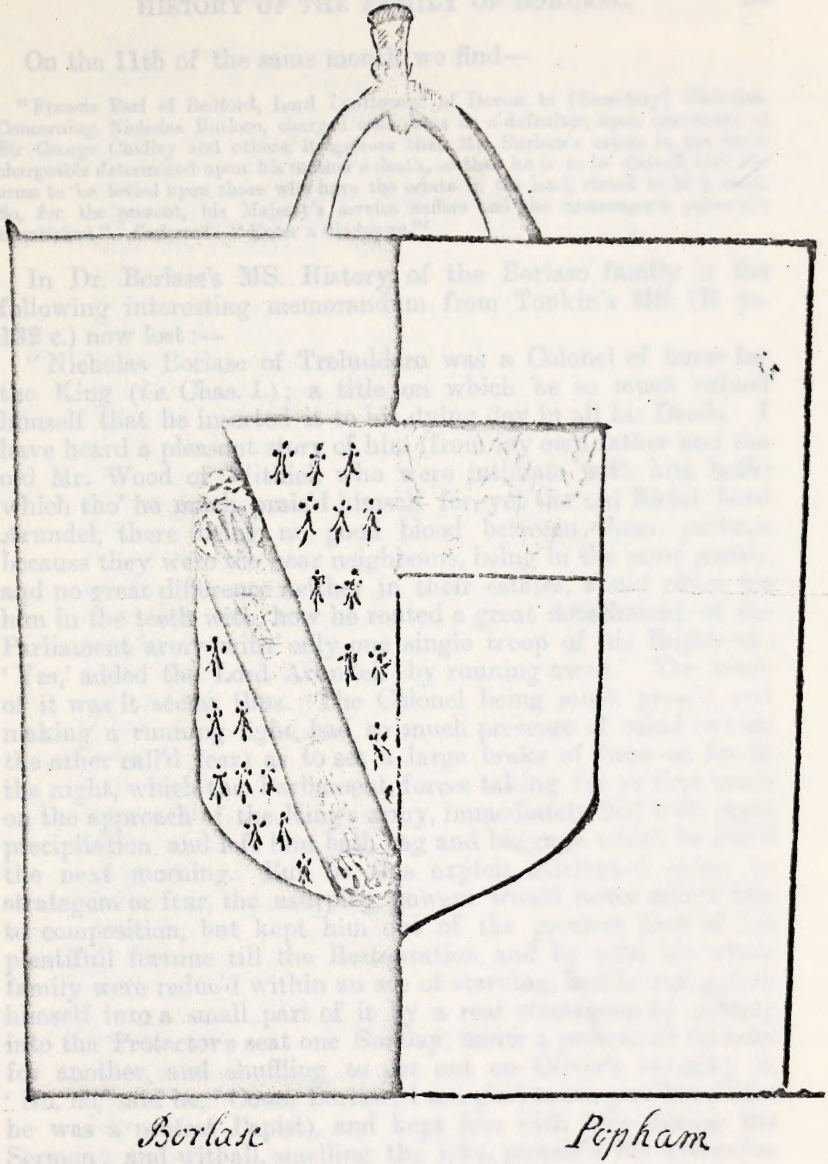
On the 3rd of May, next year, the former petition was followed by another, as follows:—

'Petition of Nicholas Borlase, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall, to the King: That he may be settled in his place of Vice-Warden, according to the intention of the late Lord Warden, who protested that he never did anything which more troubled him than the granting the new patent to Mr. Coryton. *Underwritten*—Reference to the Lord Chamberlain, and Secretary Dorchester to examine the parties interested, and report the true state of the business.'[3]

The following three entries from the State Papers (1627-38, p. 417), relate, I suppose, to the same Nicholas.

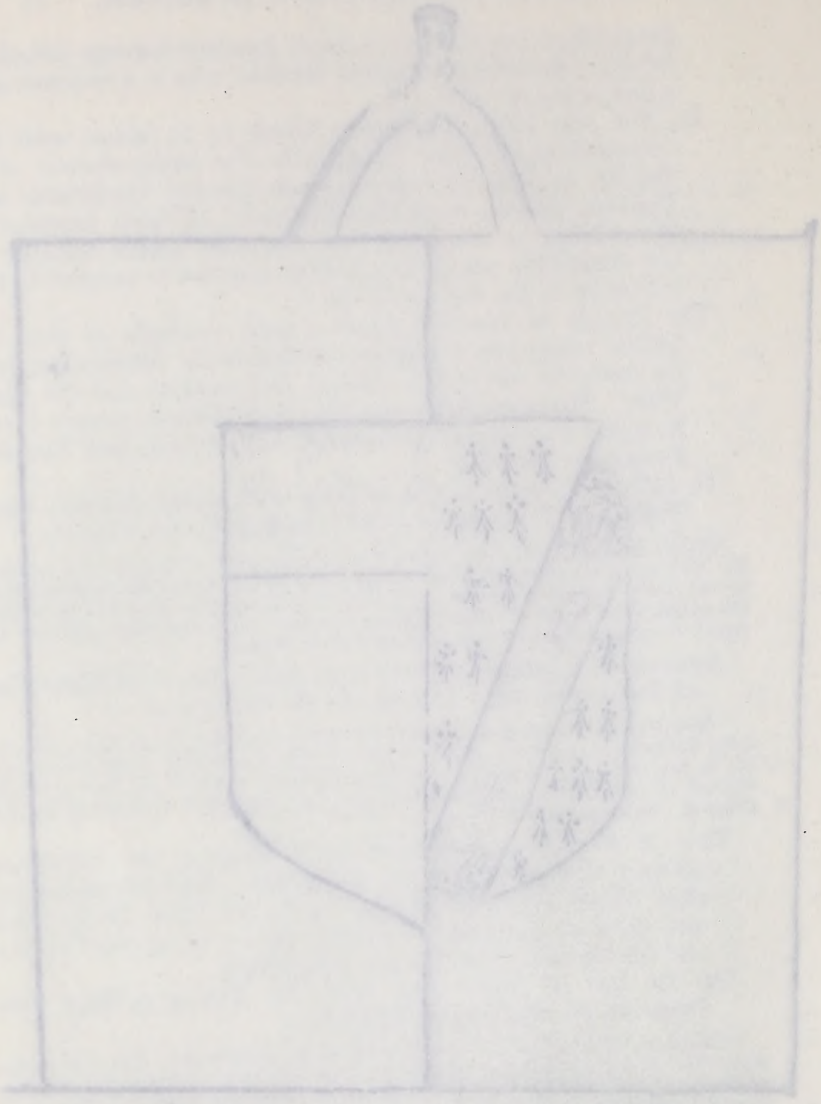
'May 6th 1638. Draft entry on the Council Register of the appearance of Nicholas Burlace, sent for default of musters at Berrynarbor, Devon"—(4 lines).

[1] Id., p. 400.
[2] Cal. S.P. 1629-31, p. 455.
[3] Cal. S.P., 1630, p. 249.



THE ARMS OF BORLASE IMPALING POPHAM.

On the back of the title page of "The Muses Oblation."



On the 11th of the same month we find—

"Francis Earl of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, to [Secretary] Nicholas. Concerning Nicholas Burlace, charged with arms as a defaulter, upon certificate of Sir George Chidley and others, it appears that Mr. Burlace's estate in the lands chargeable determined upon his mother's death, so that he is to be cleared, and the arms to be levied upon those who have the estate in the land, stated to be a ward. So, for the present, his Majesty's service suffers and the messenger's pains are unsatisfied." *Endorsed*: "Enter a discharge."[1]

In Dr. Borlase's MS. History of the Borlase family is the following interesting memorandum from Tonkin's MS. (B. pa. 132 c.) now lost:—

"Nicholas Borlase of Treluddero was a Colonel of horse for the King (*i.e.* Chas. I.); a title on which he so much valued himself that he inserted it to his dying day in all his Deeds. I have heard a pleasant story of him (from my own father and the old Mr. Wood of Withiel, who were intimate with him both) which tho' he much prais'd himself for, yet the old Richd. Lord Arundel, there being no good blood between them, perhaps because they were too near neighbours, being in the same parish, and no great difference neither in their estates, would often hit him in the teeth with, how he routed a great detachment of the Parliament army with only one single troop of his Regiment; 'Yes,' added the Lord Arundel, 'by running away.' The truth of it was it seems thus. The Colonel being much press'd, and making a running fight, had so much presence of mind (which the other call'd fear) as to set a large brake of furse on fire in the night, which the Parliament forces taking for ye fires made on the approach of the King's army, immediately fled with great precipitation, and left him both bag and baggage, which he seiz'd the next morning. But be this exploit attributed either to stratagem or fear, the usurping powers would never admit him to composition, but kept him out of the greatest part of his plentifull fortune till the Restouration, and he with his whole family were reduc'd within an ace of starving, had he not gotten himself into a small part of it by a real stratagem, by getting into the Protector's seat one Sunday, under a pretended mistake for another, and shuffling to get out on Oliver's entering it, 'No, no,' said he, 'Cosen Borlase, I am glad to see you here,' (for he was a profest Papist), and kept him with him during the Sermon; and withall, smelling the joke, promis'd his assistance on his preferring a petition for a maintenance, which he accordingly perform'd.

"To have done with this joke," adds Dr. Borlase, "I have heard my father, John Borlase of Pendeen, add that Mr. Nicholas

[1] May 11th, 1638. "Minute for entry on the Council Register of an order in accordance with the preceding statement of the Earl of Bedford, for discharge of Nicholas Burlace."

Borlase address'd himself to Oliver Cromwell as he was one day walking (in St. James's Park as well as I remember), intreating him to sign a recommendation of him and his request to the proper persons then in power. The Protector told him he had no pen and ink with him then. Mr. Borlase said,—'And please your highness, I have both with me,' (or words to that effect). 'But I have no desk here or any conveniency to write upon,' says the Protector, 'Write upon my back then and please you,' reply'd Mr. Borlase. Oliver smil'd, and the petition for a maintenance was granted. To such shifts were the poor cavaliers reduced in order to procure a bare subsistence out of their own estates; but, notwithstanding this, Mr. Borlase had not his estate restor'd till the general Restoration of King, Church, Law and Property; for[1] "during the Usurpation, John Jago of the parish of St. Erme, was a Justice of Peace, and Sequestrator, and got into his possession the greatest part of Mr. Borlase's estate (whose family was by his means chiefly driven to great extremities). He (John Jago) dying, his son John enjoy'd this[2] and the rest of his father's estate till the Restoration, when Mr. Borlase got his own again,[3] and among the rest this Barton, and settled it on his son Humphrey Borlase, on his marriage with the daughter of Sir John Winter, of Lydney in Gloucestershire, Bart., Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria."

In a Civil War tract, in the writer's possession, London, 1643, called 'A True Relation of the proceedings of the Cornish Forces under the command of the Lord Mohune and Sir Ralph Hopton,' there is a list of 'His Majesties Commanders in chiefe, also the names of the Colonels,' and other officers of the forces in Cornwall; among which is 'Captain Burlacy.'

The date of the above episode relating to Nicholas Borlase's petition can be pretty accurately fixed by the following extract:—

"Nov. 11th 1651. Council of State, Day's Proceedings. Colonel Wauton to report to the House that a petition of Colonel Nicholas Burlace is presented to Council, complaining of the breach of articles, and that there have been many other complaints made to the Lord General of a similar nature, which neither he nor any but Parliament have power to give relief in, and to request the House to give some direction in such cases."[4]

The following letter from the Protector himself will prove that he was a man of his word. It is inserted in Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell," (vol. III, App. p. 423). We may note in passing, as a remarkable fact, that at the very same time that Colonel Nicholas Borlase was petitioning Parliament

[1] Here Dr. Borlase quotes Tonkin again.—MS. H. p. 325.

[2] Viz: Trentham in St. Erme.

[3] In Hist. MSS. Commission, 6th Report, p. 150, is the following: "Petition of John Jago, stating that Nicholas Burlace had turned him out of certain lands which he held under him. He prays that the freehold may be given him and separation made. Jago's Statement," &c. (1646, *House of Lords' Calendar*).

[4] Cal. S.P., 1651-2, p. 13.

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in his extremities, Colonel Sir John Borlase, his distant cousin, was doing the same, in even, as it appears, still greater distress,—as we shall see in the sequel.

The following is Cromwell's letter :—

Letter to the Speaker in Behalf of *Colonel Borlace.*
To the Honourable William Lenthall, Esquire, Speaker of the Parliament of England : These :

Edinburgh, 13th June 1651

Sir,

Having received the enclosed Petition and Letter from the Officers of a Court of War at Whitehall, representing unto me that the faith of the Army concerning the Articles of Truro,[1] in the particular case of *Colonel Nicholas Borlace,* is violated ; *and the Petitioner himself having come hither to Scotland,* desiring me to be instrumental that the said Articles be performed, and that the faith of the Army thereupon given might be made good :—I do therefore humbly desire that the Parliament will take his case into consideration, and that his Business may receive a speedy hearing *(he being already almost quite exhausted in the prosecution thereof),* so that justice may be done unto him, and that the faith of the Army may be preserved. I crave pardon for this trouble and rest,

Sir,
Your most humble servant
OLIVER CROMWELL.[2]

* * *Owing to our very limited space, we are unable to include the remainder of this History in our pages. It is proposed, however, to complete it in a separate form.*—ED. GENEALOGIST.

TESTA DE NEVILL.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE TWO ANCIENT REGISTERS, COMMONLY SO CALLED, NOW PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, WITH AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE DATES OF THE RETURNS PERTAINING TO THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER CONTAINED THEREIN.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., etc.

As pointed out by the Sub-Commissioners who edited the transcript of these Registers, printed by direction of the Record Commission in 1807, the entries specifically entitled, "Testa de Nevill" form comparatively a very small portion of the whole.

Comprising, however, as they do, those which are earliest in date, and forming the nucleus, as it were, of the whole collection, attention is naturally attracted to an investigation of the source from which they were first derived. It is certainly singular that after having been accessible to the Public for eighty years, we still remain so entirely in the dark as to the circumstances under which the original Record, known by the name of *Testa de Nevill,* was compiled. In fact, it remains to be ascertained who this Nevill was ; at what period he was connected with the Exchequer ; and why his compilation received so unusual a title.

[1] Hopton's Surrender 14 March, 1645-6.
[2] Tanner MSS., (in Cary, ii. 276).

The editors of 1807, in their brief prefatory remarks, allude to two persons, to either of whom the compilation may be assignable,—Ralph de Neville, who they state was "an Accountant in the Exchequer and Collector of Aids in the reign of Henry the Third, and Jollan de Nevill, a Justice Itinerant of the same reign," whom Dugdale in his *Baronage* supposes to be the Author.

The word "Accountant" cannot, of course, have been used in its modern sense, but merely as one rendering accounts at the Exchequer, which every recipient of revenue had to do; and although, undoubtedly, *a* Ralph de Nevill is named in the *Testa* as one of the Collectors in Rutlandshire of the Aid for marrying the King's sister in 1235, I cannot help suspecting that in representing him as an officer of that department, the editors confounded him with his namesake, who, in 1222, had become Bishop of Chichester. As against the claims of Jollan (or Julian) de Nevill, it is urged by Mr. Foss that he was never an official of the Exchequer, although his father, the first Jollan, who died in 1220, had been so, and he seems to incline, therefore,[1] to Robert de Nevill, who is repeatedly mentioned as a clerk there from 15 John (1213) until his death in 1229. This latter date, however, would not cover that of some of the entries quoted as from the *Testa*, and, on the whole, there seems no sufficient reason for discarding the tradition of Dugdale's day as to the second Jollan, who is found as one of the Collectors in Lincolnshire of the same Aid of 1235,[2] and who, as the son of a former official, may be presumed to have carried on a work which his father perhaps began.

Strange to say, whether Ralph or Jollan was the compiler, neither thought fit to include the collections of the Aid with which they were personally concerned in the work, none of the Rolls relating to it being marked as extracted from the *Testa*.

With regard to the meaning of this word, which has been much disputed, it strikes one as by no means improbable that "Testa de Nevill" is after all no more than a free rendering into Exchequer Latin of "Nevill's Test,"—the standard, that is to say, with which the Accounts of the Sheriffs of Counties, *Custodes* of Honours, Collectors, and others, had to be compared, and their receipts for Aids, Scutages, Serjantries, etc., checked or *tested* at the Treasury. Such an interpretation seems to accord precisely with the objects professed in a memorandum inscribed on the fly-leaf of the Registers, "et sic contenta in eodem libro pro evidenciis habeantur hic in Scaccario, et non pro Recordo."

There is ground for supposing that at the time these Registers were compiled, the Rolls originally known as "Testa de Nevill" were in a state of decay.

The editors of 1807 were, indeed, under the impression that the entries specifically so entitled, had been "copied from a Roll bearing that name, a part of which, consisting of five small membranes, containing ten counties, was then in the Chapter House at Westminster," and in support of this opinion add, that "this Roll appears to be of the age of Edward the First and agrees *verbatim* with the entries in these Books."

This, however, was an entire misconception, for on comparing these

[1] *Judges of England.*
[2] *Testa*, p. 351.

five small membranes, or rather rotulets (which are now likewise deposited in the Public Record Office) with the corresponding portions of the books, they will be found to differ widely from the text in various instances, and to contain besides more than one distinct acknowledgement that they were themselves copied from documents which were at the time of copying defective and in part illegible.

In proof of the first assertion it is only necessary to refer to the discrepancy which exists between the Returns from Cumberland, headed "De Testa de Nevill," in the two collections. That in the Exchequer Register (vol. ii. folio 693, or page 378 of printed book) begins—"Robertus de Veteriponte," and runs on through various entries, embracing lists of churches in the gift of King John, Escheats, &c., to a return of fees held *in capite*, made by the Sheriff to the Barons of the Exchequer, which evidently should have been commenced under a new heading. At this point, from the words "Robertus de Vallibus," the Chapter House rotulet continues in precise accordance with the Exchequer Register to the end, although omitting the whole of the previous matter, which evidently pertained to an earlier Roll of the same reign. With regard to the second assertion, it is to be noted, first of all, that the returns which occur in the Chapter House Roll, although they may exist in the Exchequer Books, are not always in the latter cited as from "Testa de Nevill." This is the case with respect to the two on which my allegation of defectiveness is specially based, that namely for Devonshire, on rotulet 3, and for Hampshire on rotulet 6, each of which stops short with the notification that—"Non potest plus scribi de hoc Comitatu [Devon] propter magnum defectum quod est in rotulo exemplari per quem iste scribitur."

In both instances, nevertheless, fuller particulars are supplied than in the Exchequer Books. The "Inquisitio dominicorum, tenementorum, et feoffamentorum d'ni Regis vel antecessorum suorum in Devonia"[1] instead of concluding as therein at the words "Constantia de Touny tenet Manerium de Suthtant' cum pertinenciis," runs on, "de d'no Rege, sed nescitur per quod servicium; quod Manerium Rex Henricus, Johannis pater, dedit Pescano de Bellomonte in Maritagium de Constancia filia sua que nunc terram illam tenet." Another entry, "Ric'us Malherbe tenet terram de Wykam et Alvedestan cum pertinenciis de d'no Rege Johanne de dono," follows, after which comes the intimation already quoted, that no more can be written on account of a great defect in the Roll which was being copied.

In like manner the Hants rotulet, headed "Isti tenent de d'no Rege in Suth' in capite, *et* (an important conjunction left out by the Exchequer copyist) per Serjantiam," on reaching the words "Rex Willelmus fecit"[2] at the close of an entry about the Abbey of Hyde, instead of diverging to a totally different subject, continues the story of King William's donations thus—"Idem Rex Will's dedit Nic° de Boeles v hidas terre in Cranberge," and goes on—"Rex Stephanus dedit Nicolao de Warine xxxvij libratas terre et 1 m' terre in Cleva. Amicia de Multon tenet quandam terram in Heoguille que vocatur," at which point "non potest," &c., is repeated.

[1] *Vide* page 194 of printed book.
[2] Page 236 of printed book.

In place of these entries, the return in the Exchequer Register is carried on from the one as to Hyde Abbey, without a break, through several folios of escheats in divers hundreds, of which the Chapter House Roll says nothing. They clearly formed no portion of the original Roll, since in the Register twenty-seven lines (the parchment being ruled), are left blank after "Rex Willelmus fecit," of which no further indication is to be found in the printed book than the fact which may be gathered from the margin that folio 122 contained two entries only.

A blank of twelve lines similarly occurs in the Register after the words "Manerium de Suthtant," in the Devonshire Return, previously referred to, this fact likewise being left unnoticed by the editors of 1807.

Such blanks can only be explained by supposing that although traces of writing were still visible, the original rolls had become to a larger extent undecipherable than at the period at which the Chapter House copy had been made.

What has become of these originals since they were handled by the Exchequer copyists about the middle of the fourteenth century, is uncertain, but they do not appear to be now extant, although a good many original rolls of nearly coeval antiquity, the existence of which was unknown to the editors of 1807, have since been discovered among the so-called "Ancient Miscellanea" belonging to the Queen's Remembrancer's Department of the Exchequer.

Some of these have the seals, or tags of them, still attached, and there can be no doubt as to their having been those used in the preparation of the Exchequer Registers, as the words "in libro" are endorsed on them in handwriting of the fourteenth century. They appear, from a memorandum which accompanies them, to have been carefully examined in 1835, by Mr. Hunter, who has written in pencil on the membranes the pages of the printed book at which the copies are to be found. They are especially interesting from the light they throw on the mode adopted by the scribes of the fourteenth century in dealing with rolls recording the collection of an aid, the Feodary of an Honour, or a List of Serjeantries, extending into various counties. The practice seems to have been, doubtless for convenience of reference in fiscal matters, to pick such a roll to pieces (metaphorically at least), and to enter the portion relating to each county, or rather Sheriffdom, in which two were often comprised, in the part of the volume specially reserved for entries relating thereto. Thus, in the case of a Roll endorsed, "Auxilium Prelatorum concessum d'no Regi contra transfretationem suam in Wasconiam anno regni sui xxvi." (1242), still preserved in the Record Office, short separate returns, mere extracts in fact, headed as above, will be found for most counties in the Exchequer Registers. If the same plan had been followed throughout, this would signify little, but, instead of this, such extracts are as often as not mixed up with others, evidently from the preceding ecclesiastical aid of 1235, the Roll of which is no longer extant;[1] or worse still, are tacked on without heading of any sort to Lay Subsidy Rolls, with which they have no connection.[2]

[1] Printed Book, p. 22, Notts and Derby; page 44, Worcestershire.
[2] Printed Book, p. 82, Gloucestershire, &c., &c.

A similar system is adopted in the case of Feodaries. A list of the fees of the Honour of Gloucester will be found dissected, and portions added to returns of the Earl's tenants in various counties, without regard to date, or the slightest intimation that the text is derived from distinct documents, *e.g.* Worcestershire, p. 42, where part of the Roll in question beginning, "Will's Corbet," and ending "Thomas de Hanley dimid' feod' ibidem," has been thus tacked on to another headed, "Feoda Com. Glouc' in hoc Com^tu," which, it so happens contains the names of the same feoffees, accompanied by fuller particulars as to their holdings.

It has already been shown in comparing some of these returns specifically entitled "Testa de Nevill," with those in the Chapter House Collection so called, what patchwork has been made by the Exchequer scribes; in the case, for example, of the one for the County of Cumberland. The same practice is discernible in many others, where the means of comparison no longer exist, a glaring instance being furnished under Wiltshire,[1] headed "De Serjantiis in Testa de Nevill," into which four successive returns on this subject have been incorporated, as is to be inferred, not merely from the repetition as many times of similar entries, but from the changes in the Christian names of holders occasionally found, showing that an interval had elapsed since the previous mention of the Serjantry. But the strongest proof of all of the ignorance and carelessness with which the Exchequer volumes were compiled is afforded by the fact that, after concluding the question of Serjantries by entering at full length the list of those commuted into money rents by Judge Passelewe in 1249, the scribes have actually gone on to record under the same heading the aids paid by the Prelates in this county towards marrying the king's sister in 1235.

In face of all this it would be difficult, if not impossible, to determine what really constituted the original *Testa de Nevill*, or to sift the returns which should properly have been so designated from those interpolated in the midst of them. There seems, fortunately, no particular object in making such an attempt, since many of the latter are nearly as ancient and quite as authentic.

What is really wanted is a new edition of the whole work in a more convenient form, based as far as possible on the Queen's Remembrancer's original Rolls, and with such corrections and annotations as subsequent discoveries require, and the more advanced state of antiquarian knowledge at the present day could easily supply. Above all things the misleading words on the title-page of the Record Commissioners' volume "Temp. Henry III. et Edw. I." require correction, for it is abundantly proved by the headings alone that not only are there numerous returns for the reigns of Richard I. and John, but that the great bulk of the returns in the printed book must be referred to the first half of the reign of Henry the Third, or, at any rate are, prior to A.D. 1250.

It may, perhaps, be said that after the blemishes and defects pointed out, the work can scarcely be deserving of so much trouble and expense, but this would be a hasty and mistaken judgment, for there can be no question that the Exchequer Registers are a mine of valuable informa-

[1] Page 148.

tion, and that they contain much calculated to throw light on a most interesting yet obscure period of English History, the reigns of King John and his son, whose attempts to oppress their tenants in capite ended in such great constitutional changes. The interval covered by the returns in the collection coincides very nearly, in fact, with the thirteenth century. The earliest date which can be assigned with certainty is in the case of one for Yorkshire,[1] quoted as from "Testa de Nevill," wherein Roger de Badvent appears, among others, as Sheriff of the County, an office he held for the year 1198 only.

The latest with which I have met is an extent of the lands of Henry de Pomeroy in Devonshire;[2] made as set forth therein in 21 Edward I (1293). There is, indeed, a marginal note,[3] stating that a certain Charter of Henry the Third's was confirmed by King Edward and enrolled on the Memoranda Roll of the 33rd year of his reign (1305), whilst in another case[4] reference is made in the text itself to the Pipe Roll of 12 Edward II. (1318), but the first, clearly, and the second, in all probability, formed no part of the original Roll.

(To be continued.)

FIRST BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

(Continued from Vol. IV. New Series, p. 98.)

Jocelyn of Wells,

consecrated 28th May 1206; died 19 Nov. 1242.

72

[1205-6, Feb. 3.]—*Jocelyn of Wells is elected bishop of Bath by the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells.*

Per mortem Savarici episcopi Robertus Prior et Capitulum Bath' et Alexander Decanus et Capitulum Well' elegerunt magistrum Jocelinum Canonicum Well' et Diaconum, virum providum literatum et honestum, de quo hoc testimonium capitulum Well' dedit. [Cujus profecto vita mores probabiles incogniti nobis esse non poterant cum in sinu ecclesie nostre a primo lacte coaluerit, et sine querela inter nos hactenus conversatus][5] Utrumque capitulum mittunt ad Innocentium papam rogantes ut huic electo in quem cleri pariter et populi vota cum principis assensu concurrunt, confirmationis munus impertiri dignetur.

In hac electione quatuor fuere nominati ex parte Capituli Bath' scilicet Robertus Prior, Johannes Subprior, magister Hamo et Frater Martinus, et quatuor ex parte Capituli Well' scilicet Alexander Decanus, Will. Cantor, Thomas Subdecanus et magister Rad. de Lechelade Canonicus Well'.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 36 dorso.]

[1] Page 377.
[2] Page 185.
[3] Page 232.
[4] Page 23.
[5] The words placed between brackets [ ] are so enclosed in the MS.

73

[1206.]—*Composition made between the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath touching the proceedure in the election of their bishop.*

COMPOSITIO FACTA INTER CAPITULUM WELL' ET CAPITULUM BATHON. DE ELIGENDO EPISCOPUM.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, facta est hec pax subscripta inter ecclesiam Bathon' et ecclesiam Wellensem et conventum Bathon' et capitulum Well' super electione Pontificis utrique ecclesie preficiendi. Vacante episcopatu *etc.* Prior et monachi Bathon' et Decanus et Canonici Well' in loco idoneo propter hoc convenient et de electione futuri episcopi communiter tractabunt et cum communiter in idoneam personam convenerunt, Prior Bathon' debet denuntiare, et ex parte utriusque ecclesie postulare personam de communi assensu electam. Si vero Prior Bathon', vel monachi, vel Decanus Well' vel canonici in electione episcopi contra predictam formam in aliquo proruperint, diffinitum est et concessum ab utraque parte quod irritum sit penitus et inane quicquid fuerit ab eis contra hoc super electione attemptatum. Si vero partes consenserint communiter in personam Prioris, Decanus Well' ejus electionem debet denunciare, et postulare. Eodem modo convenit inter partes, quod si ecclesia Bathon' caruerit Priore tempore electionis, quod Decanus Well' electionem illius in quem partes consenserint denunciabit et possidebit[1] (postulabit). Decanus vero et capitulum Well' non impedient quo minus episcopus eorum prius in ecclesia Bathon' intronizetur quam in Wellensi nec procurabit quod prius intronizetur in Well' ecclesia quam in Bathon'. Convenit etiam inter predictas ecclesias quod nunquam contra hanc formam pacis utantur aliquibus privilegiis impetratis vel impetrandis. Hec autem omnia fideliter observanda tam Robertus Prior et Conventus Bathon' quam Alexander Decanus et capitulum Well' juraverunt, et sigillis utriusque ecclesie confirmaverunt.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 36 dorso.]

74

1206, May 3.—*The King restores to Jocelyn, bishop-elect, the temporalities of the See of Bath.*

Rex custodibus episcopatus Bath' et illius porcionis abbacie Glaston' que Savaricum quondam Bath' Episcopum contingebat salutem. Sciatis quod reddidimus dilecto et fideli nostro domino J. Bathon' electo omnia maneria episcopatus Bath' cum omnibus pertinenciis suis habenda et tenenda ei et successoribus suis in perpetuum adeo integre et pacifice sicut Reginaldus Episcopus quondam Bath' Episcopus ea integrius et melius tenuit die qua obiit quicumque ea teneat Ideo vobis *etc.* apud Swalwefelde iij die Maij.

[*Patent Roll*, 7 *John*, *m.* 7.]

75

1206, Dec. 30.—*The King orders that the bishop of Bath is to have one hundred head of deer to stock his park of Dogmaresfelde.*

Mandatum est Johanni filio Hugonis quod faciat habere Bathon' Episcopo centum tam dammos quam dammas ad restaurandum parcum suum de Dogmaresfelde. Teste me ipso apud Geldef[orde] xxx. die Decembris.

[*Close Roll*, 8 *John*, *m.* 4.]

76

1207, May 10.—*The King orders Reginald de Cornhill to let the bishop of Bath have three tuns of wine.*

Rex etc. R[eginaldo] de Cornhill etc. Mandamus vobis quod habere faciatis venerabili patri nostro domino Bath' Episcopo tria dolia vini ad prisam nostram. Teste me ipso apud Wicumbe x. die Maii.

[*Close Roll*, 8 *John*, *m.* 1.]

[1] The word *postulabit* is written over *possidebit*, but without any indication as to which word is to stand.

77

1207, Oct. 6.—*The Constable of Bristol is ordered to have two tuns of wine carried to Bath and put in the house late of the bishop of Bath.*

Rex Constabulario Bristoll' etc. Præcipimus tibi quod emi facias duo dolia vini et cariari usque Bath' et locari facias in domo que fuit Episcopi Bath' Ita quod salvo ponantur per visum Prioris Bath' et id quod in hoc posueris computabitur tibi ad Scaccarium. Teste me ipso apud Kingestone vj. die Octobris.

[*Close Roll*, 9 *John*, *m.* 14.]

78

1207, Nov. 26.—*The king notifies that the bishop of Bath has paid a fine for the thirteenth due from his knights, from his gift, and for having the liberties granted by the king.*

Rex Baronibus de Scaccario etc. Sciatis quod dominus Bath' Episcopus pacavit nobis in camera nostra apud Merleberge die Lune proxima post festum Sancte Katerine anno regni nostri nono quadringentas marcas de fine suo septingentarum marcarum quem nobiscum fecit pro tredecima militum suorum et pro dono suo et pro habendis libertatibus quas ei et successoribus suis et ecclesiis suis concessimus et carta nostra confirmavimus. Et ideo vobis mandamus *etc.* Teste me ipso apud Merleberge xxvj. die Novembris anno regni nostri nono.

per ipsum Regem et per Cancellarium.

[*Close Roll*, 9 *John*, *m.* 11.]

79

1207-8, March 19.—*The chamber in Bath, now of the king and lately of the bishop of Bath, is committed to William Grace, to dwell there during the king's pleasure.*

Rex Priori Bath' etc, Sciatis quod commisimus Will'o Crasso cameram nostram de Bath' que fuit Episcopi Bath' ad morandum ibi quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ei eam habere faciatis. Teste W. Comite Maresc' apud Clarendon xix. die Marcii.

[*Close Roll*, 9 *John*, *m.* 6.]

80

1208—1213,—*Bishop Jocelyn is absent from England for the space of five years, having fled to Rome with other bishops.*

Præsentium igitur malorum pertæsi et majora metuentes, præter multos alios, aufugiunt Romam Gulielmus de Sancta Maria Londinensis, Eustachius Eliensis, Malgerus Wigorniensis, Ægidius Herefordensis, et Jocelinus nostræ ecclesiæ Episcopi : quorum bona, census et vectigalia fisco statim adjudicantur. Hæc anno 1208. Post v tandem annorum exilium, anno 1213 domum redeunt simul omnes, præter Wigorniensem, qui paulo ante Pontiniaci extinctus erat[1]. Depulsis ita turbarum nubeculis, et serenitate restituta, se totum convertit ad ecclesiam suam ornandam et augendam.

[*Catal. Ep. Bath. et Wellen.* (Godwin)—ed. Hearne[2], 659.]

81

1214, July 11.—*Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, gives to (his brother) Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury and his successors, half of one knight's fee in Rugebury and Dreicot.*

Omnibus *etc.* Hugo Dei gratia Linc' episcopus salutem Sciatis nos *etc.* concessisse et dedisse venerabili fratri nostro domino Jocelino Bath' et Glaston' episcopo et successoribus suis *etc.* feudum dimidii militis in Rugeberg et Dreicot cum pertinentiis quod Mauritius de Benington et Gaufridus Maureward de nobis tenuerunt, et nos de domino Rege, cum homagiis et serviciis ipsorum et heredum suorum in perpetuum *etc.* Dat. apud Stowam per manus magistri Will. de Thornaco Archidiaconi de Stowa v. Id. Jul. pontificatus nostri [anno] quinto.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 99 d.]

[1] He died before 20 June 1212. *Fasti* (ed. Hardy), iii. 51.

[2] Duo Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres, viz. Thomas Otterbourne et Johannes Whethamstede. Duobus Voluminibus. Oxonii, 1732, 8vo.

82

1214, July 12.—*Hugh. bishop of Lincoln, grants to (his brother) Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury and his successors, the advowson of the church of Axbridge.*

Hugo Linc' episcopus concessit domino Joscelino episcopo Bath' et Glaston' et successoribus suis advocationem ecclesie de Axebrigge iv. Id. Julii pontificatus sui quinto.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 101.]

83

1214-15, Jan. 18.—*The sheriff of Somerset is ordered to cause Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, to have full seisin of the city of Bath and Barton.*

LITTERE J. BATH'.

Rex Vicecomiti Sumers' etc. Precipimus tibi quod sine dilacione habere facias venerabili patri nostro Josc[elino] Bath' et Glaston' Episcopo plenariam seisinam de civitate Bath' et de Berton' cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Teste ut supra [*i.e.* me ipso apud Geudef' (Guldeforde) xviij° die Januarii anno regni nostri xvj.]

[*Close Roll*, 16 *John m.* 11.]

¶ A similar order to give seisin of the city of Bath with Barton (*de Civitate Bath' cum Bertona*) is entered on the *Close Roll* of the same year (*m.* 9), with the date 15 January.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

ALUMNI OXONIENSES. The Members of the University of Oxford, 1715-1886, their parentage, birthplace, and year of birth, with a record of their degrees, being the Matriculation Register of the University. Alphabetically arranged, revised, and annotated by JOSEPH FOSTER. Volume I. (Privately printed, 1887).

A story is told how a guest, at a somewhat parsimonious table, on being offered a very diminutive dish of early peas, proceeded—to the hostess's dismay—to appropriate the entire sample, merely remarking appreciatively—"I'm a whale at peas!" In like manner we feel inclined to observe on receiving Mr. Foster's latest volume that he, too, is evidently a "whale" at Indexes. Only a few months back we had the pleasure of noticing his "London Marriage Licenses," a work which many would consider as amply sufficient for the lifetime of any ordinary mortal. But Mr. Foster thinks otherwise, to the immense advantage of all genealogists, present and to come; for in the pages before us we have a goodly printed instalment of a class of record which, as the Editor well observes, is of the first importance to all engaged in historical or biographical research. We allude, of course, to the registers of our Universities, of the Inns of Court, and of our Public Schools. In these invaluable MSS. is preserved indubitable proof of those needful facts which are being daily sought for, with infinite labour, by the historian and genealogist. But in the future,

with Mr. Foster's works to hand, these hours of wearisome toil will be but "labor absque labore," as the inscription runs on the portals of the Florentine library.

The basis of the present work, it should be stated, was a transcript of the Oxford Matriculation Register made by the late Colonel Chester with the liberal pecuniary aid, as Mr. Foster inform us, of Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Norroy King of Arms. This transcript extended, however, only to the end of the year 1869, and Mr. Foster has now completed Col. Chester's work by continuing the same to the end of 1886. But besides thus furnishing an alphabetical edition of the Matriculation Register, the laborious work of annotation has not been neglected, for we find that the editor has also assigned the degrees to the relative matriculation entries, incorporated gleanings from the *Gentleman's Magazine* and further added, from his own MS. collection, all the calls to the Bar of Oxford men from 1715 to 1886. This laborious editing will, no doubt, greatly increase the value of the work; at the same time readers should bear in mind the Editor's remarks on this subject, with which we must close our brief notice of a most remarkable and interesting contribution to the genealogist's library:—

"I do not, however, it should be clearly understood, profess to offer exhaustive annotation. I have but touched the fringe of the subject, or laid, as it were, the foundation on which others can now build. With these lists placed in their hands, it is in the power of all to do something, to add—'if only a stone'—to the structure which many hands will raise. It will be, I believe, a labour of love with many a son of 'Alma Mater' to help in the gradual perfection of Oxford's roll of fame."

THE HISTORY OF NEWBURY, CO. BERKS. By WALTER MONEY, F.S.A. (Oxford: Parker & Co., 1887.)

Berkshire has, we believe, no county history, or, at least, no work that is entitled to rank as such. Neither is one needful if its local histories are to be written on Mr. Money's model. Here we have a work which, in bulk, might by some be considered ample for the whole county, yet the Editor tells us that his material collected for the history of this ancient town and borough, was found so much in excess of the limits assigned to the volume, that his copious extracts from the Parish Registers, &c., which had been prepared for insertion, had to be omitted. Many will think that this was a serious error of judgment, for if anything renders a local history of more than ordinary value, it arises most frequently from the fact that herein many of these fast perishing records are preserved to us. It, therefore, speaks volumes for the excellence of the material here brought together, that the Editor could afford to discard such an important portion of his manuscript. With this solitary exception, Mr. Money's work is everything that could be desired. The municipal history is worked out in the fullest detail, and the church history is also most admirably dealt with, for, notwithstanding the omission referred to above, our readers will be glad to learn that all the monumental inscriptions have been most carefully collected, and are here printed. We trust that Mr. Money will feel inclined to issue his Register extracts as an appendix to the present work, as it is quite certain that the subscribers to the present handsome volume would gladly support such an undertaking, more especially in the hands of such a competent Editor.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. CHAD, SADDLEWORTH, CO. YORK, 1613 to 1751. Edited by JOHN RADCLIFFE. (Privately Printed, 1887.)

One of the best signs of the day for the genealogist is the energy which is being displayed in the matter of the publication of our ancient parish registers. It is quite time that the local custodians should either be compelled to see to the due preservation of these invaluable MSS. by means of the press or otherwise, or that these fast decaying records should be forthwith transferred to safer custody elsewhere.

The manner in which Mr. Radcliffe has dealt with the very defective registers, printed in this handsome volume, is beyond all praise. Not only has he restored large portions of the lost registers by diligent research in the Chester Diocesan Registry, but by means of excellent indexes of persons and places he has doubled the value of his clearly printed text. Although, of course, the greater portion of the volume is taken up with baptisms, marriages, and burials, there are numerous and important gleanings from other sources. The appendix contains some useful extracts bearing on the history of the church and manor of Saddleworth-cum-Quick, in which we notice a carefully compiled table showing the descent of the manor. At page 431 a curious facsimile of early shorthand is given, which, so far as it has been deciphered, appears to be an extract from a ballad, entitled, "The Gallow Tree Journey," to which we venture to direct the attention of the Ballad Society. Here, too, is a remarkable marriage entry:—

"On Tuesday sen'night was married, at the Parochial Chapel of Saddleworth, Abraham Brooks, a Widower, of about 30 years of age, to Mary Bradley, a Widow of near 70, but as the Bride was a little in Debt the Bridegroom obliged her to be married in her shift, and the weather being very severe threw her into such a violent fit of shaking as induced the compassionate minister to cover her with his coat whilst the marriage was solemnized."

We trust that the success of the present work may encourage the Editor to continue his valuable labours in this direction.

HOW TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY. A Guide for the Genealogist. By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., D.C.L. (London: Elliot Stock, 1887.)

This is a most useful little book. In rather more than two hundred pages Mr. Phillimore has brought together all the information that is most required by the working genealogist. Indeed, not only the novice, but the most experienced pedigree compiler will find in these most readable chapters much that will prove helpful in the absorbing investigations of family history. Now-a-days when the Public Record Office is undoubtedly the centre of advanced genealogical research, any work that helps the student to solve the mysteries of the vast accumulations of our public records is most welcome; and when we say that Mr. Phillimore has been able to give this abstruse and inexhaustible subject, as it were, "in a nutshell," we feel certain that many of our readers will hasten to crack this same nut with the present Editor's assistance. The chapter on "Kinship and Systems of Genealogy" is both interesting and instructive.

FEET OF FINES OF THE TUDOR PERIOD. Part I. Edited by FRANCIS COLLINS, M.D. Record Series of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. (Privately printed, 1887.)

Dr. Collins has here made a serious attempt to place within the reach of the Yorkshire historian, genealogist, and topographer, the contents of a "class" of the public records which has long been recognized as furnishing the most trustworthy foundation upon which to build any local history. The most amazing thing is that so little has been done to make these records really available to the student; but within the last few years there have not been wanting some distinct indications that antiquaries are beginning to see the necessity of rendering these records more accessible for research, and it is to be hoped that by following in the lines indicated in the present volume that every county may soon be able to show a printed reference guide to its "Feet of Fines." The thorough manner in which the Editor has carried through his arduous task may be commended to the attention of any future editors of this "class"; for not only has Dr. Collins gone to the original "Feet" for his information, but gaps are supplied from the less well known "Notes" of Fines, and when the latter also were not forthcoming, he has consulted the De Banco Rolls. *Verb. sap.* The indexes of names and places alone extend to more than one hundred pages.

Notes and Queries.

THE COUNTESS LUCY.—Just as we are going to press with the present Number Mr. Kirk has placed in our hands a solution (final, we hope) of this *vexata quæstio*. It will appear in April. The parentage of Rohese, Countess of Lincoln, which is still a matter of controversy, will also be dealt with. EDITOR GENEALOGIST.

FITZWARYN PEERAGE.—According to the *Historic Peerage* Fulk Lord Fitzwaryn, who died in 1479, was succeeded in the title, in 1492, by his son John. On the Pell Receipt Roll, Easter, 20 Ed. IV., 15th July (1480), the name of the heir of the late Lord Fitzwaryn is given as *Thomas* (under age.) J. H. RAMSAY.

HUSSEY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers throw any light on the parentage and ancestry of John Hussey, of Old Sleaford, co. Lincoln, who was one of the Commissioners to raise money for the defence of Calais, 14 May, 33 Hen. VI. This John was the father of Sir William Hussey, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He married Elizabeth Nessfield, of Yorkshire.

9, *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.* A. E. PACKE.

AN ELIZABETHAN KOH-I-NOOR.—In the Court of Requests' Books, at the Public Record Office (vol. xix, 470), is mention, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, of "a certen jewell, or roughe dyamond, being of a great value, and the certen value thereof not then well knowne; . . . . they, the said Complts, have presented the same dyamond vnto her most excellent matie, for her highenes pleasure to be first knowne therein of her lykinge or dislyke of the same." J. GREENSTREET.

THE EARLY CLARES.—Baldwin of Exeter had four sons. Ord. Vitalis names them. Two or more of these sons got over to South Wales *circa* 1093. William Fitz Baldwin, one of them, held a castle there for Rufus for a time. He being dead his brothers Robert and Richard are found, at Xmas 1101, with King Henry I. at Westminster. This is shown by a Charter in the Register of St. John's Abbey, Colchester, mentioned by Mr. Round in a contribution to Leslie Stephen's *Biographical Dictionary* ("*Clare*"). About that time (whether before or after) Richard was in South Wales (as William's successor). Is there any other notice of his existence? W.M.

CROMWELL FAMILY.—The following extract from a draft conveyance furnishes some useful genealogical information with reference to this family:—"Indenture made 1 Jan. 42 Eliz. Between Oliver Cromwell, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Henry Cromwell, Knt., and of Jone Cromwell, his late wife, deceased, sister and heir apparent of Richard Warren, Esq., late deceased, son and heir of Sir Raphe Warren, Knt., also deceased, on the one part, and Edward Ryder, citizen and haberdasher of London, on the other part. Oliver C., for £3,100 paid by Ryder 'at the usual Telling-house set and being on the west side of the Royal Exchange in London,' grants and sells all that manor and lordship of Leyton, co. Essex, parcel of the Monastery of Stratford Langthorne. [Enrolled 23 Feb., 42 Eliz.] M.O'T.

THE BUTLER EARLDOM OF CARRICK.—As the "New Peerage" refers, in its note on this earldom, to my rejection of its existence, I should be glad to set on record this further evidence that James Butler, the first Earl of Ormond, was not, when so created, already Earl of Carrick (1315). On the 10th August, 1327, he made a grant as "Jacobus, Pincerna Hiberniæ" to his uncle, Thomas Butler ("Domino Thome le Botiller") of certain lands (*9th Report Hist. MSS. App.* ii., 289*a*.) It was by this style that James Butler was described when created Earl of Ormond the year following (1325), but this deed further shews that he did not even assume for himself the style of Earl of Carrick. J. H. ROUND.

COLUMBA DUNBAR, BISHOP OF MORAY.—Mr. J. H. Wylie has kindly given a correction regarding the true date when the domain of Coucy passed by sale to the Duke of Orleans. From his reference to Henry IV, I conclude he is the author of a recent work on that King's reign, which I read a year ago with much advantage, being interested in that period. One very odd statement occurs there in a note (I forget the page, as I have not the book at hand). In the account of the celebrated George Dunbar, Earl of March, and his family, the author says there was a daughter Columba, who also came to England and had some preferment. This earl had no *daughter* Columba, but he had a *son* of that name, rather a well-known personage, who held the Deanery of Bridgenorth from Henry IV, and afterwards became Bishop of Moray, which See he held till his death in 1435 (*Keith*). This is perhaps worth correcting in the next volume of a standard work like Mr. Wylie's.

THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTTISH CALENDAR.

GALLOWAY AND TURNER FAMILIES.—Pasted on the back of woodcuts in an old Bible, dated 1660, printed by Henry Hills and John Field, London, at one time belonging to Thomas Kercher, and now in my possession:—

Alexander Galloway, Born Sept. 17, 1805.
Thos. Galloway, Born March 18, 1807.
Henry Galloway, Born April 4, 1809.
George Turner, Born Sept. 30, 1817.
Jos. Turner, Born Jan. 12, 1822.
Elizth Turner, Born Apr. 22, 1823.
S. [*Sarah, in pencil*] Turner, Born Sep. 14, 1825.
Frances Turner, Born August 29, 1828.
Alex^{r} Galloway, Junr, Born Feb. 27, 1834, at 8 o'clock night, at No. 1, Charles St., Manchester, christened at . . . . . tow [*or* . . . ton] Square . . .
In pencil: Charles R. (?) Galloway, Born at 20 m. Past 12 o'clock, noon.
Seend. ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

GROSVENOR FAMILY.—The following may be interesting to the Editor of the *Complete Peerage* by the time that work reaches "Westminster," as it evidently refers to the Grosvenor of the day.

It is a very humble supplication to Henry IV., by "Monsire Thomas Grosvenour del Countee de Cestre"; asking pardon of his "grande folie, auxi comberaunce e haulte treison par mal entisement, beaux parolx, et promys de Monsire Henry Percy," whereby the petitioner had been seduced to fight against the King at this his "honourable battaille." He asks pardon of his life, and restoration of his forfeited lands. A note shews that the King granted it "a Pountfreyt."

Though without a date, it refers to Shrewsbury no doubt. The petitioner takes the safe course of laying all the blame on a dead man—the renowned Percy. Possibly it may be enrolled somewhere, but this is the original, strung on the files of Chancery (Bundle No. 528.) JOSEPH BAIN.

MARGARET DE UMFRAVILLE, LADY OF BADLESMERE.—In the *Complete Peerage*, in the account of Bartholomew first Lord Badlesmere, executed for treason in 1322, he is said to have "*m.* Margaret, aunt and co-heir to Thomas de Clare, seneschal of the Forest of Essex (a younger son of Richard, Earl of Gloucester), by Amy, daughter of Sir Maurice fitz Maurice." How does this lady come to take the surname and arms of Umfraville? In a grant by her[1] on 23 June, 1328, of six neyfs (three brothers and three sisters) to Master Richard de Clare, she calls herself Margaret de Badelesmere. But on the very fine seal appended, the legend is:—"S' Margarete de Unfraneville D'ne de Badlesmer." This seal bears three parallel armorial shields, the largest in the centre. It is impaled: (*dexter*), a crusilly field, charged with a cinquefoil and a ribbon dexter; (*sinister*), a fesse between two bars gemellés. The dexter impalement is thus Umfraville (with a difference); the sinister Badlesmere. Of the other two shields, the right hand one is—three chevronels with a label of three points (Clare); the left hand one—a saltire and a label of three points. The Umfraville impalement being in the place of honour, indicates the more distinguished descent, her husband's shield being only second. The shield of Clare is no doubt for her father, and the saltire perhaps for her mother, being an Irish coat. In looking into the Balliol question, I saw the Badlesmeres had to do with Chilham also. The deed is executed at "Hameldene," and relates to land in a parish called Staundon.

EDITOR SCOTTISH CALENDAR.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO AFRICA IN 1390.—This letter gives the names of several distinguished Frenchmen. Though without date, it must be early in A.D. 1390, for the expedition did take place in that year, and I had made some notes about it, which have been mislaid. The letter is on paper, the watermark a large fleur-de-lys.

"Ceux sount les novelles qe sount a Parys a present. Le Duk de Burboun, le Counte de Ew, le Counte de Harecourt, le Seignour de Cowchi, Monseigneur Charlis de Nawvarre, Monseigneur Henri de Bars, l'Amirall de Fraunce, le Sire de la Tremoille, et pluseours autres Seignours du Roiaume de Fraunce vount en cest arme de Genewe et en lour cumpainie a la nombre de mils chivalers et esquiers, les quex serront a Genewe et monterent en meer le xv^{e} jour de Maii prochein au drein. Et ont les Genevois fait cheventain du diste arme le dist duk de Burboun et aurount a Genewe xl galyes, et dautres parties x et pluseures autres vessex, et est lour entencion daler en le Barbarie sauns faille, et lour eskipezoun serra ad depences des Genewois pour quatre moys, et tous les autres costages as depences des seignours susditz et de lour cumpainie. E tous maneres de straungers qe voillent venir en diste arme troveront lour eskipezoun toutes prest et aurount bone cumpaignie et bone chere a ceo qils dient.

"Et auxi le fitz du Duk de Angou va en Naples od c ou vj^{xx} de gentz darmes, des quex Monseigneur Piers de Bucill est le plus graunt cheventein apres le fitz du diste Duk."

The "Seigneur de Cowchi" is doubtless Enguerrand or Ingram de Coucy, son-in-law of Edward III, who died in captivity to Bajazet after the battle of Nicopolis, and Henry de Bar is probably the same who married the elder daughter of de Coucy, who succeeded her father as Lady of Coucy. The other persons are also historical. —[*Tower Misc. Rolls, No. 459.*]

J. BAIN.

[1] Duchy of Lancaster Charters.

THE HERALDRY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

By the Rev. JOHN WOODWARD, F.S.A., *Scot.*

More than half a century has elapsed since Mr. Ford commenced in the pages of the 'Quarterly Review,' the publication of his interesting papers on Spanish matters. In them the art, the literature, the architecture, and the amusements of the great Peninsular kingdom were passed in review, and made the subjects of most valuable papers; which, relating to a country, slower to change than almost any in Europe, and, moreover, lying somewhat out of the beaten track of ordinary travel, are still a storehouse of information on *Cosas de España* which no one who visits Spain, or writes on its affairs, would be wise to overlook.[1]

Among those papers is one published in 1838, upon "Spanish Genealogy and Heraldry,"[2] which is so full of interesting matter that many of the readers of the GENEALOGIST may be thankful to be informed or reminded of its existence, although fifty years have passed since its publication. The paper is one, moreover, which is of interest as being one of the very few to which the editors of the 'Quarterly Review' have permitted the introduction of illustrative woodcuts. These are, indeed, only seven in number, and they are not particularly well chosen, or well executed; the reader will find remarks on some of them before the close of this paper.

It is the purpose of the present writer to deal only with the second-named of the subjects of Mr. Ford's article, and to leave its curious information with regard to Spanish Genealogies for treatment on some future occasion. Portuguese Heraldry is so closely akin to that of the sister kingdom, that he feels justified in including it also in the purpose of the present paper.

Mr. Ford, although generally an acute and accurate observer, was not (as the frequent inadequacy or inaccuracy of his blazons sufficiently indicates) a scientific herald. But he had enough taste for, and knowledge of, the subject, to be able to perceive and record that "most nations have some heraldic peculiarities;" and that, as concerned Spain, it was well worth while to give to the general English reader some idea in what they consisted.

It is, then, the object of the present paper to deal somewhat more fully, and more accurately, with these peculiarities; and to offer with regard to the Peninsula an instalment of that information, which, as its writer has already suggested in these pages,[3] may be of practical utility to the English student, who, having thoroughly mastered the principles of the armory of his own country, may have the natural desire to learn

[1] The writer may be allowed to say that, in his experience, the *old* edition of Ford's *Handbook to Spain*, (though too bulky to respond to its title), is the most practically valuable of all the many guide books to that country which exist.

[2] 'Quarterly Review,' vol. lxii, pp. 89-131, June, 1838.

[3] 'The Genealogist,' New Series, vol. iii, p. 223 (Foreign Heraldry).

something of continental practices. It may not be the less useful because the purely heraldic books of Spain, in addition to being written in a language not generally familiar, are not for the most part very good.[1]

The use of armorial bearings in the Peninsula, most probably imported from the outer side of the Pyrenees, does not appear to have become general before the commencement of the thirteenth century. The arms of the kingdom of Navarre—Gu. a cross, saltire, and double orle of chains linked together Or,—are said to have been assumed by Sancho 'the strong,' in memory of his successful attack on the Moorish army, under Miramomelin, in 1212. Their camp was defended by a strong barricade of interwoven chains, through which Sancho and his followers burst. The king thereupon assumed the golden trellised chains on a blood red field, instead of his former arms, which are said to have been (though evidence is lacking) Az. a cross *pommetté* Arg. His principal followers likewise assumed chains as portions of their armorial bearings in memory of the day.[2] The learned Jesuit Père Menestrier has, however, pointed out that the charge is really an example of *les armes parlantes*, since in the Basque language a chain is called *'na varra* or *una varra*.[3] Still, as chains long hung above the tomb of Sancho at Roncesvalles, there is probably some truth in the received story, and it does not deserve to be dismissed quite so contemptuously as most of the many mythical stories of the origin of illustrious arms, which did so much to depreciate the science of Heraldry in the estimation of searchers for historic truth (*e.g.* the myths concerning the arms of Savoy, Arragon, the Medici, Caraffa, Visconti, &c.).

The arms of most of the other Spanish kingdoms afford well known examples of early *armes parlantes*. Castile bore:—Gu. a castle triple towered Or (the port Azure is a later addition)[4]; Leon—Arg. a lion rampant Gu. (or Purpure)[5]; Grenada—Arg. a pomegranate Gu. slipped and seeded proper; Arragon—Or four pallets Gu. (the *barras longas* of

[1] Piferrer's 'Nobiliario de los Reinos y Señorios de España,' Madrid, 1857-60, is perhaps the book most practically useful, but it is bulky and very expensive, and only to be found in large libraries. The writer thinks it fair to add that, though in former times he has used it, the present paper is written without its assistance.

[2] See Argote de Molina, 'Nobleza del Andaluzia,' 1, cap. 46.—"Et por aver rompido en esta Batalla el Rey de Navarra el palenque de las Cadenas tomo por armas las Cadenas de oro, atravesadas en campo de sangre. A imitacion del Rey D. Sancho muchos de los cavalleros, que se hallaron en esta batalla, usaron por armas la devisa de las cadenas, de la quale se precian muchos linajes nobles." An account of the victory is given in Favyn, 'Théâtre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie,' pp. 1148-1155. Among the families who assumed chains were Mendoça; Gu. a bend Vert, bordered Or, with an orle and saltire of chains of the last; Zuñiga, Arg. a bend Sa., and a chain in orle Gu.; and Menesez, Or a chain in bend Az.

[3] 'Les Origines des Armoiries,' p. 151. Paris 1680.

[4] There is some evidence that these arms were in use as early as 1187.

[5] The writer need only refer here to his paper on these arms in 'Notes and Queries' (3rd series i, 471.) There does not appear to have been any intention to depict the lion purpure as distinct from gules, though there are many instances in which the colour inclines rather to the former than to the latter tincture. Indeed, in early times in Spain, purpure did not exist as an independent tincture, "la purpura es tan bien colorado." The lion is however blazoned purpure in the 'Roll of Arms of the Thirteenth Century' ('Archæologia' vol. xxxix), and is distinctly purpure in the arms of Queen Juana VII, as given in a fine but late MS. of 1595, seen by the writer in Madrid.

the Counts of Barcelona); Galicia—Az. crusily (or between six crosslets) a monstrance (originally a covered chalice) Or.

One of the first things which strikes the attention of the heraldic student in Spain, is the very general absence of the usual external ornaments—crests, helmets, and supporters. While in Germany these adjuncts were held as of equal importance with the shield of arms, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France, they were comparatively little employed. In modern times their use has been more frequent in France; but in Spain a great number of families have never used a crest, and the use of supporters even by the highest grandees is very infrequent. The regulations of the great Order of the Golden Fleece which permitted no supporters, and only one crested helm, to a shield surrounded by the collar of the Order,[1] had no doubt, some influence to stay the introduction of supporters, and other external ornaments.[2]

The escucheons of the Knights of the Golden Fleece which remain in the Coro of the Cathedral at Barcelona, include those of about a dozen Spanish knights of the noblest families of the kingdom, and these are crested and helmed like those of their brethren.[3] It appears that the use of crests was more frequent in Portugal and in the northern provinces of Spain than in the southern ones. In the cloisters of S. John Lateran at Rome, were depicted the arms of twenty Arragonese knights, who were sent by Alfonso V to serve Pope Eugenius IV against Francesco Sforza; all their helms are properly crested. There is, however, no doubt of the accuracy of the general proposition that the employment of crests and other external adjuncts was, and continues, very infrequent in Spain as compared with the usage of Germany and our own land.

Some of the great Spanish families have a custom which is almost, if not, quite unknown to English heraldry. They place a number of banners around the shield. Thus the Toledos, Dukes of Alva, surround the escucheon with twelve flags of various colours charged with crescents and Arabesque characters. The Cordovas use as many as sixty-four, the Bazans are content with twenty-eight.

The shield used in Spanish armory is generally rectangular with a base formed by a segment of a circle.[4] The ogee curves, and the 'vair' shaped shield, formerly so familiar to us, are happily unknown. This is a matter which was not without importance as influencing the number and disposition of the charges. In England and France the early use of the heater-shaped shield, led to the adoption of three as the usual

[1] Chifflet—*Insignia Gentilitia Equitum Velleris Aurei.* Antwerpiae, 1632.

[2] The finely carved achievements of the Velascos in the magnificent Capilla del Condestable at Burgos Cathedral are exceptional, and are supported by savages. Ferdinand and Isabella, out of devotion to S. John, placed the Royal Arms: (Quarterly 1 and 4; Castile quartering Leon, 2 and 3; Arragon); on the breast of a single-headed eagle displayed, as in the *Capilla de los Reyes* at Seville. Charles V., as Emperor, substituted the Imperial Eagle for that of S. John.

[3] The stalls of the Coro of the Cathedral at Barcelona, were prepared for the chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece, held there by the Emperor Charles V, on March 5, 1519. Each stall bears the achievement of the knight to whom it belonged. These escucheons have been fully described and annotated by the present writer in a series of papers in 'Notes and Queries,' 6th Series, vol. x, 1884.

[4] The oval shield, or cartouche, commonly used by ecclesiastics in Italy, is also generally employed by them in the Peninsula.

number of charges, and to their arrangement of two in chief and one in base. In Spain and Portugal the rectangular shape of the shield similiarly contributed to the disposition of the charges; the most usual is of five in saltire;[1] two charges or sets of charges, placed in pale, is an arrangement found much more frequently than in our own armory; while rectangular arrangements of eight, ten, and thirteen charges (the odd one being in base) are often to be seen—*e.g.* Villagrasa, Az. six bezants, 2, 2, 2; Villamayor, Gu. thirteen bezants, 3, 3, 3, 1.

There is nothing particular to remark with regard to the tinctures employed. Of the furs Ermine and Vair are alone in use.

The partitions of the shield are much the same as with ourselves; per bend is less used, per saltire is perhaps as frequent; and *tiercé en mantel arrondie* (that is, the partition of the shield by a perpendicular line dividing and curving towards each base point like an inverted Y with curved branches) appears in many important escucheons.[2]

Counter changing is infrequent. Chequy occurs in the arms of some great families, and is usually of fifteen panes, in three vertical and five horizontal rows.[3]

Of the Ordinaries and Sub-ordinaries, in use among us, some are almost unknown in the Peninsula. Chiefs are seldom met with, while piles, cantons, and chevrons are of the greatest rarity. Of the latter bearing, so common in our own armory, and even more frequent in that of France, not more than a dozen have come under the writer's notice, and of these some were probably of foreign origin.

On the other hand, bars and pales are very abundant; and a considerable number of coats have a *champagne*, or plain base, barry wavy Arg. and Az.:—the conventional heraldic representation of water. The use of the cross is less frequent than might have been expected. The form of it which is usually employed, and of which there is a considerable number of examples, is that known as "the cross of Calatrava," a plain cross couped (often voided) having equal arms each of which ends in the upper half of a fleur-de-lis.[4] (The reader will notice that this is not our common cross flory). The cross referred to forms the badge of the famous and ancient Orders of Calatrava, Alcantara, and Aviz[5]; and also appears on the

[1] See below, Examples, I, III, VII, XIII.

[2] See Examples, I, VI, and XI.

[3] Ximenes de Cisneros; Alfero (Portugal); Tarrega (Spain); all bear Chequy Or and Gu. Portocarrero; Chequy Or and Az. Quinones; Chequy Gu. and Vair. Trillo; Chequy of twelve Arg. and Az. Ulloa; Chequy of eight points Or, charged with three or four bars Gu., alternating with seven points Or plain.

[4] The Cross of Calatrava is said to have appeared in the heavens at the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa. It is borne by many Portuguese and Spanish families, e.g. Pereira Alarçaõ, Villagomez, Romaõ, Aça, Gongora, Butron, Vilhegas, Lerma, Tolosa, &c. &c. (See Argote de Molina, i; c. 47, 4.)

[5] It should be remarked that the insignia of these Orders are not at present quite of this ancient form, but the arms of the cross expand gradually into large floriations. The real origin of this floriated cross may be seen in the following extract from Menestrier, *L'Usage des Armoiries* pp. 94-95 (Paris 1673):—

"L'Abbayede Morimond, de l'Ordre des Cisteaux, porte d'Argent à un tourteau de sinople, chargé d'une croix fleur-de-lisée d'or, et le mot MORS divisé en quatre lettres aux quatre cantons de l'escu. Ce tourteau represente le monde, la croix qu'il faut se crucifier au monde, et mourir à soymesme, ce que signifie encore le mot MORS. Tout cela fait allusion au nom de Morimond, comme si l'on disoit *Mori Mundo*. Cette croix fleur-de-lisée a passé aux Ordres Militaires d'Alcantara, de Calatrava, et de Montesa de la Regle de Cisteaux, parce qu'ils sont de la filiation de l'Abbaye de Morimond."

banner of the Order of Santiago.[1] The last-named Order is said to have been instituted to commemorate the great battle of Clavijo, in 844. In this the Moors were routed with great slaughter by the miraculous assistance of S. James, whose body is said to have been found at Compostella in the previous century; and who is recorded to have appeared at the battle mounted on a white horse, the trappings of which were adorned with '*las veneras*,' the well known pilgrims' escallop shells. Hence these escallop shells, alone, or in combination with the cross of Santiago, are a common bearing in the Peninsula.

The bend is frequently borne bordered of another tincture; but there is a still more striking peculiarity attending its use in Spain and Portugal. By a large number of families, particularly in the Basque, and other northern provinces, it is borne *engoulé*; that is, it issues from an animal's mouth in chief, and from the like in base. The head generally employed is that of a dragon. Sometimes the heads and band are of the same tincture; at others they vary, and the eyes and tongue are properly coloured.[2] This curious bearing is said to have originated in the Order of "the Band," or Red Scarf, instituted by King Alfonso XI in 1330.

But the bearing whose use is most characteristic of Peninsular armory is the bordure, which occurs with the greatest frequency. Sometimes it is of plain tincture;[3] but it is more frequently goboné, or chequy; and still more often charged with chains, crescents, crosses, cauldrons, escallops, estoiles, escucheons, or fleurs-de-lis. But the bordure by far the most used is of Gules charged with eight '*aspas*,' or saltires couped, Or. There is no exaggeration in saying that this bordure (or one only slightly varying from it in tincture or in the number of the '*aspas*') is borne by hundreds of families in Spain and Portugal.

As the cross flory is the badge of Santiago, so is the saltire that of S. Andrew, and the use of the latter in Peninsular Heraldry goes back to the siege of Baeza, which was captured on S. Andrew's day in 1227. A 'bordure of Castile,' (Gu. charged with castles Or) appears in the arms of many great families, and notably in the Royal Escucheon of Portugal. A bordure of Leon (Arg. with lions of Gules or Purpure) is found less frequently; but there are a good many instances of the bordure *componé* of Castile and Leon; and some of Castile and Portugal. (See the examples at the end of this paper). Examples of a double bordure occasionally come under the student's notice;[4] and sometimes, as in Scotch heraldry, the bordure is found divided

[1] The *badge* of the Order of Santiago, (S. James of the Sword) is sword-shaped, the arm in base longer than the others and sharpened, the other arms are floriated, at their intersection is an escallop shell.

[2] The following are a few examples:—Sanchez; Arg. a bend Vert *engoulé* of dragons' heads Or. Santo Domingo; Az. a bend *engoulé* of dragons' heads Or. Villaseca; Vert a bend wavy Arg. *engoulé* of dragons' heads Or. Touar; Az. a bend *engoulé* of lions' heads Or. Tovar; Az. a bend Or, *engoulé* of dragons' heads Vert. Castilla, Per bend Gu. and Arg., over all a bend *engoulé* of dragons' heads Vert. betw. in chief a castle of Castile, and in base a lion of Leon.

[3] Engrailing, indenting, invecking, &c. are but seldom used with any of the ordinaries.

[4] The Portuguese family of Crtins bear, Em campo azul hum Sol de ouro, e duas bordaduras, a primiera de prata, cheya de rosas verdes; a segunda composta de prata e vermelho. *Nobiliarchia Portugueza*, por M.A. Monteiro de Campos 1754. See also below, Example No. XVI.

per pale, or per fess, each portion being differently charged. Although the bordure is sometimes employed to indicate descent, the English student should be on his guard against assuming that its ordinary use in Peninsular armory is at all akin to our own employment of it as a mark of cadency, legitimate or otherwise.[1]

Another, and a still more curious, use of the bordure is that by which as very frequently happens, it is used to carry the motto of the family. (See below under Diez de Texada). It may be noted also that the motto is occasionally placed within the shield without the intervention of a bordure. (See below, under Mendoça).

We now turn to the charges commonly employed. Of these the animals most frequently found are wolves, lions, boars, bears, bulls, and foxes;[2] all (with the exception of the lion) animals indigenous to the country. Of these the wolf is the animal by far most frequently met with; and is often represented *ravissant*, or carrying the body of a lamb in its jaws and across its back. All these animals are often depicted in conjunction with a tree, either singly at its foot, or in pairs in front and behind its stem.[3] Still more frequently the tree is *accosté* by two animals rampant against its trunk. Strangely "in a nation of Caballeros," the horse is almost never seen; and the use of birds and fishes is decidedly much less frequent than among ourselves.

As might have been expected, the castle, in its varying forms on a *champagne*, or on a mount in base, or issuing from water, (treated either naturally or conventionally) is of frequent occurrence. Of leaves, those usually employed are *panelles*, the leaves of the poplar tree; and, less frequently, fig leaves. Fleurs-de-lis are pretty frequently found in Portuguese coats; but scarcely so often as might have been expected in Spanish arms, where they are not nearly so frequent as in our own. The Moorish wars are commemorated by crescents, chains, Moors' heads, and by cauldrons, or cooking pots, which are among the most characteristic of Spanish charges. These cauldrons were with the banner (*Pendon*

[1] It will be remembered that Richard "of Coningsburgh," Earl of Cambridge younger son of Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, bore the Royal arms of France (ancient) and England, quarterly within a bordure of Leon, in commemoration of his mother Isabella.

[2] Mr. Ellis in his 'Antiquities of Heraldry,' p. 168, speaks of the rabbit as "abundant" in the heraldry of Spain; and quotes (from Mr. Ford's article) the statement of Henninges that "the arms of the second or Libyan branch of Spanish kings" were three rabbits rampant. But this statement of Henninges will not bear examination; and as to the use of the rabbit in the heraldry of Spain, the writer can call to mind but one instance in the armory of the whole Peninsula, and that is not Spanish but a Portuguese coat of *armes parlantes*. The Coelho arms are "em campo de ouro um Leao de purpura, faxado de tres faxas empequetados de ouro, e azul, armado de vermelho; bordadura azul com sete *coelhos* de prata malhados de preto." That is, Or a lion ramp. Gu., charged with three bars chequy Or and Az. all within a bordure of the last, thereon seven rabbits Arg. spotted Sa. The bars on the lion are sometimes only two in number and are often omitted altogether.

[3] The arms of Biscay are Arg. on a mount in base a tree, the trunk thereof passing between two wolves each *ravissant* a sheep, all ppr. The tree in these arms represents that under which the ancient assemblies of the Province were held, and where the Lord of Biscay took the oath to observe its privileges, "Despices de esto va à Garnica en lo alto de Arechavalega. Alli lo reciben los Viscainos, y le Besan las manos como à Rey y Señor: y alli de baxo del Arbol de Garnica donde se acostumbram hazer las juntas de Biscaya, iura y confirma todas las libertades, privilegios, usos, franquezas y costumbres que los Biscainos tienen. Ohenart, 'Notit. Vasc.,' p. 161.

y Caldera), the insignia of the *Ricos hombres*, who were equivalent in rank to our own bannerets. On their creation, the Spanish kings solemnly gave to each a banner and a cauldron, indicative of the power to levy troops, and to feed them when raised.[1]

Out of these cauldrons often issue (as in the arms of the Guzmans *v. infra*), a number of what no doubt were originally eels, but which are often blazoned serpents (perhaps, because there is a Guzman legend of a serpent being found in a cooking pot on some African expedition).

Such are, briefly, some of the most salient characteristics of the armory of the Peninsular kingdoms. Instead of multiplying instances in illustration, the writer has thought that it would be more practically useful, and a better employment of limited space, to subjoin a sufficient number of examples of interesting coats, in which the reader will find exemplifications of most of the peculiarities to which reference has been made in the foregoing pages. This plan has, moreover, the further advantage of giving some idea of the modes of marshalling generally adopted. It may be well to remark that our manner of indicating ordinary marriages by impalement is not in use in the Peninsula, nor indeed, speaking generally, is it anywhere else than in our own country; even in those lands where for a time it obtained, and whence we borrowed it, the custom has practically fallen in disuse; and two shields *accolés*, or placed side by side, are much more generally employed. The student will, then, take notice that the *parti* coats which appear in Foreign Heraldry (whether they are conjoined within a bordure or not), are not generally indicative of a recent alliance. Our system of differencing (a matter which is in practice greatly disregarded among ourselves), does not obtain in Foreign Heraldry to any appreciable extent.

Examples.

I. Columbus (and his descendants Dukes of Veragua, Marquesses of Jamaica.)

The arms originally granted to Christopher Columbus were:—Tierced in mantle: 1. Castile; Gu. a castle triple towered Or. 2. Leon: Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or. 3 (in base.) A sea Az. semé of islands Arg. covered with trees, and the soil strewn with grains of gold, all ppr. *Crest*, a royal orb, surmounted by the cross Or.

Later these arms were amplified thus: Quarterly, 1. Castile; 2. Leon; 3 A sea Az. *semé* of isles, and half surrounded by terra firma Arg., covered with trees, and semé of grains of gold, all ppr.; 4 Az. five anchors, 2, 1, 2, Or. The shield *enté en point* Barry wavy Arg. and Az.[2]

[1] Las insignias de los Ricos hombres eran un pendon con divisa, y una caldera, que les davan los Reyes despues de haver velado el pendon una noche en la yglesia que mas devocion tenian. Con el pendon les concedian facultad de hazer gente para la guerra, la caldera significava eran ponderosos para la sustentar y mantener. "Origen de las dignidades seglares de Castilla y Leon." Lib. I., c. ix.

[2] These arms are it is said carved on the tomb of Fernan Columbus, a flat stone in the nave of the Cathedral at Seville, with the motto—

"*A Castilla y a Leon*
Nuevo mundo dio Colon."

(While the writer was at Seville, the stone was partly covered by a temporary *Coro*, so that he did not see the whole of the stone)

II. CORTEZ.

Quarterly: 1. Or. the Imperial eagle Sa. crowned of the first. 2. Sa. three ancient crowns, 2 and 1, Or. 3. Gu. a lion ramp. Or. 4. Az., rising from a *champagne* barry wavy Ar. and of the first, a representation of the city of Mexico ppr. Over all, Arragon (Or four pallets Gu.), within a bord. Arg. thereon eight crosses potent Sa.

III. VASCO DA GAMA.

Chequy of fifteen (in three perpendicular rows) Or, and Gu., on each piece of the last two bars gemels Arg. On an escucheon, the ancient arms of Portugal, viz.: Arg. five escucheons in cross Az., each charged with as many plates in saltire. *Crest*: the rising sun ppr.

IV. PIZARRO.

Per pale: A. Per fess. (a), Or an eagle disp. Sa. royally crowned, and supporting in the claws on either side the pillars of Hercules Arg. each with its legend "*Plus Ultra*" in letters of Sa.[1]

(b.) Sa. a town rising out of waves Arg.

The whole within a bord. vert, charged with eight llamas Arg.

B. Per fess. (a) Per pale (*a*) Sa. a town on an island Arg. its spire crowned with an imperial crown.

(*b*) Gu. a lion ramp. crowned and holding the letter F, all Or.

(b) Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. cr. Or.

The shield *enté en point*. Az. the King Atabaliba, royally robed, within an orle of seven men's heads ppr.

The whole shield within a bordure Az. charged with a chain, and (at intervals) eight griffons ramp. each bearing a banner, Or. On the centre point of the escucheon the paternal arms of Pizarro:—Or a pine tree Vert, fruited of the field, and accosted by two wolves *affrontés* Sa., rampant against the trunk, each standing on a billet of the third.

IV. S. IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

Quarterly 1 and 4: Vert three bends Or. 2 and 3: Arg. two wolves *affrontés* rampant against a cauldron suspended from a pot-hook Sa.[2]

V. FERNAND ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, DUKE OF ALVA. MARQUESS OF CORIA, &c. (Governor of the Netherlands for Philip II.)

Chequy of fifteen in three perpendicular rows Arg. and Az. *Crest*—An angel pr. habited and winged as the arms, crowned and holding a long Latin cross Or.

[1] These pillars were used as *quasi* supporters by the Emperor Charles V. and his successors. The motto was originally "*Ne plus ultra*," but after the discovery of the New World the "Ne" was omitted.

[2] The story of the origin of the name and arms is thus given by Mr. Ford. "An Hidalgo ycleped Lupus (a name once as common in Biscay as wolves are in the hills) entered the house of his mortal enemy, and found him asleep. To show that he might have killed him, he carried off the *olla* from the fire—a Spanish *Secchia Rapita*—and added the olla to his family name, Lup-olla, and the pot proper, as an augmentation to his coat."

VI. Bertrand de la Cueva, Duke of Albuquerque.

Tiercé en mantel: 1. Or a pale Gu. 2. (the same). 3. Vert a dragon Or. The whole within a bordure Gu. charged with eight *aspas* (saltires couped) Or, alternating with seven escucheons of the arms of Mendoça (*vide infra* No. VII). (His father, the first Duke, bore the *aspas* only in the bordure. The son assumed the escucheons in memory of his mother Maria de Mendoça).[1] *Crest*—A dragon iss. Or.

VII. Mendoça, Duke of Infantadgo.

Quarterly per saltire; In chief and base, Vert a bend Gu. bordered Or. In flanks Or, on the dexter the words Ave Maria; on the sinister, Gratia Plena (running in line with the flanks).[2] *Crest*—A dragon's head (or a wolf's head) Or between two wings Arg.

The Counts of Coruna, impaled this coat with Figueroa:—Or five fig leaves in saltire Vert. The Dukes of Loulé, in Portugal, bear the Mendoça arms, with the word Ave in one flank, and Maria in the other. The Counts of Miranda, and the Marquises of Cañete, bear the arms with the substitution in flanks of Gu. ten poplar leaves 3, 3, 3, 1 Arg. Two golden chains in saltire pass over the dividing lines, and are united by other chains, in chief, and base.

VIII. Zuñiga, Duke of Bejar.

Arg. a bend Sa., over all a chain of eight links (connected by rings) Or. *Crest*. A hydra Arg.

The Counts of Miranda quarter this coat with (2 and 3):—Arg. two wolves passant in pale Sa., each ravissant a lamb of the first; within a bordure Gu. charged with eight *aspas* Or for Avellenada.

The later dukes of Bejar quartered Zuñiga in the first and fourth, with Sotomayor (Arg. three bars on each a barrulet sa. between two rows of counter compony or and gu.) in the second and third.

IX. Velasco, Duke of Frias, Constable of Castile.

Chequy of fifteen (in three perpendicular rows) Or, and Vair (two rows). The whole within a bordure componé of eight pieces Castile and Leon. *Crest*—A demi lion Or.

X. Ponce de Leon, Duke of Arcos.

Per pale: 1. Leon; 2. Arragon; all within a bordure Az., thereon eight escucheons of Bidaure:—Or a fess Az. *Crest*—A demi lion of Leon.

XI. Osorio de Moscoso, Counts of Trastamira, Marquess of Astorga, Dukes of Sesa, &c. (Thirteen times Grandee of the first Class).

Or two wolves passant in pale Gu. (Villalobos). On a point Arg. three bendlets dancetty (or wavy) Az. All within a bordure Or, charged with eight escucheons of Henriquez:—*Tiercé en mantel*;—1. Castile. 2. the same. 3. Leon. *Crest*—A wolf's head gu.

The Counts of Altamira added to the above the arms of Moscoso:—(Arg. a wolf's head erased Sa.) dividing the shield per fess, and placing the coats already given in the upper portion, and Moscoso in the lower, the whole being surrounded by the bordure of Henriquez.

[1] Maurice. *Les Armoiries des Chevaliers de la Toison d'Or*. No. 170, p. 196.
[2] Usually the letters are Azure.

XII. Giron, Duke de Ossuna, Marquess de Penafiel, &c.

Per fess:—A. (in chief) Castile impaling Leon; B. (in base) Or 3 girons or points *accostés* issuing from the base of the shield Gu. The whole within a bordure chequy Gu. and Or, thereon five escucheons Az. on each as many plates in saltire ("*Las Quinas Reales*" of Portugal).

XIII. Guzman, Duke of Medina-Sidonia, Marquess of San Lucar.

Az. two cauldrons in pale chequy Or and Gu. the handles compony of the same; issuing therefrom, at the junction of the handles with the cauldron, five serpents compony as the handles. The whole within a bordure compony of Castile and Leon.[1] *Crest*—A tower Or issuing therefrom a knight in full armour, holding by its point a sword which he is in the act of throwing down.

The Guzmans, Counts of Teba (the family of which the Empress Eugénie of France is a member) bear:—Per saltire, In chief and base, a cauldron as above but the serpents Vert; in the flanks, Arg. five ermine spots, 2, 1, 2, Sa. The Dukes of Medina de las Torres bore the same arms. The Counts of Orgaz, Marquesses of Algava, substituted for the bordure of Castile and Leon a plain bordure Erm. (The Ermine spots came from the Cifuentes).

XIV. Pacheco, Duke of Escalona, &c.

Quarterly: 1. Arg. two cauldrons in pale barry indented Or and Gu. the handles of the second, with six serpents Vert issuant, (three at the base of each handle). 2. Portocarrero, Chequy of fifteen Or and Az. 3. Acuña, Sa. a bend Or, thereon a cross of Calatrava Gu., betw. nine wedges Az.; the whole within a bordure Arg. charged with five escucheons Az. on each as many plates in saltire. 4. Henriquez (as in No. XI).

XV. Cordova, Duke of Sesa. ('*el gran Capitan.*')

Quarterly of eight (four in chief, as many in base) and *enté en point*. I. Quarterly 1 and 4, Or three bars Gu.—2 and 3, Castile. II. Zuñiga, (as above in No. VIII). III. Az. two cauldrons in pale Or, a bordure Gu. charged with eight cauldrons of the second. (Guzman ancient).

[1] There is a little variation in the blazoning of the cauldrons and their adjuncts. Chifflet (*Insignia Gentilitia Eq. Aur. Vell.* No. 245), makes the cauldrons barry wavy of seven; four counter compony Or and Gu., three of Or plain. Maurice (*Le Blazon des Armoiries des Chev. de la Toison d'Or* No. 245) makes them Barry of four, alternately counter compony and Or; the handles and serpents being Or also. The origin of the bordure of Castile and Leon goes back to the marriage of Guzman, Count de Niebla, with Beatrice, natural daughter of Henry II. The crest commemorates the heroism of Guzman *el Bueno* at the siege of Tarifa in 1292 by the Moors under the traitor Infante Juan, to whose care Guzman had entrusted his eldest son. Juan brought the boy under the walls, and threatened to kill him if Guzman did not surrender the city. Guzman threw his sword (or dagger) from the walls, exclaiming "Slay him with this! I prefer honour without a son, to a son with dishonour."

"Luego tomando el cuchillo
Por cima el muro lo ha echado,
Junto cayó del real
De que Tarifa es cercado,
Dijo: Matadlo con esta,
Sulo habeis determinado,
Que mas quiero honra sin hijo
Que hijo con mi honor manchado."—*Old Spanish Ballad.*

The Guzman motto was—"Mas pesa el Rey que la sangre," and was of course allusive to the action recorded.

IV. Az. two cauldrons in pale Or, a bordure compony Castile and Leon. (Guzman d'Ayamonte). V. Quarterly 1 and 4. Per pale (*a*) Gu. a column Arg, cr. Or. (*b*) Leon.—2 and 3, Az. three fleurs de lis Or (France). VI. Mendoça (as above in No. VII) VII. Figueroa (as above in No. VII). VIII. Henriquez (as above in No. XI). *Enté en point*, Arg. a king of Granada, issuing from the point, chained by the neck with a chain issuing from the sinister flank, all ppr. The whole within a bordure compony of Castile and Leon; and over all, an escucheon of Cordova, Or three bars Gu. The Marquesses of Priego bore simply: Cordova impaling Figueroa.

XVI. Diez de Tejada.

Quarterly. 1. Vert, two castles accostés Or, each bearing a banner Arg. thereon a cross couped Gu. 2. Az. two crescents accostés figured Arg. turned to the sinister, within an orle of thirteen estoiles (8 pts.) Or. 3. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. cr. Or. 4. Arg. on a mount a tree, a bear passant in front of the trunk, and chained thereto, all ppr. Over all on the dividing line a cross *patée diminuée* Arg. The whole within a bordure Or, charged with thirteen crosses of Santiago Gu. alternately with as many escallops Arg.; and surrounded by a second bordure Arg. bearing the motto, "Laudemus viros gloriosos et parentes nostros in generatione sua."

The seven coats, given in outline only by Mr. Ford, at p. 125, are as follows:—

1. Two cauldrons in pale with eels issuant from each, within a bordure charged with eight cauldrons. The coat has been described (under XV, Cordova, in the third quarter), and is Guzman, ancient.

2. Two pallets couped and connected by a bendlet, *engoulé* by two dragons' heads issuant one from the chief the other from the base, all between four estoiles. This is really a very curious coat: it is that of the Sorias. The field should be Gu. the charges Or.

3. On a *champagne* in base, a bull passant in front of a tree; above the tree the figure of the B.V. Mary, with the Child, habited and standing on a crescent, her head circled with stars, all ppr. The whole within a bordure charged with eight fleurs-de-lis. Of this coat the writer has no note.

4. This coat appears to be that of the Verasteguis, (badly drawn), Gu. a tower Or, accosté by two greyhounds rampant against it, on the summit a boar passant, all ppr. Over all a bend Gu. *engoulé* of two dragons' heads Vert.

(5 and 6. These the writer cannot assign to their owners.)

7. Is a coat of some interest. Mr. Ford calls it the arms of the Cid, and it appears among others on his tomb at San Pedro de Cardeña. It is a Latin cross surmounted by two swords in saltire, within a bordure charged with a chain. But the arms borne by the Cid were the coat blazoned under Mendoça; Vert a bend Gu bordered Or. However much the Cid may have valued his celebrated brands *Colada* and *Tizona*, it is not likely that he quitted his ancestral arms to place them on his shield. Mr. Ford's coat is very probably a later invention.

In conclusion, the writer must remark that Spanish quartered coats (such as No. XV. above) often appear more complicated than they really are; chiefly on account of the included bordures, and the occa-

sional introduction of the partition per saltire. A few of these, with the addition of the unfamiliar *enté en point*, or *tiercé en mantel*, suffice to give a formidable appearance to an escucheon. But in most cases all that is required for their deciphering by one who has an adequate knowledge of the principles of the armory of his own country, is a little patience and the exercise of his common sense.

It may seem paradoxical to declare that a country in which armory was so much esteemed, and so constantly in use as it was, and is, in Spain, is nevertheless a disappointing one to the traveller as a student of heraldry. Still the writer must record the fact that, in his pretty wide experience, this is the case. Almost every house in many streets in Seville, Toledo, and in many another ancient city, has the escucheon of its past or present owner carved (but usually untinctured), upon its walls, or used for the adornment of its *patio*. Some of the very finest specimens of heraldic carving in stone that exist, are to be found in Spain:—*e.g.* the Royal escucheons in the *Capilla de los Reyes* in the Cathedral of Grenada; in *San Juan de los Reyes* at Toledo, and in *la Cartuja* of Miraflores. Nor is the writer forgetful of the heraldic *façade* of the University Library at Salamanca; *San Gregorio* at Valladolid; the *Capilla de Santiago* at Toledo; the "*Casa del Cordon*," or the *Capilla del Condestable*, with its magnificent Velasco achievements, at Burgos. Yet in spite of all this, with the exception of the stalls of the Knights of the Golden Fleece in the *Coro* of Barcelona Cathedral (to which reference has been already made), there is nothing in all Spain half so instructive to a herald as *La Salle des Croisés* at Versailles; the Cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent; the *Loggia dei Mercanti* at Bologna; or as our own Abbey at Westminster, or the stalls of the Knights of the Garter in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor.

JOHN WOODWARD.

THE COUNTESS LUCY:

SINGULAR OR PLURAL?

By R. E. G. KIRK.

Of the many emendations of Dugdale's *Baronage* which, in default of a revision of the whole work, have been attempted by more recent writers, one of the most important and interesting deals with the history and relationships of the reputed Anglo-Saxon heiress, Lucy, who is said to have been Countess of Lincoln in her own right, and who was certainly Countess of Chester by marriage. Dugdale, following his authorities, makes out that there was only one lady of this name, and does not give her the former title. The emendators, on the contrary, suggest that there were in reality two ladies named Lucy, mother and daughter, and heiresses in succession to the earldom of Lincoln. But as the arguments on which they founded their conclusion can be proved to be entirely fallacious, it appeared desirable to reinvestigate the matter, for, on their own showing, they have unjustifiably resorted to the literary barbarity of dividing a lady in halves, to suit the purely imaginary exigencies of a pedigree. Fresh evidence on both sides of the question

is forthcoming, and I need not here anticipate the result of the inquiry, further than by remarking that neither Dugdale nor his critics have given a correct or even a coherent account of the real history of the lady or ladies in question, and that I propose to offer what I hope will be a final solution of the problem. It has been found necessary to review the early history of the Earldoms of Chester and Lincoln, and so much light on the origin of the latter earldom has been obtained, that many misapprehensions and erroneous deductions from its few known facts can at length be rectified.

Dugdale's information on the subject is given under the heads of "Earls of Mercia," "Romara," "Earls of Chester," and "Earls of Lincoln"; and is based on Ordericus Vitalis and other early chroniclers, including the work which goes by the name of Ingulph of Croyland, and the continuation thereof by Peter of Blois, and also on a Genealogy of Earl Leofric contained in a MS. of Florence of Worcester. For his genealogical particulars he relies to a large extent on the last three authorities, if they may be so called; but the Croyland chronicles, as is well known, are very untrustworthy, and the facts they record are almost undistinguishable from the confused mass of wrong inference and pure fiction with which they abound. The Genealogy is also very inaccurate, and obviously based on Ingulph and his continuator.[1] On the main question before us, however, the statements of Ingulph and the Genealogy are supported by the independent testimony of the registers of Spalding priory, two of which are quoted in the old edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and another in the new edition; but some of the charters which have the most important bearing on the matter are omitted from both editions. That these registers are worthy of the utmost credit will be proved by reference to royal charters, and has indeed been admitted by the emendators, who frequently refer to them, and have taken the trouble twice to print from one of them a charter which is apparently of much less importance than those I have alluded to. The *Monasticon* also makes quotations from the Chronicle of Peterborough, which supports Ingulph and the Genealogy both as to the parentage and as to the unity of Lucy.

It is impossible, therefore, to reject off-hand any portion of the history or tradition in question. The only course we can take is to endeavour to distinguish the true from the false, by applying the test of a comparison of the authorities above mentioned with the authentic records of the realm.

Dugdale's version.

The old story is briefly as follows. Lucy was the grand-daughter of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and of the famous Countess Godiva, the former of whom died in 1057, "in a good old age," while the latter survived the Conquest. Algar, or Ælfgar, Lucy's father, was created Earl of the East Saxons, and on Leofric's death became Earl of Mercia.[2] He twice rebelled against Edward the Confessor, and was twice banished or out-

[1] Both the Genealogy and Peter of Blois make Earl William de Roumare to be elder brother of Roger Fitz Gerold; an error not likely to have been made by independent writers.

[2] Algar's wife was named Alveva, or Ælfgifu. Both she and Godiva survived the Conquest, as Domesday shows. See Mr. Freeman's "Norman Conquest," ii, 629.

lawed, but each time restored to favour, on the second occasion with the gentle aid of an invasion by his son-in-law Griffith, King of North Wales, and by "the Norway fleet." He died soon after, in 1059, probably of no great age, as he survived his father only a few years. Lucy's two brothers were Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and Morcar, or Morkere, Earl of Northumbria. Her sister Algitha or Edgiva, was married firstly to Griffith, above named,[1] and secondly to King Harold.

Earls Edwin and Morcar were almost the only English nobles who were permitted by the Conqueror to retain their dignities and possessions, but these were subsequently forfeited by their rebellion; Edwin in the result being killed, and Morcar imprisoned.[2] Yet as Dugdale in several places refers to Lucy's inheritance, we are left to infer that she was allowed to succeed to the possessions of her brothers, as their sister and heiress, or, ignoring her brothers, to the possessions of her father as his daughter and heir. Earl Leofric's Genealogy positively states that she "obtained the paternal lands."

Dugdale's authorities then go on to describe, with sundry circumstantial details, how she was married three times, her husbands being (1) Ivo Taillebois of Anjou, (2) Roger[3] Fitz Gerold de Roumare, and (3) Ranulph Meschin de Briquessart or de Bayeux, Earl of Chester.

By her first husband she is not stated by Dugdale to have had any children. He seems to have relied on Earl Leofric's Genealogy, which asserts that they had none. By her second husband she is said to have had William de Roumare, son and heir of Roger, and who afterwards became Earl of Lincoln. By her third husband she is further stated to have had Ranulph,[4] who was created Earl of Chester, William, said to have been Earl of Cambridge, and two daughters.

Her last husband surrendered her inheritance to Henry I, in exchange for the earldom of Chester, and died in 1129. After his death, she paid the King a large sum of money for livery of "her father's lands," and a still larger fine that she should not be compelled "to marry again" for the space of five years.[5]

Truly this is a remarkable story, and the lady must have been possessed of great force of character to have maintained the position of an independent heiress till the end of a protracted life, in spite of the forfeiture of her brothers, almost the last representatives of the deposed English nobility, and her marriage to three Norman husbands, the first of whom might well have regarded himself as possessed in his own right, under the grant which would in such case be made

[1] This fact is, without any good reason, denied by the editor of Bohn's translation of Ordericus Vitalis.

[2] The latter remained in prison all his life, with the exception of a short interval, according to Ordericus Vitalis, Florence of Worcester, Roger Hoveden, &c. But Ingulph and the Peterborough Chronicle say that both brothers were killed by the treachery of their own followers; the Chronicle adding that King William, greatly mourning their death, gave their sister Lucy with their lands to Taillebois.

[3] Some have insisted that this is a mistake for Robert Fitz Gerold, the name given in Domesday, but it appears that Robert had a brother and heir named Roger, and that it was Roger who married Lucy.

[4] "William Ranulph" in Ord. Vit. seems to be an error, and not an early example of a double name, as Mr. Freeman suggests. This Ranulph was called "Gernons."

[5] Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.

by the Conqueror. For, although her inheritance was alienated by her third husband, she was able to pay a large sum of money apparently for its re-purchase; and although, if the story be true, she was at least seventy years of age at the date of her last husband's death, she was still considered to be liable to be married for a fourth time, if the King should so choose; to avoid which fate she preferred to pay a very substantial fine.[1]

The proposed emendation.

But, if the dates given were correct, it is evident that this story would be open to serious objection. In the first place, Lucy was born not later than 1059, if that were the date of Earl Algar's death, and if she were his daughter, as alleged by the monks of Peterborough and Croyland. The date of her marriage to Ivo Taillebois, was 1072, according to Ingulph, or 1073, according to the Chronicle of Peterborough.

There is good evidence that Ivo survived King William I, and Peter of Blois appears to state that he lived till 1114, though Peter's chronology is not very clear, and this date was not adopted by Dugdale. If Ivo died in that year, and left a widow, she would have been at least fifty-five years of age before she could have married again and consequently it would be "physically impossible," to use the words of the emendators, that she could have been mother of the children of Roger Fitz Gerold and Ranulph Meschin.

These considerations induced the Rev. W. L. Bowles and Mr. John Gough Nichols, authors of the "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," published in 1835, to question the possibility of all these events having belonged to the history of one and the same lady. Accepting the date of 1114, as the date of Ivo's death, and discarding Peter of Blois' connecting statement, that she bewailed Ivo's death with only "moderate lamentations" (*modico planctu*), and married again little more than a month after, they boldly, for the first time, ventured to suggest that there must have been two Countesses and heiresses of the name of Lucy, mother and daughter. To the first lady they assign Ivo as husband, and to the second lady, Roger and Ranulph; and they assume 1141 to have been the date of the second Lucy's death.[2] This makes matters run smoothly, but the dates on which they relied are very questionable.

The theory originated by Messrs. Bowles and Nichols has been adopted by several later writers, namely, by the author of "Additions to Dugdale's Baronage," contained in the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vii. 130, and viii. 156, published in 1841-3; by the late Mr. Thomas Stapleton, in his valuable edition of the Norman Pipe Rolls, vol. ii, published in 1844;[3] by the writer—probably the late Mr. J. G. Nichols—of an elaborate but misleading account of the Earldom of Lincoln, contained in the first volume of the "Topographer and Genealogist," published in 1846; by the editor of the Pipe Rolls for

[1] When Dugdale wrote, the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, was supposed to be of the 5th year of Stephen, or about ten years later than its real date; but this did not excite his suspicion.

[2] Their assumption is based on a misapprehension, as will be seen.

[3] Stapleton was in fact the originator of the new theory, as Bowles and Nichols profess to base it upon information received from him.

Cumberland, &c., 1847 ; by Mr. John Hodgson Hinde in the Archæological Journal (1859), xvi, 230 ; and partially by Mr. W. S. Ellis in his "Antiquities of Heraldry," published in 1869.[1] It has also been thoroughly endorsed by Mr. Freeman, who considers the original version to be an exploded myth, as noticed in the last number of the GENEALOGIST, where Mr. Round accepts the proposed emendation, though it does not appear to have commended itself to so great an authority as Mr. Eyton.[2]

The evidence chiefly relied upon by the emendators is the statement of Peter of Blois, that Ivo and Lucy had "an only daughter, nobly espoused" (*unica eorum filia, sponso nobili tradita*) ; but they did not notice that Peter says this daughter died in Ivo's lifetime, and without issue. Stapleton and Nichols also endeavour to prove, perhaps satisfactorily, that Ivo had a daughter Beatrice, wife of Ribaud, Lord of Middleham, brother of Alan, Earl of Richmond, whose son Ralph and grandson Ribaud took the name of Taillebois ; and they triumphantly print a charter from a register of Spalding, showing that "the Countess Lucy" had a daughter named Matilda, who was wife of Hugh, brother of Ranulph Meschin ;[3] but they produce no positive authority, good, bad, or indifferent, for stating that Ivo and Lucy had a daughter named Lucy. Yet on such slender and self-contradictory premises, these writers inclined to the opinion that there may have been three daughters and coheiresses of "the first Lucy" to the earldom of Lincoln. This suggestion, though supported by much learned argument, makes confusion worse confounded.

Objections to the double-Lucy theory.

None of the emendators, except Mr. Hodgson Hinde, remarked that the evidence as to the alleged parentage of Lucy is very slight, and open to grave suspicion. But at present I do not propose to go into that branch of the subject, because it will be necessary to discuss, at greater length than Mr. Hinde has done, the question whether Lucy was an heiress ; which settled, it will be easier to decide as to her parentage. That question may not indeed really affect the argument from dates. Even supposing that she was not the daughter of Earl Algar, it can scarcely be imagined that the wife of a man who came over with the Conqueror was born at a later date than that of Algar's death. For the present, therefore, meeting the original emendators on their own ground, I proceed to state the objections to the reasons which induced them to launch the double-Lucy theory.

First, as to dates. Earl Algar did not die so early as 1059. Mr. Freeman considers that he died between 1062 and 1065 ;[4] and the French editor of Ordericus Vitalis assigns 1063 as the date of his death.[5]

There is no doubt that the date of 1114 first attracted the notice

[1] Mr. Ellis inconsistently omits Ivo from the number of the supposed second-Lucy's husbands, but still makes her to be daughter of Earl Algar. His chief argument, however, promises to be very useful, and will be discussed further on.

[2] An account of this controversy is given in a letter by Mr. Round to the *Academy*, 10th December, 1887. He there more correctly admits that this is still an open question.

[3] See abstracts of Charters, *post*, No. 24.

[4] "Norman Conquest," ii, 469, 631.

[5] Edition of the Soc. de l'Hist. de France, ii, 119, note.

of the emendators, and it is singular that, although they themselves afterwards pointed out that Ivo's death really took place before 1100, as appears by a charter of William Rufus, addressed to Roger Fitz Gerold,[1] obviously in his capacity as lord of Spalding and husband of Lucy, nevertheless they did not think it right to question the theory which they had so rashly adopted. It is clear that, taking 1093 as about the date of Ivo's death, Lucy Taillebois may well have been the mother of William de Roumare, who succeeded his father before 1119, for he is described as "son and heir" of Roger Fitz Gerold in that year, when he assisted King Henry I in defeating the King of France at Brémule.[2] We have not the slightest evidence of the dates of Roger's death and the marriage of Lucy to Ranulph Meschin, and therefore it is difficult to pronounce an opinion as to the remainder of the assumed physical impossibility.[3] For all we know to the contrary, this last marriage may also have taken place before 1100, and probably did, as it may be inferred that Roger did not live long after coming into possession of the immense estates previously enjoyed by Ivo, from the fact that so little is known about him.[4]

Then, with regard to the meagre evidence produced by the emendators: it is utterly insufficient to show that Ivo and Lucy had a daughter named Lucy. Their proofs as to Beatrice rest on a charter of Ivo's, to which Ribaud his son-in-law (*gener*) is a witness, and on a charter of Ribaud, brother of Earl Alan, who therein mentions Beatrice his wife; and that the "son-in-law" and Earl Alan's brother were the same is shown by another charter of the same Ribaud, which mentions "Ivo;" but it is not certain that Beatrice was also the daughter of Lucy.

It is necessary to note that Beatrice is said to have had a daughter, who was wife of a certain Gilbert; and that an attempt has been made to identify this daughter with Rohese, niece of Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chester, who was married to Gilbert de Gant in 1141, and who is supposed to have inherited "a share" of the earldom of Lincoln. But after careful consideration of the evidence, I am quite unable to say anything in support of this view of the matter.

Thus the only good piece of evidence yet before us is the Spalding charter, which mentions Matilda, daughter of the Countess Lucy, and if nothing more definite could be discovered, we should be driven to the conclusion that Matilda was the sole daughter of Ivo and Lucy. Consequently all the elaborate arguments of Mr. Nichols as to the descent of the respective "shares" of the earldom of Lincoln, which he assumes to have been held in coparcenery by the representatives of Lucy, Beatrice, and Matilda, rest upon very sandy foundations.

But the emendators did not call attention to the evidence in support of the original story which is furnished by the charters of the Countess

[1] See abstracts of Charters, *post*, No. 7.

[2] Ordericus Vitalis.

[3] It might be supposed that Ranulph Gernons, the eldest of the children of the third marriage, was considerably younger than his half-brother, William de Roumare judging from the account given of the former's escape from Lincoln Castle in 1141; but they both died in the same year, 1153.

[4] The Genealogy alleges that the third marriage took place in the reign of Stephen, a palpable error of date which is disregarded by both Dugdale and his opponents.

Lucy herself, as recorded in the registers of Spalding priory. It was certainly their duty to have done so, seeing that they carefully examined the transcript of one of the manuscripts, and made extracts therefrom to suit their theory. Two of these registers are quoted in the old edition of the *Monasticon*,[1] and the greater portion of another is transcribed in Cole's MS. No. 43 (Addit. 5844), and quoted in the new edition of the same work. Of these charters, and of all others that I have been able to find relating to Thorold the Sheriff, Lucy, and her three husbands, it will be convenient to give a concise description in this place. For the present, however, the reader need peruse only Nos. 2, 4, 18, 19, 29, and 43. The rest will be referred to later on. This is, I believe, the first attempt which has been made to bring them together.

Abstracts of Charters.

1. Charter of Thorold (the Sheriff) to St. Nicholas and the monks of Spalding, granting tithes in Tetenay, Alkebarge, Normanby, Beltisford, and Scamelisby. (The text of this charter is not set out, but its purport is stated as above.)—Spalding register ; Cole's MS. p. 144 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 215.[2]

2. Charter of Ivo Taillebois to the monks of St. Mary's, York, and Stephen the Abbot, for the souls of himself and his wife Lucy, and of his father and mother, granting various lands in Kirkby-Stephen, Wyntun, Kirkby-Kendale, Eversham, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Hutton, Bethone, Burton, Clepeam, &c. Witnesses: Lucy, his wife, Ribaud, his son-in-law,[3] Ralph Taillebois, &c. (1088-1112.)—Register of St. Mary's, York ; *Monasticon*, iii, 553.

3. Charter of William (I), King of the English, addressed to R. Bishop of Lincoln, &c., and granting that Ivo Taillebois may give the manor of Spalding to St. Nicholas of Angers, but so that the church situate in the same manor and its servants may have the manor; and they shall have it before or after Ivo's death, as he shall please. Witnesses : William, Bishop of Durham (1080-95) ; William, the Chancellor (1083-90), &c. Dated at How. In the rubric Ivo is called "first husband of Lucy the Countess."—Spalding register, f. 12a ; Cole's MS. p. 145 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 216.

4. Grant by Ivo Taillebois to the church of St. Nicholas of Angers, of the church of Spalding, with a carucate of land there, for the souls of King William and Matilda

[1] Dugdale twice visited Spalding, in 1648 and 1659, and on both occasions made extracts from registers, then in the possession of John Oldfield, Esquire, lord of the manor. On the former occasion, he saw a "vetus apographum," and on the latter a "registrum." These two MSS. were still at Spalding in Tanner's time. A chronicle and a register of that priory were preserved at Caius College, Cambridge, according to Tanner, and *Top. and Gen.*, ii, 107, but only the former now remains in the library of that college, according to its catalogue. Possibly it was from the latter that Cole transcribed, but his original was then in private hands. There is also another but different register among the Harleian MSS., No. 742.

[2] The Spalding registers do not contain the foundation charter of the cell at Spalding. Ingulph professes to quote the full text of a charter by "Thorold de Bukenhale" to the monks of Croyland, granting the manor of Spalding for the foundation of a cell there. This is said to have been made in the presence of Thorold's lord, Leofric, Earl of "Leicester," and Countess Godiva, the Earl's wife, and with the consent of his lord and kinsman (*cognati*) the Earl Algar, their eldest son and heir. It is dated at "Leicester" (probably meaning Chester), 1051. Ingulph's charters are admitted to be as untrustworthy as his narrative, and therefore I do not venture to place it in the text. It is however certain that the monks of Croyland had an estate in Spalding at the time of Domesday, which also shows that Thorold the Sheriff had granted to them the manor of Bukenhale.

[3] In the same Register there is a charter by Ribaud, lord of Middleham, brother of the Earl (Alan, Earl of Richmond), for the souls of Alan the Earl, Beatrice, his (Ribaud's) wife, &c.

his wife, of himself and his wife Lucy, and his (or their) ancestors, to wit, Thorold and his wife,[1] on condition that "the monks of St. Nicholas" should acknowledge this as the first gift.[2] The abbot and monks of Angers granted to the monks of Spalding the tithes (where, not stated) which Thorold and his [men] had given to St. Nicholas. Ivo made this "convention" with Natalis the abbot and the monks of Angers, at Gloucester, in 1085, with the consent of King William, by the testimony of Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln (1072-92), William, Bishop of Durham, and others, including "Ivo the Knight." (The text of this charter is not set out, but its purport is stated as above.)—Spalding register, f. 12a ; Cole's MS. p. 146 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 216.

5. Charter of William (I), King of the English, confirming to St. Nicholas and his monks the gift of the manor of Spalding made to them by Ivo Taleboys. With attestations of confirmation by William II and Henry I. Witnesses : Robert (Remigius ? 1072-92), Bishop of Lincoln ; William, Bishop of Durham, &c.—Spalding register ; *Monasticon*, iii, 217.

6. Charter of Ivo Taillebois to the monks of Spalding, after the death of William, King of the English, for the souls of King William and Matilda his wife, granting the tithe of the toll and saltpans of Spalding, an aqueduct called Westlade, with a fisherman, 2000 eels from his own fisheries, the tithe of sea-fish in all his land, and other tithes, &c. He also gave "a rustic" in each of the following places, to keep the monks' tithes there—Teteney, Alcobar, Normanby, Bolingbroc, and Beltisford ; and a sheepfold in Spalding, &c.—Witnesses : Thomas, Archbishop of York ; Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln ; Robert, Bishop of Hereford ; Wido de Credon, &c. (This does not mention Lucy.)—Spalding register, f. 12b and f. 392b ; Cole's MS. p. 147 and p. 433 ; Harl. MS. 742, f. 257b ; *Monasticon*, iii, 217.

7. Charter of King William (II), addressed to R. the Bishop and Roger FitzGerold, and to all his barons in Lincolnshire, commanding that the men of Spalding shall render to the monks of Spalding their farm and rent, as in the time of Ivo Taillebois, &c. Osbern the Sheriff and Colgrin[3] are enjoined not to intermeddle.—Spalding register, f. 89a ; Cole's MS. p. 220.

8. Charter of Ribaud, brother of Alan the Earl, to St. Nicholas of Spalding, granting the church of Opton, for the souls of King William, Alan the Earl, Ivo, and himself, and all his (*suorum*) ancestors, "xv annis antequam manerium cum filia sua Gilberto dedisset ; et sic habuerunt monachi tempore Ribaudi illam ecclesiam multis annis qui in Spalding morabantur.[4] Testibus, Hervico filio Ribaudi, et aliis."—Spalding register, f. 414a ; Cole's MS. p. 449.

9. Charter of Ranulph Meschin to Stephen, the abbot, and the convent of St. Mary of York, addressed to Richerius, Sheriff of Carlisle, and to all his men, French and English, who dwell in "the power of Carlisle ;" granting the manor which is called Wederhal, with the lands appertaining thereto, for the souls of King Henry, the donor's father and mother, himself and his wife Lucy. Witnesses : Osbert the Sheriff, Walteof son of Cospatric the Earl, Fornus son of Sigulfus, Chetellus son of Ectredus, &c.—Wetherall register, in the library of Carlisle Cathedral ; *Monasticon*, iii, 583.[5]

10. Charter of Ranulph Meschin to St. Mary and St. Constantine of Wederhale and the monks there, of the sluiceage and pond of the fishery and mill of Wederhale, which has been made and established in the land of Chorkeby. Witnesses : ——

[1] This passage is misquoted by Dugdale, as noticed by Mr. Freeman, who remarks that "the expressions are odd." The actual words are : "Pro sui ipsius et conjugis sue Lucie, et antecessorum suorum, Toraldi scilicet uxorisque ejus, requie." This better reading is also given in a cartulary of Angers, quoted by Nichols, though he does not observe that we thus obtain a notice of Thorold's wife, hitherto overlooked.

[2] The compiler of the Spalding register considered that the effect of this was to "exclude in a certain manner the gift formerly made by Thorold." (Cole's MS. p. 144.)

[3] Colgrin, the reeve of Spalding, is mentioned in the fictitious charter of Thorold of Bukenhale. He could hardly be the same as "Colegrim," who had large possessions in Lincolnshire according to Domesday.

[4] It is obvious that these last clauses could not have formed part of the charter, though they appear to do so.

[5] An attested memorandum in the same register states that the gift of Wetherall was made in the year when St. Mary's Abbey was founded, "1086," or rather 1088. But the charter above abstracted was evidently made after 1100. See Introduction to Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, &c., p. xviii.

Meschin, William the archdeacon, Odard, &c.—Wetherall register, f. 7 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 583.[1]

11. Charter of King Henry (I) to Richard the abbot and the convent of St. Mary of York, confirming the churches of Appelby, to wit, St. Michael and St. Lawrence, with their lands and tithes, and the tithes of the demesne of Meubrun and of Salchild, granted to them, as the charter of Ranulph Meschin testifies. Dated at Reading, and addressed to Thurstan, Archbishop of York (1114-1140), and all the King's lieges and ministers of Westmerland and Cumberland.—*Ibid.* p. 8 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 585 (also 553).

12. Charter of King Henry (I), addressed to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, and Wig[ot] the Sheriff, and commanding that the monks of Spalding shall have their wood appertaining to "the manor," as they best had it in the time of the King's father and brother, and in the time of Ivo and Thorold ; and they shall also have their marsh. Witness, Nigel de Albini, at Woodstock.—Spalding register (Harleian MS. 742), f. 9.

13. Charter of King Henry (I), addressed to "the abbot of Croyland, Geoffrey," and commanding him to permit the monks of St. Mary and St. Nicholas of Spalding "to hold their customs in marshes and in houses," as the same shall be divided on their oath by lawful and aged men ; otherwise Ranulph Meschin, Godfrey Ridel, Alan de Lincoln, and Pigot shall do right therein, "so that I may hear no further complaint."—Spalding register, f. 89b ; Cole's MS. p. 221.

14. Charter of King Henry (I), addressed to R. the Bishop, O. the Sheriff, R. Meschin, and his barons and ministers of Lincolnshire, and commanding that "the land of St. Nicholas, of Wilinton," shall be in peace, and quit from pleas and plaints, except murder and larceny, and [from] hoegeld, &c.—Spalding register, f. 90b ; Cole's MS. p. 222.

15. Charter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and Lucy his wife, to the monks of St. Nicholas of Spalding, granting the churches of Beltisford, Scamelisbi, and Mintinges for the souls of their fathers and mothers and all their ancestors, with the consent of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln (1123-47).—Spalding register, f. 389a ; Cole's MS. p. 429. See also p. 446.

16. Charter of Henry (I), King of the English, to the monks of Spalding, at the request of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and Lucy the Countess, confirming their gift of the churches of Beltesford, Scamelisbi, and Minting.—Spalding register, f. 89b and f. 389b ; Cole's MS. p. 220 and p. 430.

17. Charter of King Henry (I) to Geoffrey the abbot (1131-2) and the monks of St. Mary of York, confirming the sluiceage and pond of the fishery and mill of Wederhale, in the land of Chorkeby, as it was established there in the time when Ranulph, Earl of Chester, had the honor of Carlisle, and in the time of Weslutbuid, &c. Dated at Windsor, and addressed to the Archbishop of York and to the King's barons and lieges, French and English, of Yorkshire and Carlisle.—Transcript of the Wetherall register, p. 7 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 585 (also 553).

18. Charter of Lucy, Countess of Chester, to the same monks, granting tithes in Beltesford, Scamelesbi, Stenighou, Normanbi, Tetenei, Donington, and Hautebarge, for the soul of Ivo Taillebois, "my husband" (*domini mei*),[2] and for the souls of her ancestors.—Spalding register, f. 391b ; Cole's MS. p. 432.

19. Charter of Lucy, Countess of Chester, to the same monks, granting the manor of Spalding as freely as "I held" (*tenui*) it in the time of Ivo Taillebois, Roger Fitz Gerold, and Earl Ranulph, for the souls of "myself, my father and mother (not named), my husbands (*dominorum meorum*), and my relatives."—Spalding register, f. 13a and f. 135b ; Cole's MS. p. 147 and p. 250 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 217. See also p. 328 of Cole's MS.

20. Inspeximus by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, of a former inspeximus by Bishop Robert of a charter by Reinfrid de Bretevill and Alured his son to the monks of Spalding, granting tithes in Glentham, "with the consent of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and Lucy the Countess, his wife." Also of the foregoing charter of Lucy,

[1] Ranulph Meschin appears to have made other grants to this monastery. See *Monasticon*, iii, 553, 585.

[2] There can be no doubt that "dominus" here means husband. Compare the charter of "Rohese, wife of Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln," wherein she mentions the land which her husband (*dominus meus*) gave her in dower. (Harleian Charters, 50 F. 32.)

Countess of Chester, for the soul of her husband, Ivo Taillebois. Dated 1284.—Spalding register, f. 405b ; Cole's MS. p. 441.

21. Inspeximus by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, of divers charters, including the foregoing charter of Lucy, Countess of Chester, for the soul of her husband, Ivo Taillebois. Dated 1284.—Spalding register ; f. 392a ; Cole's MS. p. 432.

22. Bull of Pope Alexander III., confirming various gifts to the priory of Spalding, including the tithes given by Lucy the Countess.[1] Dated 1177.—Spalding register, f. 282a ; Cole's MS. p. 321 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 218.

23. Charter of Robert Fitz Wate (*filius Wate*) of Kirketon to John Fitz Gilbert of Cibesey, releasing his right in a moiety of a mill and piece of land in Cibecey, with meadow, &c. "To have and to hold in chief of the Lady Countess of Bolingbroc and her heirs, in fee and inheritance ; " doing service therefor to the said Countess and her heirs, *sc.*, forty pence for all service. (No date. Witnesses' names obscure.)—Duchy of Lancaster Cowcher-book, ii, f. 279, No. 109.

24. Inspeximus by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, of a charter of "Hugh, brother of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and Matilda his wife, daughter of the Countess Lucy," granting to the monks of Spalding part of the tithes of their manor of Calnosbeie (Candlesby). The inspeximus is dated 1284.—Spalding register, f. 416a ; Cole's MS., p. 451.[2]

25. Charter of Ranulph Junior, Earl of Chester, confirming to the monks of Spalding the churches of Lindesei, Beltisford, Scamelisbi, and Mintinges, as given them Ranulph, Earl of Chester, his father, and Lucy the Countess, his mother, who had also obtained a confirmation of their gift under the seal of King Henry. Witnesses : William de Roumare, "my brother," and others.—Spalding register, f. 389a ; Cole's MS. p. 429.

26. Charter of William de Roumare, to "Robert, grandson (*nepoti*) of the Countess,"[3] granting the land of Ivo and Colsuenus, uncles of the said Robert, in fee and inheritance, and by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee. "And this I grant to him for the soul of my mother, and for the service which the same Robert did (or has done) to my mother." (1135-52.)—Duchy of Lancaster "Grants in boxes," A. 69.

27. Confirmation of the preceding by William de Roumare, grandson of the donor, in favour of Robert, son of Robert, grandson of the Countess. (1152-88).—*Ibid.* A. 69a.

28. Charter of William the Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, to the prior and monks of St. Nicholas of Spalding, granting all the land of Spalding, as "Lucy, my mother," granted and gave it to them in almoign, with all liberties which "my mother" gave them. This is addressed to Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln (1123-47).—Spalding register, f. 13a ; Cole's MS. p. 147. See also p. 328.

[1] Her charter is not recited. The Bull also confirms a gift by Pikot, son of Colswain de Lincoln, whose charter is quoted in Cole's MS. p. 450, and in the *Monasticon*, iii, 218. It mentions his wife Beatrice, his grandson (*nepos*) Richard, his grand-daughter (*neptis*) Cecilia, and "the rest of his family," all of whom were admitted into the fraternity of the monastery. It grants tithes in Sutton and Lutton, and is dated Sunday, 14th May, 1111, at three o'clock in the afternoon. "Reg." Huardus, grandson of Osbert the Sheriff, was one of the witnesses. As to Colswain, see above, No. 24. There are other charters in this register and in Harl. MS. 742, and also in the Duchy Cowcher-book, vol. ii, which show that Pichot son of Colswain had a grandson named Richard de Haia, son of Robert de Haia. It may be necessary to notice these more fully hereafter.

[2] This Charter is printed by both Stapleton (ii, clvii) and Nichols (*Top. and Gen.* i, 303), but they omit the inspeximus clauses of Bishop Oliver, which impart an additional air of genuineness to the register. There is a bungle as to the important word "daughter," but nothing else can be made of it, the words being "fil' filie." By an obvious oversight, Stapleton calls Matilda "daughter-in-law" of the Countess Lucy.

[3] *Nepos* may be translated either grandson or nephew, but in these charters I have usually found it to mean grandson. The charter does not indicate that the Countess here mentioned was Lucy, though Mr. Freeman assumes this. The dates given at the end of this and other Duchy charters are those assigned to them in the 35th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

29. Charter of William de Roumare, grandson (*nepos*) of "William the Earl de Roumare," to the same prior and monks, confirming the grant of the church and manor of Spalding made by "Lucy, Countess of Chester, mother of William the Earl de Roumare," with all liberties "with which she best and most freely held (*tenuit*) in the time of Ivo Tailboys, and Roger Fitz Gerold, and Earl Ranulph."—*Ibid.* f. 13b, and p. 148.[1]

30. Charter of "William de Roumare, the Earl," and William his grandson and heir, to the monks of Spalding, addressed to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, and granting a moiety of the church of Kelis, viz. that part which Robert the priest possessed, he having given up the hereditary right which he had therein for his life; and also a toft in Bolingbroc, and a man in Cibesey named Bonna, with half a bovate of land and all the family, and another toft in the same vill, &c. for "the souls of us and of our predecessors, to wit, my father and mother, and of William my son." Witnesses: Herbert, prior of Spalding; Hacon the dean; Richard de Leke, dean.—Spalding register, f. 384a; Cole's MS. p. 423; Harl. MS. 742, f. 257.

31. Charter of "William de Roumare, the Earl," and William his grandson (*nepos*) and heir, to the monks of Spalding, granting the church of Bolingbroc, for the souls of "myself, my father and mother, and my predecessors, and of William my son:" to hold the said church with all his land and men in Bolingbroc and Kirkeby. Witnesses: Philip, abbot of Revesbi; Robert (*sic*, for Herbert), prior of Spalding; Hacon, dean of Holand. Addressed to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln (1147-67). The Earl's arms are sketched in the margin.—Spalding register, f. 381b; Cole's MS. p. 421.

32. Inspeximus by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln of the preceding charter. (Two copies.)—*Ibid.* f. 374a and f. 381b; p. 416 and p. 422.

33. Charter of "William the Earl de Roumare" to the monks of Spalding, granting for the souls of his father and his mother, and his son William, the service of Lambert de Multon for that land which he held of the Earl in Mithingbi, which the Earl gave him for the land held by him of the Earl in Revisbi, &c.—Spalding register (Harleian MS. 742), f. 94b.

34. Charter of William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, William his son, and Hadewisa his wife, to the monks of Rivaux (*Rievalle*), granting for the foundation of an abbey [at Revesby] for "our souls, and the souls of our fathers and mothers, and of all our ancestors," all the land of Revesbi, Thoresbi, and Schithesbi. As "this land" was not of his own demesne, he gives to the owners thereof, in exchange, other lands in Minigesbi, Austercales, Chirchebi, Eastercales, Hagnebi, Sticcenaria, and Sticcefordia. —From an old copy formerly in the possession of Sir Henry Spelman; *Monasticon*, iii, 454.

35. Charter by the same three persons to the monks of St. Lawrence of Revesby. Witnesses: Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and many others.—*Ibid.*

36. Charter by the same to the same.—*Ibid.*

37. Charter of William de Roumare, grandson and heir of "William the Earl," to the same, mentioning (*inter alia*) the land which his grandfather had in Sticheneia.—*Ex armario Comitis de Lindsey apud Grimsthorp*; *Monasticon*, iii, 454.[2]

38. Charter of King Stephen to Ranulph (Gernons), Earl of Chester, granting him the castle and city of Lincoln till the King restore him his land in Normandy, and all his castles; whereupon he may fortify one of his towers of Lincoln castle, and hold that tower till the King restore to him Tickhill castle; and then the tower (*sic*) and city of Lincoln shall remain to the King; "et dicto Comiti remanebit turris sua, quam *mater sua* firmavit, cum constabulatione castelli Lincoln' et Lincolneshir', hereditario jure." The King also grants him sundry castles and lands, and the honor of Lancaster, &c.—Duchy of Lancaster records, Div. 25, A. 9; Dugdale's *Baronage*, i, 39.[3]

[1] Nos. 27, 29, and 36 are probably out of order, but are placed as above for convenience of reference.

[2] The four preceding charters to Revesby were confirmed by Richard I, as appears in the Charter Roll of 2 Edw. III, No. 12; but he does not call the first William "Earl of Lincoln." This confirmation includes common of pasture of the whole marsh appertaining to the soke of Bolingbroke.

[3] Dugdale quotes from Glover, who appears to have seen the original, then in Pontefract castle; but there is now only an abstract of it among the Duchy records, as above. It is not in the "Great Cowcher."

39. Charter of Henry, Duke of Normandy, granting to Ranulph (Gernons), Earl of Chester, and Viscount of Avranches, all his inheritance in Normandy and in England, particulars of which are set out, including all the honor of Eye (*Eia*), as fully as Robert Malet, his mother's uncle, ever held it ; and the fee of Alan of Lincoln, his mother's uncle. Witnesses [on the part of Duke Henry] : William, the Chancellor, R. Earl of Cornwall, and others ; and on the part of Earl Ranulph : William, Earl of Lincoln, and others. Dated at Devizes [1152]. The borders of the original are ornamented with lines of red and gold.—Cottonian Charters, xvii, 2 ; Duchy of Lancaster Cowcher-book, ii, 476b ; Rymer, i, 16 ; *Baronage*, i, 39.

40. Charter of Hugh, Earl of Chester (1153-1180), to the monks of Spalding, confirming the tithes in Beltisford, &c., given by his ancestors, viz. : "Thorold the Sheriff, and Lucy the Countess, and Ranulph the Earl, my grandfather, and my father."—Spalding register, f. 391b; Cole's MS. p. 432.

41. Charter of Ranulph (Blundvill), Earl of Chester, to the monks of Revesby, confirming the gifts of William, Earl of Lincoln, William, his son, and William, his grandson. Witnesses : David, the Earl, brother of the King of Scotland, &c.—*Ex armario, &c.* (as in No. 36.)

42. Charter of Ranulph (Blundvill), Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to the same monks, confirming all the donations which "Lucy, formerly Countess of Chester," had made to them, to wit, the church and manor of Spalding, &c., according to her charter and the charter of confirmation of William de Roumare, his (Ranulph's) predecessor (see No. 29). Witnesses: Sir Walter, abbot of Chester, Sir William de Vernon, Justiciary of Chester, &c.—Spalding register, f. 13b. ; Cole's MS., p. 148 ; *Monasticon*, iii, 217.

43. Charter of King Edward III, confirming numerous royal and other charters to the priory of Spalding. Among others, he inspects the charter of Henry I, above referred to (No. 12). Also the charter of Lucy, Countess of Chester, granting the manor of Spalding as amply as she held it (*tenui*) in the time of Ivo de Thallebos, and Roger FitzGerold, and Earl Ranulph, as above (No. 19), but with more witnesses, viz., prior Martin of Pontefract, Ilbert de Lacey, Richard de Foliot, Jurdan and Paganus his brothers, &c. Also the charter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, as above (No. 41). Also a charter of Henry de Lucy, Earl of Lincoln, 3 Edw. II. He also confirms the grant which William de Roumare, formerly Earl of Lincoln, made by his deed (*scriptum*) of all the land and liberties which Lucy his mother had granted to them (No. 28) ; also the confirmation by William de Roumare, grandson of the same William, formerly Earl (No. 29) ; and the confirmation by Alesia de Lacy, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, formerly Earl of Lincoln. Finally, he ratifies all the foregoing and many other gifts made to the priory, "as the said charters fully testify." Dated 16th February.—Charter Roll, 4 Edw. III, No. 95 ; Spalding register, f. 102a ; Cole's MS. p. 234.

44. Letters Patent of King Edward IV, inspecting and confirming the preceding charter of Edward III, and subsequent royal charters.—Patent Roll, 2 Edw. IV, part 4, m. 20-29.

45. Letters Patent of King Henry VIII, inspecting and confirming the preceding letters patent of Edward IV.—Confirmation Roll, 1 Henry VIII, part 7, No. 8.

Besides the charters, there are sundry incidental references in the manuscript transcribed by Cole which deserve notice. Several rubrics speak of Ivo Taillebois as "first husband of the Countess Lucy." At f. 406a, it is stated that the prior of Spalding used to receive tithes from the Northalle in Normanby and the demesnes appertaining thereto, which had formerly belonged to "Lucy the Countess," long after whose death William de Vernon, a Norman, held it. The same manor is also stated to have been held at a later date of the Earl of Lincoln as of the honor of Bolingbroke.

The genuineness of the Spalding registers.

There can be no doubt that the monastery of St. Nicholas of Angers and its cell of Spalding received most extensive grants of lands in Spalding and elsewhere. When the Domesday survey was taken, the

township of Spalding comprised a manor belonging to Ivo Taillebois, a manor belonging to Wido de Credon,[1] and a "berewick" belonging to St. Guthlac of Croyland. All these estates subsequently came into the possession of the cell of Spalding and its superior abbey, as appears in Testa de Nevill, which states that the cell and the abbey possessed all the twelve carucates of land of which the township consisted. It is, therefore, obvious that there once existed sundry deeds of gift to these monasteries, and it would be difficult to believe that the transcripts of them contained in the registers are wholly spurious, even if they were totally uncorroborated.

But the trustworthiness of these registers is beyond cavil. Many of the charters recorded in them are also recorded in the Charter, Patent, and Confirmation Rolls, which contain the royal charters of *inspeximus* of numerous deeds of gift to Spalding, some of which are noticed above, but most are omitted from the collection because they do not relate to the matter in hand. This fact has never yet been recognised, and should suffice to check any disposition to reject these manuscripts with the fashionable but usually undeserved sneer at "monkish historians." As a rule, the cartularies of monasteries are worthy of great respect; certainly of greater than is due to any speculations we may choose to indulge in at this distance of time. At any rate it is advisable to attend to whatever evidence they afford before attempting to settle any controversy; which has not been done in this case.

Cole speaks (p. 141) of the manuscript from which he transcribed as "a most noble register" of 442 folios; and his quotations from the fly-leaves show that it had been several times admitted as evidence in courts of law. It is true that Cole makes some severe remarks (pp. 421, 422) on the occasional verbal inaccuracies of the compiler of that register, and seems to be justified in so doing;[2] but if there were two Lucys, the compiler must have taken infinite pains in editing the text throughout from the point of view that there was only one Lucy, and in that respect his solicitude is really marvellous; for he has not confined himself, if such were the case, to bestowing and changing titles and definitions, but has attended even to delicate nuances of expression. Cole's voluminous notes show that he himself had no suspicion of the existence of two ladies bearing the same name, though he replies to a possible objection on the score of abnormal longevity, by suggesting that Lucy may have been no more than sixty-four years of age in 1129 (p. 147).

The collection of Lucy charters which I have made is not however confined to those recorded in the Spalding registers; it comprises all I could readily discover among the records of the Crown and of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the British Museum, and in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. It will have been observed that, in one of the Duchy Cowcher-books, the hitherto unnoticed title of "Countess of Bolingbroke" occurs. That this was probably intended for Lucy is evident from Testa de Nevill, which

[1] The name was afterwards spelt Creon, Croun, Crohun, &c. A Maurice de Creon was a monk of Croyland in the time of Abbot Robert. See Duchy of Lancaster Cowcher-book, ii, 256.

[2] See also Cole's separate index to vol. 43, under the head of "Inaccuracies of MSS."

mentions her several times by that description. The same title occurs at a later date, in an Inquisition of 37 Henry III (No. 18). As it will be necessary to deal with this new aspect of the subject separately, I need not give fuller particulars here; but I mention these facts in order to complete my task of endeavouring to bring together every available reference to Lucy.

I now propose, with the aid of the evidence thus collected, and of some of the arguments furnished by the emendators, to state all that can be said in favour of the existence of only one Lucy.

The evidence for one Lucy.

It will have been remarked that in the second and fourth of the charters above abstracted, Lucy is called simply the wife of Ivo Taillebois, without any title whatever, whereas in others the description is "Lucy, Countess of Chester," varied by the more familiar appellation of "the Countess Lucy." This discrepancy did not attract the notice of the emendators. As they take no account of it, the inference is that they considered Ivo's wife to have been Countess of Chester by descent, and therefore were not startled by the eighteenth charter, whereby Lucy, Countess of Chester, makes provision for the soul of her deceased husband, Ivo Taillebois. But it can be shown that Lucy did not obtain that title till 1120, when Ranulph Meschin was created Earl of Chester in his own right; whence it would follow that she was married to the first and the last of the three husbands who have been usually assigned to her, and of course to the second of them; and that there could not have been two successive Countesses Lucy. Moreover, in the nineteenth charter, the widow of Earl Ranulph speaks of her husbands in the plural; and as in a previous clause she mentions Ivo Taillebois, Roger FitzGerold, and Ranulph Meschin in due order, and says she herself had held Spalding in their lifetimes, it must be inferred that she was widow of all three. As the testimony of these charters has hitherto been persistently ignored, it will be well to prevent this happening in future by setting them out at full length, with the reasons for their having been disregarded.

Lucy's first charter.

The text of the first charter of the Countess Lucy may be translated as follows.

"To all sons of holy mother Church, as well present as to come, Lucy, Countess of Chester, greeting. Know all of you, that I, Lucy the Countess, in my free power, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and St. Mary and St. Nicholas of Spalding, and to the monks there serving God, for the soul of my Lord (*Domini*)[1] Ivo Talbos, and for the health of my soul and [of those] of my ancestors and heirs, in pure and perpetual almoign, all tithes and obventions of my demesne, to wit, of corn, of stock, [and] of my herds in the vill of Beltisford, and in the vill of Scamelisbi, and in Stenighou, and in Normanbi, and in Tetenei, and in Donington, and in Hautebarge, wheresoever they may be within the metes and limits of the parishes of the aforesaid vills, or by whomsoever they may or shall be held. These being witnesses: Gilbert de Lacey, Richard de Foliot, Jordan and Payn his brothers, and others."

No doubt the critics saw this charter, as it is referred to in the index to Cole's MS., but were hoodwinked by the fact that Dugdale affects to trace the "Earls of Chester before the Conquest," among whom

[1] See the note to charter No. 18, *ante*.

he includes Earl Algar. The sole authority he quotes is the discredited Ingulph. Henry of Huntingdon and Bartholomew Cotton seem to be the only other chroniclers who describe Algar as "Consul Cestriæ," the former word being equivalent to "Comes"; and they also speak of the "consulatus Cestriæ." But the title of Earl of Chester has been ascribed to Algar in so many ancient pedigrees and county histories, that no one thought of questioning the use of the title of Countess of Chester by his alleged daughter, Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois.

In the third Report of the Lords' Committee on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, it is assumed that Anglo-Saxon Earls had an official dignity only, and not an hereditary honour; but in the "Topographer and Genealogist" (i, 4), there are some remarks on the probable existence of Anglo-Saxon earldoms, in fact, if not in name. It seems however to be admitted on all hands that no Anglo-Saxon ealdorman or earl used as a title the name of the county where his lands were situate, or in which he exercised jurisdiction. This view is confirmed by Domesday, which contains many references to Earls Algar, Edwin, and Morcar, but never gives them any further title. As to Earl Algar, if he had any territorial title at all, it would appear to have been that of Earl of Mercia, of which province Lincoln, not Chester, seems to have been the capital;[1] and in fact his lands lay in many counties. Certainly there is nothing to show that he was ever called Earl of Chester, though doubtless he had lands in Cheshire, as his son Edwin is returned in Domesday as having held lands there. As to Lucy's reputed brothers, apparently the only authority for connecting one of them with the earldom of Chester is the Visitation of Cheshire in 1580, which describes Edwin as Earl of March (Mercia?), Chester, and Lincoln. Besides his lands in Cheshire, he had many others elsewhere, and it is very doubtful if he bore the title in question. Lastly, Earl Morcar was called Earl of Northumbria, which included all the northern counties. Thus Lucy could not have been, or been known as, Countess of Chester by descent.

Moreover, as William I is said to have given the title of Earl of Chester, with Earl Edwin's lands in Cheshire, to Gherbod, the Fleming, at the Conquest, and, upon that noble's departure to Flanders, to have conferred the same on Hugh Lupus d'Avranches, William's own nephew, who was succeeded by his son Richard, it is inconceivable that Lucy should have used it, even if it had belonged to her ancestors; although there is little to show that Gherbod, Hugh,[2] or Richard used the name of the county as a title of honour. Indeed the names of counties do not seem to have been in general use in connexion with similar titles even so late as the reign of Henry I.[3]

[1] See Matthew Paris, Chronica Majora, i, 250. Henry of Huntingdon says the city of Lincoln and the province of Lindsey belonged to the Kingdom of Mercia. William of Malmesbury (140, 141) includes both Cheshire and Lincoln in Mercia. Some writers call Algar "Earl of Leicester" also, but this seems to be a misreading of "Legacestria," which means Chester, for "Legrecestria," which means Leicester. (Cf. R. Hoveden, i, 103, 116.)

[2] One instance of the use of the full title by Hugh occurs in a charter of William I, to which he was a witness, and which confirmed to the monks of Coventry all the gifts made by "Leofric the Earl." (Addit. Charters, 11,205.) In his charter to these monks, Leofric calls himself merely "Comes," but a later prior, in quoting this charter, adds "Cestriæ." (*Monasticon*, iii, 190.)

[3] See the Lincolnshire Survey, wherein Richard is called "Earl" simply, throughout.

Nor, it is obvious, did Lucy derive the title in question from Ivo Taillebois or Roger FitzGerold; and even Ranulph Meschin was not created Earl of Chester till many years after his marriage, as we have seen. Consequently it must be inferred that Lucy never used the title of Countess of Chester before 1120.

It is true that none of the emendators have actually insisted on the possible claim of Lucy Taillebois to be called by this title, but they have never repudiated it as they ought to have done; and in repudiating it, they ought further to have stated how they squared the first of Lucy's charters with their view that there were two ladies of that name. Objection may perhaps be taken that this charter is not mentioned in the confirmation by King Edward III, but the same remark holds good with respect to the two charters of Ivo (Nos. 4 and 6), and the charter of Hugh and Matilda (No. 24). It should be noticed that there are two copies of a confirmation of the charter in question by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln (Nos. 20, 21). As it related to tithes, the Bishop's confirmation was possibly considered sufficient; and the same may be said of Hugh and Matilda's charter. Ivo's gift of a carucate of land in Spalding was no doubt superseded by Lucy's ampler donation, which next requires attention. With regard to his grant of tithes, if he were tenant for life only, it is easy to understand why it was not confirmed either by Edward III or by the Bishop.

(*To be continued.*)

TESTA DE NEVILL.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE TWO ANCIENT REGISTERS, COMMONLY SO CALLED, NOW PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, WITH AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE DATES OF THE RETURNS PERTAINING TO THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER CONTAINED THEREIN.

(*Concluded from p.* 40.)

As it has been suggested to me by Mr. Walford Selby that it would facilitate the analysis and classification of the contents of the Exchequer Registers, which it is to be hoped will some day be undertaken, if the Returns for each County were arranged in the order of date, and the occasion on which they were drawn up as far as practicable demonstrated from internal evidence, I have made the following attempt with respect to those for the county of Gloucester, with the archæology of which county I happen to be best acquainted. They are eleven in number, of a miscellaneous character, and occupy ten pages of the printed book, from pages 73 to 82, inclusive:—

Return No. 1.

The only return that relates to a period so early as the reign of King John is that at page 77a, intituled,

"De Testa de Nevill."

"Isti tenent de d'no Rege in capite in com' Glouc'."

It is correctly printed from the Exchequer Register,[1] and differs only in trifling points from another copy on the back of Rotulet 4 of the Chapter House 'Testa de Nevill' roll[2], including like that the "Terre Normannorum" as well as some Serjantries. The two entries, however, at the end —"Henr' de Monemue 1am partem," and "Will's Wyberd 1am partem"— are not in the Roll, and have evidently been copied by mistake from the succeeding folio of the MS., as will be shown hereafter.

The original roll must have been drawn up, not only later than the sequestration of the lands of the Normans in 6 John, but than the forfeiture of those of William de Braose, which was decreed on 3 May, 1208.

On the other hand, it was probably before this William's death at Paris, in August, 1211, and certainly prior to 18 John (1216), when the greater part of his estate was restored to his eldest son Reginald de Braose[3].

Clearly, too, the Roll was drawn up before Roger de Mortimer (No. 22), who is said in it to hold Lechlade, died at that place on 8 July, 1215, and was succeeded by his son Hugh[4]; also, before the custody of the lands of James de Newmarch (No. 12) was given on his decease to John Russell[5]; or even earlier than the death of William de Montchesni (No. 23) to whose uncle, Warine de Montchesni, livery of the estate of the former was granted in 1213[6].

The interval between this last ascertained date and that hereinafter assigned to the roll, viz., the year 1211, disappears altogether, if it be assumed that the change of phraseology, from the usual "tenet" to "Feoda Will'i filii Alani" (No. 19) was consequent on the death, in 1210, of the second baron of that name, and the minority of his heir.[7]

It will be observed, however, that the same change occurs in seven other instances, and, although it could be shown that in the majority of them the fees referred to were about that time in the hand of the King through forfeiture; yet this certainly could not be affirmed of those of Ralph Musard (No. 10), who is reported to have adhered to John steadfastly,[8] at any rate till then, although even he fell under suspicion before the close of the reign.[9]

It is open to question, therefore, whether such variation of phrase has any special significance, or whether it is inadvertently adopted, like another occasionally found, viz., "debet de" instead of "tenet."[10]

It may be well to add that the part of the roll headed "Terre Normannorum," cannot have been compiled later than 1215, since Warine fitz Gerold, whose name stands third on it as holding Dunamenel (Down Amney), taking part with the rebel barons in that year, was deprived of his lands; this very manor being assigned as an act of clemency for the maintenance of his wife, Alice de Curci.[11]

[1] Q. R., Miscellaneous Book, No. 5.
[2] Box 152, "Rageman," No. 29.
[3] Dugdale, *Baronage*, vol. i, p. 416
[4] *Baronage*, vol. i, p. 140.
[5] *Rot. Lit. Claus*, 17 John, m. 8.
[6] *Rot. Fin.*, 15 John, m. 2.
[7] Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' vol. iv.
[8] Foss's *Judges of England.*
[9] *Baronage*, vol. i, p. 512.
[10] *Vide* Nos. 13, 14, 17, and 24.
[11] *Baronage*, vol. i, p. 411.

From these and other considerations which might be adduced, the return in question may fairly be assumed to contain a summary of the Inquisitions taken in connection with the aid granted to King John in the 12th and 13th years of his reign. This point, however, can only be settled by internal evidence, as the list of those assessed to that aid in the county of Gloucester, is one of the few omitted from the Red Book of the Exchequer.

Return No. 2.

The second Return in order of date is, I submit, that—without special title—which begins near the bottom of page 78b. It obviously relates to a carucage, the number of ploughs to be taxed in every Vill of each Hundred being set down opposite to its name.

There is reason to believe that this was the carucage which (as we learn from an entry under Berkshire, at page 131 of the *Testa*) was "levied" in 5 Henry III (1220), throughout the Kingdom on the earls, barons, knights, and free tenants cultivating lands." It is notified at page 79b that John of Monmouth, is responsible for the tax in the vills of *St. Briavell*, Bickenor, and Stanton, as well as in *Dene* and its neighbourhood; and as it is known that he was not made Constable of St. Briavell's Castle and Custos of the Forest of Dean until 18 John,[1] whilst he ceased to hold the former appointment prior to 1224, in which year a precept issued to Roger de Clifford as Constable[2]; the Return evidently falls between these dates.

As confirmatory of the precise year of the Carucage, it may be pointed out further, that under the Hundred of Whitstan, p. 79a, the vill of Stanley St. Leonards is designated "Stanley Henr,'" doubtless from its Lord—the first Henry de Berkeley, who succeeded in 1220, and died in September 1221.

Return No. 3.

The Return which immediately follows at the foot of page 81a, comes next in date. The statements it contains regarding Escheats, Sergeantries, Advowsons, Widows and Heiresses, &c., are evidently extracts from Presentments which the Juries of the Hundreds named had made, as in duty bound, to the Justiciars.

The Assize Rolls of Gloucester, between the 5th and 32nd years of Henry III, are not extant, but if the Iters at this period were as supposed, every seven years, it may be assumed that the one to which these presentments pertain took place about 12 Henry III, say in 1228; for in one of the entries, Lucia, the widow of Robert, Lord Berkeley, who had remarried Hugh de Gurnay, is spoken of, together with her second husband, as alive, whereas, she is known to have died in 1234, and *he* must have died before the close of the ensuing septennate, since his name does not appear among those who paid the Aid for marrying the King's sister to the Emperor of the Romans in 1235.

There can be little doubt that the Returns connected with the Aid just referred to should follow. They are, in this, as in other counties, the most important in the whole work, containing much information as

[1] Rot. Pat., 18 John.

[2] Memorials of Dean Forest—Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 314.

to the holders of manors at the period. Those for Gloucestershire are three in number (printed as four), two of the original Rolls, the first and third, being still preserved at the Record Office. The second is not to be found there, although it must of course have been in existence in the fourteenth century, when the Exchequer Registers were compiled. That they were used in its compilation is shown by the words "in libro," written in handwriting of the period, on the back.

There seems, at first sight, a good-deal of repetition in these Returns, but this arises from the fact that (as explained under Beds and Bucks at page 258 of the printed book) this Aid was payable by law in two instalments, of a mark each, the first at the term of Michaelmas, 19 Henry III (1235), the second at the term of Easter, 20 Henry III (1236), an arrangement which occasioned some complication in the Accounts of the Collectors.

Return No. 4.[1]

Stands at the commencement of those for the County of Gloucester, at the middle of page 73, and is headed "Radulfus de Wylington et Willielmus de Puccot reddunt compotum de Auxilio d'no Regi generaliter concesso per Angliam, per manus eorum Collectorum in Com' Glouc,'" but the object and date of the Aid are supplied by the endorsement "Auxilium Collectorum in Com' Glouc' per Rad' Wylington et Will' de Pucot ad sororem D'ni Regis maritandam Imperatori Romanorum."

The arrangement is according to "Honors,"—a term indiscriminately applied to every holding, however inconsiderable,—the full amount of assessment in each case being set out. The original Roll has the Honors noted in the margin, opposite the names of their holders, instead of above them, as in the printed text, but except in this respect it is identical with the latter.

Return No. 5.

which begins in the middle of page 74b, with the same heading as No. 4, save that the words "Ad maritandam sororem suam Romanorum Imperatori," are added, is a longer and more elaborate statement, in which the results of the first year's collection are given, no doubt for the information of the Exchequer, a summary of the amounts received being appended at the close. The original, as already mentioned, is missing.

Return No. 6.[2]

which will be found to begin at the foot of page 75b under the head "Rad's de Wyliton et Will's de Pucot, Oliverus Clericus, et H. de Wald' collectores Auxilii in Com. Glouc., reddunt compotum de auxilio assiso ad maritandam sororem Regis, scilicet, de Scut' ij marc'," is, however, evidently the final reckoning at the Exchequer after collection of the second instalment. As some of those assessed had paid in full on the first application, whilst others did so only in part even on the second, the accounts of the collectors are somewhat confused, there being balances to pay in some cases and arrears still outstanding in others. They start for example by crediting the Exchequer with 10 marks, which

[1] No. 10 of the Record Office series.
[2] No. 11 of the Record Office series.

they had received in a lump sum from Thomas de Berkely by the hands of his Steward in the previous year, but omitted to account for, and then proceed to explain item by item what they owe for the "surplus" or second instalment. This amounts to a further sum of £100 13s. 2d. including, however, as will be seen (page 77a) all receipts under the head "De hiis qui non habent capitales honores in hoc comitatu."

Return No. 7.

which is printed on page 76a as if it were a separate Return, although it is on the back of the same original Roll as No. 6, and necessarily forms part of it.

The title as above quoted is rather misleading, as it serves to include two very different classes of Tenants *in capite*, those who did not hold *by Barony* in Gloucestershire *or anywhere else*, and those who had the chief seat of their Barony in another County! John Cotele (No. 4) who held but the seventh of a Knight's Fee in Frampton (of the Honour of Walingford) being a good type of the former; Robert Musard (No. 2) who held two and a quarter Fees in Gloucestershire, but whose "Caput Baroniæ" was at Staveley in Derbyshire, of the latter.

Return No. 8.

There is reason to suppose that the Second Gloucestershire Return specifically quoted as "De Testa de Nevill," that namely, at page 82, at the close of the collection for the county, is little if at all posterior to those just referred to. It begins with a List of Serjeantries, three at least of which are among those included in the previous Return so designated (No. 1), the rest being presumably of later date. One of these, indeed, introduces the well-known name of Hugh de Kilpeck as holding the Manor of Little Tainton by Serjeantry, and he was under age and in ward to William de Cantilupe until July 1216. On the other hand, as this Hugh died in 28 Henry III (1244), we have here the total limit assignable to No. 8. I was at one time disposed to refer it to this latter year, in which, as we learn from page 352 of the printed book, "Inquisitions were made in every County as to the King's Serjeantries," this idea being strengthened by the allusion at the close to some such general enquiry, "in aliis comitatibus per inquisiciones premissas." (*vide* p. 82b).

The twelve entries which follow, recording the payment of an aid by certain Religious Houses, preclude, however, this supposition, and, as on comparing them with the amounts paid by the same Houses towards the aid for the Expedition to Gascony, they are found to differ materially, and to relate to an aid which had been payable *in two tallies*, I feel satisfied that we have here an account of the ecclesiastical contribution for marrying the King's eldest sister, and that the date consequently of this heterogeneous Return cannot be much later than Michaelmas 1236. No such Return exists in the Chapter House *Testa de Nevill.*

Return No. 9.

The short Return in the middle of page 81b, headed "Auxilium prelatorum concessum D'no Regi contra transfretationem suam in Wascon'

anno Regni sui xxvi° (1242) is the one above alluded to, and, as before explained, an extract merely from the general Roll still extant.

Return No. 10.

which follows, is of the same date, as shown by its sub-title—"Recepta de Scutagio Wasconie de balliva Cirencestr'"—although the heading "Serjantie mutate in Servicia militaria," followed by the intrusive names of Henry de Monmouth and William Wyberd, has usurped the foremost place.

Who these persons were, and how they had to pay 12 pence each *per annum* for not doing the service as King's cooks, for which they held twenty shillings-worth of land in Leckhampton, is fully set forth in the next Return to be noticed,—but it may be well to point out here, that according to Return No. 3, page 81a,—it was Peter de Aula and *Roger* de Monmouth, who held this Serjeantry in 1228, so that William Wyberd and Henry de Monmouth did not succeed till after that date.

Return No. 11.

The only Return which remains to be considered is that beginning at the bottom of page 77b, headed—"De Serjantiis arentatis per Robertum Passelewe tempore Henrici filii Regis Johannis,"—as to the precise date of which there can be no question, Madox in his *History of the Exchequer*, citing a document which proves that this Iter took place in 34 Henry III (1249-50.)

Records of it in nearly every county are preserved in the *Testa de Nevill*, but it is to be apprehended that they had been a good deal added to—not to say garbled—before they were finally copied.

Those for Gloucestershire begin, as will be seen, with a verbatim copy of the first fourteen entries in Return No. 8,—which in itself looks suspicious—as an interval of about as many years had elapsed, and there is, moreover, no reference to any commutation into money-rents. A description is then given of eight Serjeantries so commuted, no doubt by Robert Passelewe, including these of Monmouth and Wyberd; this is succeeded by a long and minute account of Serjeantries connected with the town of Cirencester, after which, one is surprised to find a repetition, in somewhat different phraseology it is true, of the eight commutations already described. Although a piece of patchwork, however, some of the Serjeantries are so extremely curious, that this Return well deserves attentive examination, and to many it will perhaps prove one of the most interesting of the entire number.

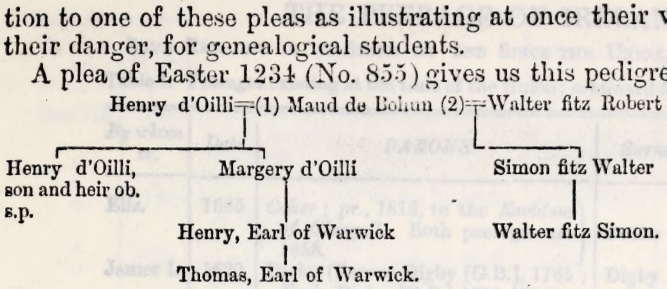
NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF D'OILLI.

As genealogists are likely to make considerable use of the collection of pleas, *temp* Henry III., edited with so much care and skill by Mr. F. W. Maitland,[1] I would venture to call atten-

[1] *Bracton's Note Book.* Cambridge University Press.

tion to one of these pleas as illustrating at once their value, and their danger, for genealogical students.

A plea of Easter 1234 (No. 855) gives us this pedigree:—



The property in dispute is the *maritagium* of Maud de Bohun, ancestress of the Earl of Warwick and of Walter fitz Simon. On the ground of *possessio fratris*, as Mr. Maitland observes, the property is, of course, adjudged to the Earl.

Now the point here is that this is one of those cases known to us only from the Note-Book, the roll not being extant. We cannot, therefore, check its evidence by collation with the original roll. The defendant the Earl rightly describes Maud's first husband as "Henry," but the plaintiff speaks of him as "predicti Roberti *(sic)* primi viri sui." As we know from other sources that the name was Henry, we are not misled, but otherwise we might remain in doubt as to which of the two had made a mistake.

Again, the Earl is made distinctly to speak of Henry d'Oilli's sister as "Margeriam . . . . . que habuit quendam filium Henricum nomine comitem de Warewyc." Now we know, of course, that Margery was the wife, not the mother of Earl Henry. But if this plea were our sole evidence, should not we think it impossible that a defendant should be made (not purposely, but by a mere accident) to describe his own mother as the mother of his father, and that, too, when he had just succeeded to his uncle in her right?

But having alluded to the danger of such evidence, it is right to glance at its value. Dugdale makes no allusion to the remarriage of Maud de Bohun. Yet it can be shewn from other sources that she was, at the close of 1194, the wife of Walter fitz Robert as here averred. It is further evident, from this date, that Dugdale has assigned to Henry the father much that belongs to Henry the son, who did not die, I think, till 1233.

I do not say that this plea is our sole evidence for the descent from Maud by her second husband, as I have not investigated the point; but, without such help a descent of the kind would be very difficult to trace.

Another case (No. 105) refers to a Maud, daughter of Henry d'Oilli and wife of Maurice de Gaunt. It proves that she had died childless before Easter 1220. As her father was then alive he would seem to have been Henry D'Oilli the younger, who, in that case, must have married and had issue. Maurice had only been married to her a few years.

J. H. ROUND.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

SOME REMARKS ON ITS STATE AT AND SINCE THE UNION, 1ST JANUARY 1801.

Table I. Peerages existing at the time of the Union; *continued* from Vol. v. (N.S.), p. 16.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*BARONS.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
Eliz.	1585	*Caher*; *pr.*, 1816, to the *Earldom of Glengall.* Both peerages *ex.* 1858.	Butler	5	*ex.*	
James I.	1620	Digby (Barons Digby [G.B.], 1765; *Earls Digby*, [G.B.] 1790-1856)	Digby	*6	*6	
"	"	*Blayney*; *ex.* 1874	Blayney	7	*ex.*	
Chas. I.	1626	Sherard (*Earls of Harborough* [G.B.], 1719-1859)	Sherard	*8	7	6
Anne	1712	Conway (Barons Conway [E.] having been so *cr.* in 1703; Earls of Hertford [G.B.], 1750; Marquesses of Hertford [G.B.], 1793	Seymour-Conway	*9	*8	
Geo. I.	1715	Carbery	Evans	10	9	7
"	1718	Aylmer	Aylmer	11	10	8
Geo. II.	1753	*Milton* (*Barons Milton* [G.B.], 1762-1808; *Earls of Dorchester* [G.B.], 1792-1808), *ex.* 1808	Damer	*12	*ex.*	
"	1756	**Farnham** (In 1801, this title was *merg.* in the *Earldom of Farnham cr.* 1785 and *ex.* 1823.	Maxwell	*merg.*	11	9
"	1758	[*Brandon*; emerged, 1801, from the *Earldom of Glandore* (*cr.* 1776 and *ex.* 1815) *ex.* 1832]	Crosbie	*merg.*	*ex.*	
"	"	Lisle	Lysaght	13	12	10
Geo. III.	1762	*Coleraine*; *ex.* 1824	Hanger	14	*ex.*	
"	"	Clive (Barons Clive [G.B.], 1794. Afterwards (1804) Earls of Powis [U.K.])	Clive, *afterwards* Herbert	*15	*13	
"	1767	Mulgrave (Afterwards, 1812, Earls of Mulgrave [U.K.], and subsequently, 1838, Marquesses of Normanby [U.K.]	Phipps	*16	*14	
"	1770	*Arden*; *merg.* in 1841 in the Earldom of Egmont.	Perceval	17	*merg.*	
"	1776	*Milford*; *ex.* 1823(a)	Philipps	18	*ex.*	
"	"	Newborough	Wynn	19	15	11
"	"	Macdonald	Macdonald	20	16	12
"	"	Kensington	Edwards	21	*17	
"	"	Westcote (Lords Lyttelton, Barons of Frankley [G.B.] 1794)	Lyttelton	*22	*18	
"	"	*Ongley*; *ex.* 1877.	Ongley	23	*ex.*	
"	"	*Templetown*; *pr.* 1806 to the Viscountcy of Templetown	Upton	24	*pr.*	
"	"	Massey	Massey	25	19	13
"	1777	*Rokeby*; *ex.* 1883.	Robinson	26	*ex.*	
"	1781	Muskerry	Deane	27	20	14
"	"	*Sheffield*; *pr.* 1816 to the Earldom of Sheffield	Holroyd	28	*pr.*	
"	1782	Hood (Viscounts Hood [G.B.] 1796)	Hood	*29	*21	
"	1783	*Riversdale*; *ex.* 1861	Tonson	30	*ex.*	

(a) Richard Bulkeley-Philipps Grant, as inheriting the estate of Lord Milford, took the surname of Phillips and was on 21 Sep. 1847 *cr.* Baron Milford [*U.K.*] which peerage became *ex.* on his death without issue 3 Jan. 1857.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

Table I. Peerage existing at the time of the Union: continued from Vol. v. (N.S.), p. 16.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*BARONS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	*"A."*
Geo. III.	1783	*Delaval* (*Baron Delaval* [G.B.] 1786-1808), *ex.* 1808	Delaval	*31	*ex.*	
„	„	Muncaster	Pennington	32	22	15
„	„	*Penrhyn*; *ex.* 1808[a]	Pennant	33	*ex.*	
„	1785	*Lismore*; *pr.* 1806 to the Viscountcy of Lismore	O'Callaghan	34	*pr.*	
„	„	*Sunderlin*; *ex.* 1816	Malone	35	*ex.*	
„	1789	Auckland (Baron Auckland [G.B.] 1793)	Eden	*36	*23	
„	„	Kilmaine	Browne	37	24	16
„	„	Cloncurry	Lawless	38	*25	
„	„	*Eardley*; *ex.* 1824	Eardley	39	*ex.*	
„	1790	*Callan*; *ex.* 1815	Agar	40	*ex.*	
„	„	Clonbrook	Dillon	41	26	17
„	1791	*St. Helens*; *ex.* 1839	FitzHerbert	42	*ex.*	
„	1792	*Fermanagh* (In 1801 this Peerage was held by a Female), *ex.* 1810	Verney	43	*ex.*	
„	„	Waterpark (In 1801 this Peerage was held by a Female)	Cavendish	44	27	18
„	„	*Oxmantown*; (In 1801 this title was *merged* in the Viscountcy of Oxmantown, (*cr.* 1795 and *ex.* 1807), *pr.* 1806, to the Earldom of Rosse.	Parsons	*merg.*	*pr.*	
„	1794	Graves	Graves	45	28	19
„	„	Bridport; (*Viscount Bridport* [G.B.] 1800-1814; and subsequently, 1868, Viscounts Bridport [U.K.]	Hood	*46	*29	
„	1795	*Kilwarden of Kiltcel*; (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female) *merg.* 1804, in the *Viscountcy of Kilwarden*. Both Peerages *ex.* 1830	Wolfe	47	*ex.*	
„	„	*Lavington*; *ex.* 1807	Payne	48	*ex.*	
„	„	*Ranclife*; *ex.* 1850	Parkyns	49	*ex.*	
„	1796	Huntingfield	Vanneck	50	30	20
„	„	Carrington (Barons Carrington [G.B.] 1797)	Smith, *afterwards* Caringtón	*51	*31	
„	„	Rossmore	Cuninghame *afterwards* Westenra	52	*32	
„	1797	*Keith*; (*Baron Keith* [U.K.], 1801 and 1803; afterwards, 1814-1828, Viscount Keith [U.K.]) *ex.* 1867	Elphinstone	53	*ex.*	
„	„	Hotham	Hotham	54	33	21
„	„	**Cremorne**; (In 1801, this title was *merged* in the *Viscountcy of Cremorne*, *cr.* 1785 and *ex.* 1813) afterwards, 1866, Earls of Dartrey [U.K.]	Dawson	*merg.*	*34	
„	„	*Tyrawly*; *ex.* 1821	Cuffe	55	*ex.*	

[a] A Barony of Penrhyn [U.K.] was conferred 3 Aug. 1866 on the Hon. Edward Gordon *Douglas-Pennant*, who had married the eldest daughter of George Hay *Dawkins-Pennant* of Penrhyn Castle, the cousin and heir of Lord Penrhyn in the Peerage of Ireland (abovenamed) who died in 1808.

By whom cr.	Date	BARONY.	Surname	As 1801.	As 1887.	"A."
Geo. III.	1785	Melford (Baron Melford [G.B.] 1756–1806; cr. 1806)	Melford	"21	cr.	
"	"	Montacute	Pennington	30	22	12
"	"	Prestolee; cr. 1800(?)	Prestwood	35	cr.	
"	1786	Lismore; pr. 1806 as the Viscount of Lismore	O'Callaghan	34	pr.	
"	"	Mandeville; cr. 1816	Mildmay	35	cr.	
"	1788	Auckland (Baron Auckland [G.B.] 1793)	Eden	"30	"28	
"	"	Ellenborough	Law	27	24	14
"	"	Cloncurry	Lawless	28	"25	
"	"	Kirkaldy; cr. 1824	Kirkaldy	29	cr.	
"	1790	Dalton; cr. 1837	Adye	40	cr.	
"	"	Cloncurry	Dillon	41	26	17
"	1791	Rivers; cr. 1828	Pitt-Rivers	42	cr.	
"	1792	Normanby (in 1821 this Peerage was held by a Tyrrell; cr. 1810	Tyrrell	43	cr.	
"	"	Waterpark (in 1801 this Peerage was held by a Berkeley)	Cavendish	44	27	18
"	"	Ormonde; (in 1801 this title was merged in the Viscounty of Ormonde; cr. 1791 and cr. 1801; pr. 1809, by the Kingdom of Reals	Butler	pr.		
"	1794	Grenville	Grenville	45	28	19
"	"	Bellomont; [Viscount Bayford [G.B.] 1800-1814; and subsequently, 1826, Viscount Bradport [U.K.]	Hood	"46	"29	
"	1795	Alvanley of Alvanley; (in 1801 this peerage was held by a female) merg. 1821, in the Peerage of Alvanley of Alvanley. Both Peerages cr. 1806	Wolfe	47	cr.	
"	"	Lurgethan; cr. 1807	Pagan	48	cr.	
"	"	Rossmore; cr. 1820	Parsons	49	cr.	
"	1796	Huntingfield	Vanneck	50	30	20
"	"	Carrington (Baron Carrington [G.B.] 1797)	Smith, afterwards Carrington	"31	"31	
"	"	Normanby	Conyngham afterwards Worsley	32	"32	
"	1797	Ashe; (Baron Ashe [U.K.] 1801 and 1809; afterwards 1814–1822, Viscount Ashe [U.K.]) cr. 1807	Elphinstone	33	cr.	
"	"	Holland	Holland	34	33	21
"	"	Ormonde; (in 1801, this title was merged in the Viscounty of Ormonde; cr. 1791 and cr. 1801; pr. 1809, Duke of Butler [U.K.]	Paravicini	"33		
"	"	Zouche	Curzon	35	cr.	

(*) A Barony of Ferrard [U.K.] was created 2 Aug. 1856 on the Hon. Edward Gordon Foley-Prittie, who had married the eldest daughter of Thomas Lucy Pendarves Fermor of Trebigh (Cornw.). The Prittie and later of Lord Ferrard in the Peerage of Ireland (extinct) 2 Oct. 1854.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*BARONS.*	*Surname.*	*In 1801.*	*In 1887.*	*"A."*
Geo. III.	1797	*Norwood;* (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female) *merg.*, 1832, in the Earldom of Norbury	Toler	56	*merg.*	
"	"	Headley	Allanson-Winn	57	35	22
"	"	Teignmouth	Shore	58	36	23
"	"	*Holmes; ex.* 1804	Holmes	59	*ex.*	
"	"	Crofton (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female)	Crofton	60	37	24
"	1798	French (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female)	French	61	38	25
"	1799	Henley	Eden, *afterwards* Henley	62	*39	
"	1800	*Whitworth;* afterwards 1813-1825, *Viscount Whitworth* [U.K.] and subsequently 1815-1825, *Earl Whitworth* [U.K.] *ex.* 1825.	Whitworth	63	*ex.*	
"	"	[*Castlecoote;* emerged, 1802, from the *Earldom of Mountrath*, (*cr.* 1660 and *ex.* 1802) *ex.* 1827]	Coote	*merg.*	*ex.*	
"	"	Langford	Rowley	64	40	26
"	"	De Blaquiere	Blaquiere	65	41	27
"	"	*Frankfort; pr.* 1816 to the Viscountcy of Frankfort de Montmorency	Morres, *afterwards* Mountmorency	66	*pr.*	
"	"	Dufferin; (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female). Subsequently, 1871, Earl of Dufferin [U.K.]	Blackwood	67	*42	
"	"	Henniker	Henniker	68	*43	
"	"	*Newcomen;* (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female) *pr.* 1802, to the *Viscountcy of Newcomen.* Both peerages *ex.* 1825	Newcomen	69	*ex.*	
"	"	*Adare; pr.* 1822, to the Earldom of Dunraven and Mount Earl	Quin	70	*pr.*	
"	"	Ventry	Mullins	71	44	28
"	"	*Ennismore; pr.* 1822, to the Earldom of Listowel	Hare	72	*pr.*	
"	"	Wallscourt	Blake	73	45	29
"	"	*Mount Sandford; ex.* 1846	Sandford	74	*ex.*	
"	"	Dunalley	Prittie	75	46	30
"	"	*Tara; ex.* 1821	Preston	76	*ex.*	
"	"	*Hartland; ex.* 1845	Mahon	77	*ex.*	
"	"	Clanmorris	Bingham	78	47	31
"	"	*Lecale; ex.* 1810	Fitz Gerald	79	*ex.*	
"	"	Radstock	Waldegrave	80	48	32
"	"	*Glenbervie; ex.* 1823	Douglas	81	*ex.*	
"	"	*Norbury; merg.* 1831, in the *Barony of Norwod* (*cr.* 1797), both Baronies becoming, subsequently, 1832, *merg.*, in the Earldom of Norbury	Toler	82	*merg.*	
"	"	Gardner[a]	Gardner	83	*49	

[a] Since 2 Nov. 1883, the right to this Peerage is dormant. It is, however, unquestionably, not *extinct*, though omitted by Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Ulsters Roll" of 1887.

By whom cr.	*Date.*	*BARONS.*	*Surname.*	*In* 1801.	*In* 1887	"*A.*"
Geo. III.	1800	*Nugent;* (In 1801, this peerage was held by a female, the Marchioness of Buckingham, on whom it had been conferred *for life*) *ex.* 1812	Temple-Nugent Grenville	84	*ex.*	
„	„	*Nugent*; *ex.* 1850	„	85	*ex.*	
„	„	Ashtown	Trench	86	50	33
„	„	Clarina	Massey	87	51	34
„	„	*Erris; pr.* 1806, to the *Viscountcy of Lorton*, both peerages becoming, subsequently, 1869, *merg.* in the Earldom of Kingston	King	88	*pr. and merg.*	
		[By Creation since the Union.]				
„	1806	Rendlesham	Thellusson	...	52	35
„	1810	*Kiltarton; pr.* 1816, to the Viscountcy of Gort	Smyth, (*afterwards* Vereker)	...	*pr.*	
„	1812	Castlemaine; *pr.* 1822, to the *Viscountcy of Castlemaine*, which last became *ex.* 1839	Handcock	...	53	36
„	„	Decies	Beresford	...	54	37
„	1818	Garvagh	Canning	...	55	38
„	1819	*Howden; ex.* 1873	Cradock	...	*ex.*	
Geo. IV.	1822	*Downes; ex.* 1863	Downes	...	*ex.*	
„	1825	*Bloomfield; ex.* 1879	Bloomfield	...	*ex.*	
„	1826	*Fitz Gerald and Vesey; ex.* 1860	Vesey-Fitz-Gerald	...	*ex.*	
Will. IV.	1831	Talbot of Malahide	Talbot	...	*56	
„	1834	Carew	Carew	...	*57	
„	1836	Oranmore and Browne	Browne	...	58	39
Victoria	1845	Dunsandle and Clanconal	Daly	..	59	40
„	1848	Bellew	Bellew	...	60	41
„	1852	Clermont	Fortescue	...	*61	
„	1856	Fermoy	Roche	...	62	42
„	1863	Athlumney	Somerville	...	*63	
„	1868	Rathdonnell	McClintock	...	64	43
		Total number of BARONIES ...		88	64	43

SUMMARY OF TABLE I.

	In 1801.	*In* 1887.	"*A.*"
DUKES	1	2	...
MARQUESSES	9	11	...
EARLS	82	64	26
VISCOUNTS	59	36	19
BARONS (excluding, in 1801, the Barony of Dunboyne, the right to which was not then acknowledged, but including the same in 1887)	88	64	43
TOTAL	239	(a)177	88

(a) In 1887, out of this number of 177, the 2 Dukes; the 11 Marquesses; 38, out of the 64, Earls; 17, out of the 36, Viscounts; and 21, out of the 64, Barons (*viz.*: 89 Peers in all) possessed an hereditary peerage in the House of Lords, leaving 88 *Peers* possessing *Peerages of Ireland alone* as in column "A."

TABLE II.

Peerages *existing* at the time of the Union (1 Jany. 1801) of which the creation was anterior to the accession of George III (the then reigning Monarch), arranged chronologically, according the date of the *most ancient peerage* enjoyed by the then Peer.

ELEVEN CREATIONS PRIOR TO (1485) THE ACCESSION OF THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

II **Earldoms**, *viz.* (1) KILDARE (*Fitz Gerald*), 1316, Marquesses of Kildare since 1761, Dukes of Leinster since 1766; (2) WATERFORD (*Talbot*), 1447, Earls of Shrewsbury in England. II **Viscountcies**, *viz.* (1) BUTTEVANT (*Barry*), 1461? Earls of Barrymore, 1628 to 1823, *extinct* 1823; (2) GORMANSTON (*Preston*). VII **Baronies**, *viz.* (1) KINGSALE (*De Courcy*), 1223?; (2) KERRY (*Fitzmaurice*), Earls of Kerry since 1722, also, since 1818, Marquesses of Lansdowne in the U.K. and Earls of Shelburne; (3) DELVIN (*Nugent*), Earls of Westmeath since 1621, Marquesses, 1822 to 1871; (4) KILLEEN (*Plunkett*), Earls of Fingall since 1628; (5) HOWTH (*St. Lawrence*), Earls of Howth, since 1767; (6) TRIMLESTON (*Barnewall*), 1461, *extinct* or *dormant*, 1879; (7) DUNSANY (*Plunkett*), 1461? To which, may possibly be added the anomalous Barony of LA POER, if its date can be considered as being that of a Barony of (*Power*) 1375, instead of a Barony of (*Beresford*) 1767.

SEVEN CREATIONS BY THE HOUSE OF TUDOR, 1485 to 1603.

II **Earldoms**, *viz.* (1) OSSORY and ORMONDE (*Butler*), 1528 and 1541, Marquesses of Ormonde 1816 to 1820 and (again) since 1825; (2) CLANRICARDE (*De Burgh*), 1543, Marquesses of Clanricarde since 1825. I **Viscountcy**, *viz.* MOUNTGARRET (*Butler*), 1550; Earls of Kilkenny 1793 to 1846. IV **Baronies**, *viz.* (1) DUNBOYNE[a] (*Butler*), 1550; (2) LOUTH (*Plunkett*), 1541; (3) INCHIQUIN (*O'Brien*), 1543, Earls of Inchiquin 1654 to 1855, Marquesses of Thomond 1800 to 1855; (4) CAHER (*Butler*), 1582, Earls of Glengall, 1816 to 1858, *extinct* 1858.

THIRTY-EIGHT CREATIONS (*de novo*) BY THE HOUSES OF STUART AND NASSAU, 1603 to 1714, *ex*clusive of Peerages of higher grade conferred on existing Peers.—

III **Earldoms**, *viz.* (1) DESMOND (*Feilding*), 1622, Earls of Denbigh in England since 1675; (2) MOUNTRATH (*Coote*), 1660, *extinct* 1802; (3) ATHLONE (*De Ginkell*) 1691, *extinct* 1844. XXIII **Viscountcies**, *viz.* (1) GRANDISON (*St. John*, afterwards *Villiers*), 1621, Earls of Jersey in England since 1766; (2) VALENTIA (*Annesley*), 1621, Earls Mountnorris 1793 to 1844; (3) DILLON (*Dillon*), 1621; (4) NETTERVILLE (*Netterville*), 1622, *extinct* 1882; (5) CHICHESTER (*Chichester*), 1625, Earls of Donegall since 1647, Marquesses since 1791; (6) KILMOREY (*Needham*), 1625, Earls of Kilmorey since 1822; (7) LUMLEY (*Lumley*), 1628, Earls of Scarbrough in England since 1689; (8) STRANGFORD (*Smythe*), 1628, *extinct* 1869; (9) TAAFFE (*Taaffe*), 1628; (10) RANELAGH (*Jones*), 1628, *extinct* 1885; (11) MOLYNEUX (*Molyneux*), 1628, Earls of Sefton since 1771; (12) IKERRIN (*Butler*), 1629, Earls of Carrick since 1740; (13) FITZWILLIAM OF MERRION (*Fitzwilliam*), 1629, *extinct* 1833; (14) CULLEN (*Cokayne*), 1642, *extinct* 1810; (15) BULKELEY (*Bulkeley*), 1643, *extinct* 1822; (16) BARNEWALL OF KINGSLAND (*Barnewall*), 1646, *extinct* 1833; (17) MASSEREENE (*Skeffington*), 1660, Earls of Massereene 1756 to 1816; (18) CHOLMONDELEY (*Cholmondeley*), 1661, Earls Cholmondeley in England since 1706, Marquesses in the U.K. since 1815; (19) GRANARD (*Forbes*), 1675, Earls of Granard since 1684; (20) DOWNE (*Dawney*) 1680; (21) LISBURNE (*Vaughan*), Earls of Lisburne since 1776; (22) HOWE (*Howe*), 1701, *extinct* 1814; (23) STRABANE (*Hamilton*) 1701, Earls of Abercorn in Scotland, also, since 1790, Marquesses of Abercorn in Great Britain, and, since 1868, Dukes of Abercorn. XII **Baronies**, *viz.* (1) BRABAZON (*Brabazon*) 1626, Earls of Meath since 1627; (2) MOORE (*Moore*) 1616, Viscounts Moore of Drogheda since 1621, Earls of Drogheda since 1661, Marquesses since 1791; (3) BOYLE (*Boyle*) 1616, Earls of Cork since 1620; (4) LAMBART (*Lambart*) 1617, Earls of Cavan since 1647; (5) KILKENNY WEST (*Dillon*) 1629, Earls of Roscommon, 1622 to 1850, *extinct* 1850; (6) CASTLE STEWART (*Stewart*) 1619, Earls Castle Stewart since 1800; (7) DIGBY (*Digby*) 1620, Earls Digby in Great Britain, 1790 to 1856; (8) FITZWILLIAM (*Fitzwilliam*) 1620, Earls Fitzwilliam since 1726 also Earls Fitzwilliam in G.B. since 1746; (9) CAULFEILD (*Caulfeild*) 1620, Viscounts Charlemont since 1665, Earls since 1763; (10) BLAYNEY (*Blayney*) 1621, *extinct* 1874; (11) SHERARD (*Sherard*) 1626, Earls of Harborough in G.B. 1719 to 1859; (12) CONWAY (*Seymour-Conway*) 1712, Barons Conway in England, also, since 1750, Earls and since 1793, Marquesses of Hertford in G.B.

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[a] The Barony of Dunboyne was not recognised as the time of the Union. See, *ante*, p. 16, note 1.

Forty-nine creations (*de novo*) by the House of Hanover, 1714 to 1760 (25 Oct.), the date of the accession of George III, (the reigning Sovereign at the time of the Union exclusive of Peerages of higher grade conferred on existing Peers.

I **Earldom**, *viz.* SHANNON (*Boyle*), 1756. XIV **Viscountcies**, *viz.* (1) MOLESWORTH (*Molesworth*), 1716; (2) CHETWYND (*Chetwynd*, 1717; (3) HILLSBOROUGH (*Hill*), 1717, Earls of Hillsborough since 1751 (also Earls of Hillsborough in G.B., since 1772), Marquesses of Downshire since 1789; (4) ALLEN (*Allen*), 1717, *extinct* 1846; (5) GRIMSTON (*Grimston*), 1719, Earls of Verulam in the U.K. since 1815; (6) BARRINGTON (*Shute-Barrington*), 1720; (7) GAGE (*Gage*), 1720; (8) TYRONE (*Beresford*), 1720, Earls of Tyrone since 1746, Marquesses of Waterford since 1789; (9) PALMERSTON (*Temple*), 1722, *extinct* 1865; (10) BATEMAN (*Bateman*), 1725, *extinct* 1802; (11) GALWAY (*Monckton*), 1727; (12) POWERSCOURT (*Wingfield*), 1743; (13) FITZMAURICE (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), 1751, Earls of Shelburne since 1753 (honours which, in 1818, *merged* into the Earldom of Kerry), Marquesses of Lansdowne in the U.K. since 1784; (14) SUDLEY (*Gore*), 1758, Earls of Arran since 1762. XXXIV **Baronies**, *viz.* (1) BRODRICK (*Brodrick*), 1717, Viscounts Midleton since 1717; (2) PERCEVAL (*Perceval*), 1715, Viscounts Perceval since 1722, Earls of Egmont since 1733; (3) GOWRAN (*Fitzpatrick*), 1715, Earls of Upper Ossory, 1751 to 1818, *extinct* 1818; (4) CARBERY (*Evans*) 1715; (5) HAMILTON (*Hamilton*) 1715, Viscounts Boyne since 1717; (6) BUTLER (*Butler*), 1715, Viscounts Lanesborough since 1728, Earls of Lanesborough since 1756; (7) SOUTHWELL (*Southwell*), 1717, Viscounts Southwell since 1776; (8) AYLMER (*Aylmer*), 1718; (9) CARPENTER (*Carpenter*) 1719, Earls of Tyrconnel, 1761 to 1853, *extinct* 1853; (10) BESSBOROUGH (*Ponsonby*), 1719, Viscounts Duncannon since 1722, Earls of Bessborough since 1739; (11) CLIFTON (*Bligh*), 1721, Viscounts Darnley since 1723, Earls since 1725; (12) CASTLEDURROW (*Flower*), 1733, Viscounts Ashbrook since 1751; (13) DESART (*Cuffe*), 1733, Viscounts Desart since 1781, Earls since 1793; (14) BRACO (*Duff*), 1735, Earls Fife, since 1759; (15) BELLFIELD (*Rochfort*), 1737, Viscounts Bellfield 1751 to 1814, Earls of Belvidere 1756 to 1814, *extinct* 1814; (16) NEWPORT (*Jocelyn*) 1743, Viscounts Jocelyn since 1755, Earls of Roden since 1771; (17) MORNINGTON (*Wellesley*), 1746 Earls of Mornington since 1760, Marquess Wellesley 1799 to 1842, Dukes of Wellington in the U.K. since 1863; (18) RAWDON (*Rawdon*), 1750, Earls of Moira 1761 to 1868, also Marquesses of Hastings in the U.K. 1815 to 1868, *extinct* 1868; (19) KNAPTON (*Vesey*) 1750, Viscounts de Vesey since 1776; (20) CARYSFORT (*Proby*), 1751, Earls of Carysfort since 1789; (21) MILTON (*Damer*), 1753, Earls of Dorchester in G.B., 1792 to 1808, *extinct* 1808; (22) POLLINGTON (*Savile*), 1753, Earls of Mexborough since 1766; (23) LUDLOW (*Ludlow*), 1753, Earls Ludlow 1760 to 1842, *extinct* 1842; (24) LONGFORD (*Pakenham*), 1756, Earls of Longford since 1794; (25) MOUNTMORRES (*Morres*), 1756, Viscounts Mountmorres since 1763; (26) FARNHAM (*Maxwell*), 1756, Earls of Farnham 1785 to 1823; (27) RUSSBOROUGH (*Leeson*) 1756, Viscounts Russborough since 1760, Earls of Milltown since 1763; (28) BRANDON (*Crosbie*), 1758, Viscounts Crosbie 1771 to 1815, Earls of Glandore 1776 to 1815, *extinct* 1832; (29) ANNESLEY (*Annesley*), 1758, Viscounts Glerawly since 1766, Earls Annesley since 1789; (30) COURTOWN (*Stopford*), 1758, Earls of Courtown since 1762; (31) LISLE (*Lysaght*), 1758; (32) HEADFORT (*Taylor*), 1760, Earls of Bective, since 1766, Marquesses of Headfort since 1800; (33) MOUNTFLORENCE (*Cole*), 1760, Viscounts Enniskillen since 1766, Earls since 1789; (34) MOUNTEAGLE (*Browne*), 1760, Viscounts Westport since 1768, Earls of Altamont since 1771, Marquesses of Sligo since 1800.

SUMMARY of the above Table of Peerages, anterior to the reign of George III, existing at the time of the Union.

Creations prior to (1485) the accession of the House of Tudor - - -	11
„ by the House of Tudor, 1485 to 1603, exclusive of the Barony of Dunboyne - - - - - - - - -	6
„ by the Houses of Stuart and Nassau, 1603 to 1714 - - -	38
„ by the House of Hanover, 1714 to (the accession of George III) 1760 -	49
Total -	(*)104

(*) The Barony of Dunboyne, *cr.* 1541, (which was not allowed till after the Union) is deducted herefrom. See, *ante*, p. 16, note I.

Peerages otherwise (by men) by the House of Commons, 1214 to 1760 (32 Geo.), the date of the accession of George III. (the reigning Sovereign at the time of the Union) excluding those on existing Irish peerages

I Earldom, viz. Essex (Devereux), 1572. XIV Viscounties, viz. (1) Hereford (Devereux), 1550; (2) Hereford (Devereux), 1717; (3) Hertford (Seymour), 1750; (4) Hertford (Seymour), 1793; (5) Derwentwater (Radclyffe), 1688; (6) Derwentwater (Radclyffe), 1717; (7) Dover (Jefferys), 1747; (8) Dover (Jefferys), 1757; (9) Dover (Jefferys), 1760; (10) Dover (Jefferys), 1763; (11) Dover (Jefferys), 1764; (12) Dover (Jefferys), 1766; (13) Dover (Jefferys), 1771; (14) Dover (Jefferys), 1776; (15) Dover (Jefferys), 1778; (16) Dover (Jefferys), 1779; (17) Dover (Jefferys), 1780; (18) Dover (Jefferys), 1781; (19) Dover (Jefferys), 1782; (20) Dover (Jefferys), 1783; (21) Dover (Jefferys), 1784; (22) Dover (Jefferys), 1785; (23) Dover (Jefferys), 1786; (24) Dover (Jefferys), 1787; (25) Dover (Jefferys), 1788; (26) Dover (Jefferys), 1789; (27) Dover (Jefferys), 1790; (28) Dover (Jefferys), 1791; (29) Dover (Jefferys), 1792; (30) Dover (Jefferys), 1793; (31) Dover (Jefferys), 1794; (32) Dover (Jefferys), 1795; (33) Dover (Jefferys), 1796; (34) Dover (Jefferys), 1797; (35) Dover (Jefferys), 1798; (36) Dover (Jefferys), 1799; (37) Dover (Jefferys), 1800; (38) Dover (Jefferys), 1801; (39) Dover (Jefferys), 1802; (40) Dover (Jefferys), 1803; (41) Dover (Jefferys), 1804; (42) Dover (Jefferys), 1805; (43) Dover (Jefferys), 1806; (44) Dover (Jefferys), 1807; (45) Dover (Jefferys), 1808; (46) Dover (Jefferys), 1809; (47) Dover (Jefferys), 1810; (48) Dover (Jefferys), 1811; (49) Dover (Jefferys), 1812; (50) Dover (Jefferys), 1813; (51) Dover (Jefferys), 1814; (52) Dover (Jefferys), 1815; (53) Dover (Jefferys), 1816; (54) Dover (Jefferys), 1817; (55) Dover (Jefferys), 1818; (56) Dover (Jefferys), 1819; (57) Dover (Jefferys), 1820; (58) Dover (Jefferys), 1821; (59) Dover (Jefferys), 1822; (60) Dover (Jefferys), 1823; (61) Dover (Jefferys), 1824; (62) Dover (Jefferys), 1825; (63) Dover (Jefferys), 1826; (64) Dover (Jefferys), 1827; (65) Dover (Jefferys), 1828; (66) Dover (Jefferys), 1829; (67) Dover (Jefferys), 1830; (68) Dover (Jefferys), 1831; (69) Dover (Jefferys), 1832; (70) Dover (Jefferys), 1833; (71) Dover (Jefferys), 1834; (72) Dover (Jefferys), 1835; (73) Dover (Jefferys), 1836; (74) Dover (Jefferys), 1837; (75) Dover (Jefferys), 1838; (76) Dover (Jefferys), 1839; (77) Dover (Jefferys), 1840; (78) Dover (Jefferys), 1841; (79) Dover (Jefferys), 1842; (80) Dover (Jefferys), 1843; (81) Dover (Jefferys), 1844; (82) Dover (Jefferys), 1845; (83) Dover (Jefferys), 1846; (84) Dover (Jefferys), 1847; (85) Dover (Jefferys), 1848; (86) Dover (Jefferys), 1849; (87) Dover (Jefferys), 1850; (88) Dover (Jefferys), 1851; (89) Dover (Jefferys), 1852; (90) Dover (Jefferys), 1853; (91) Dover (Jefferys), 1854; (92) Dover (Jefferys), 1855; (93) Dover (Jefferys), 1856; (94) Dover (Jefferys), 1857; (95) Dover (Jefferys), 1858; (96) Dover (Jefferys), 1859; (97) Dover (Jefferys), 1860; (98) Dover (Jefferys), 1861; (99) Dover (Jefferys), 1862; (100) Dover (Jefferys), 1863; (101) Dover (Jefferys), 1864; (102) Dover (Jefferys), 1865; (103) Dover (Jefferys), 1866; (104) Dover (Jefferys), 1867; (105) Dover (Jefferys), 1868; (106) Dover (Jefferys), 1869; (107) Dover (Jefferys), 1870; (108) Dover (Jefferys), 1871; (109) Dover (Jefferys), 1872; (110) Dover (Jefferys), 1873; (111) Dover (Jefferys), 1874; (112) Dover (Jefferys), 1875; (113) Dover (Jefferys), 1876; (114) Dover (Jefferys), 1877; (115) Dover (Jefferys), 1878; (116) Dover (Jefferys), 1879; (117) Dover (Jefferys), 1880; (118) Dover (Jefferys), 1881; (119) Dover (Jefferys), 1882; (120) Dover (Jefferys), 1883; (121) Dover (Jefferys), 1884; (122) Dover (Jefferys), 1885; (123) Dover (Jefferys), 1886; (124) Dover (Jefferys), 1887; (125) Dover (Jefferys), 1888; (126) Dover (Jefferys), 1889; (127) Dover (Jefferys), 1890; (128) Dover (Jefferys), 1891; (129) Dover (Jefferys), 1892; (130) Dover (Jefferys), 1893; (131) Dover (Jefferys), 1894; (132) Dover (Jefferys), 1895; (133) Dover (Jefferys), 1896; (134) Dover (Jefferys), 1897; (135) Dover (Jefferys), 1898; (136) Dover (Jefferys), 1899; (137) Dover (Jefferys), 1900; (138) Dover (Jefferys), 1901; (139) Dover (Jefferys), 1902; (140) Dover (Jefferys), 1903; (141) Dover (Jefferys), 1904; (142) Dover (Jefferys), 1905; (143) Dover (Jefferys), 1906; (144) Dover (Jefferys), 1907; (145) Dover (Jefferys), 1908; (146) Dover (Jefferys), 1909; (147) Dover (Jefferys), 1910; (148) Dover (Jefferys), 1911; (149) Dover (Jefferys), 1912; (150) Dover (Jefferys), 1913; (151) Dover (Jefferys), 1914; (152) Dover (Jefferys), 1915; (153) Dover (Jefferys), 1916; (154) Dover (Jefferys), 1917; (155) Dover (Jefferys), 1918; (156) Dover (Jefferys), 1919; (157) Dover (Jefferys), 1920; (158) Dover (Jefferys), 1921; (159) Dover (Jefferys), 1922; (160) Dover (Jefferys), 1923; (161) Dover (Jefferys), 1924; (162) Dover (Jefferys), 1925; (163) Dover (Jefferys), 1926; (164) Dover (Jefferys), 1927; (165) Dover (Jefferys), 1928; (166) Dover (Jefferys), 1929; (167) Dover (Jefferys), 1930; (168) Dover (Jefferys), 1931; (169) Dover (Jefferys), 1932; (170) Dover (Jefferys), 1933; (171) Dover (Jefferys), 1934; (172) Dover (Jefferys), 1935; (173) Dover (Jefferys), 1936; (174) Dover (Jefferys), 1937; (175) Dover (Jefferys), 1938; (176) Dover (Jefferys), 1939; (177) Dover (Jefferys), 1940; (178) Dover (Jefferys), 1941; (179) Dover (Jefferys), 1942; (180) Dover (Jefferys), 1943; (181) Dover (Jefferys), 1944; (182) Dover (Jefferys), 1945; (183) Dover (Jefferys), 1946; (184) Dover (Jefferys), 1947; (185) Dover (Jefferys), 1948; (186) Dover (Jefferys), 1949; (187) Dover (Jefferys), 1950; (188) Dover (Jefferys), 1951; (189) Dover (Jefferys), 1952; (190) Dover (Jefferys), 1953; (191) Dover (Jefferys), 1954; (192) Dover (Jefferys), 1955; (193) Dover (Jefferys), 1956; (194) Dover (Jefferys), 1957; (195) Dover (Jefferys), 1958; (196) Dover (Jefferys), 1959; (197) Dover (Jefferys), 1960; (198) Dover (Jefferys), 1961; (199) Dover (Jefferys), 1962; (200) Dover (Jefferys), 1963; (201) Dover (Jefferys), 1964; (202) Dover (Jefferys), 1965; (203) Dover (Jefferys), 1966; (204) Dover (Jefferys), 1967; (205) Dover (Jefferys), 1968; (206) Dover (Jefferys), 1969; (207) Dover (Jefferys), 1970; (208) Dover (Jefferys), 1971; (209) Dover (Jefferys), 1972; (210) Dover (Jefferys), 1973; (211) Dover (Jefferys), 1974; (212) Dover (Jefferys), 1975; (213) Dover (Jefferys), 1976; (214) Dover (Jefferys), 1977; (215) Dover (Jefferys), 1978; (216) Dover (Jefferys), 1979; (217) Dover (Jefferys), 1980; (218) Dover (Jefferys), 1981; (219) Dover (Jefferys), 1982; (220) Dover (Jefferys), 1983; (221) Dover (Jefferys), 1984; (222) Dover (Jefferys), 1985; (223) Dover (Jefferys), 1986; (224) Dover (Jefferys), 1987; (225) Dover (Jefferys), 1988; (226) Dover (Jefferys), 1989; (227) Dover (Jefferys), 1990; (228) Dover (Jefferys), 1991; (229) Dover (Jefferys), 1992; (230) Dover (Jefferys), 1993; (231) Dover (Jefferys), 1994; (232) Dover (Jefferys), 1995; (233) Dover (Jefferys), 1996; (234) Dover (Jefferys), 1997; (235) Dover (Jefferys), 1998; (236) Dover (Jefferys), 1999; (237) Dover (Jefferys), 2000; (238) Dover (Jefferys), 2001; (239) Dover (Jefferys), 2002; (240) Dover (Jefferys), 2003; (241) Dover (Jefferys), 2004; (242) Dover (Jefferys), 2005; (243) Dover (Jefferys), 2006; (244) Dover (Jefferys), 2007; (245) Dover (Jefferys), 2008; (246) Dover (Jefferys), 2009; (247) Dover (Jefferys), 2010; (248) Dover (Jefferys), 2011; (249) Dover (Jefferys), 2012; (250) Dover (Jefferys), 2013; (251) Dover (Jefferys), 2014; (252) Dover (Jefferys), 2015; (253) Dover (Jefferys), 2016; (254) Dover (Jefferys), 2017; (255) Dover (Jefferys), 2018; (256) Dover (Jefferys), 2019; (257) Dover (Jefferys), 2020; (258) Dover (Jefferys), 2021; (259) Dover (Jefferys), 2022; (260) Dover (Jefferys), 2023; (261) Dover (Jefferys), 2024; (262) Dover (Jefferys), 2025; (263) Dover (Jefferys), 2026; (264) Dover (Jefferys), 2027; (265) Dover (Jefferys), 2028; (266) Dover (Jefferys), 2029; (267) Dover (Jefferys), 2030; (268) Dover (Jefferys), 2031; (269) Dover (Jefferys), 2032; (270) Dover (Jefferys), 2033; (271) Dover (Jefferys), 2034; (272) Dover (Jefferys), 2035; (273) Dover (Jefferys), 2036; (274) Dover (Jefferys), 2037; (275) Dover (Jefferys), 2038; (276) Dover (Jefferys), 2039; (277) Dover (Jefferys), 2040; (278) Dover (Jefferys), 2041; (279) Dover (Jefferys), 2042; (280) Dover (Jefferys), 2043; (281) Dover (Jefferys), 2044; (282) Dover (Jefferys), 2045; (283) Dover (Jefferys), 2046; (284) Dover (Jefferys), 2047; (285) Dover (Jefferys), 2048; (286) Dover (Jefferys), 2049; (287) Dover (Jefferys), 2050; (288) Dover (Jefferys), 2051; (289) Dover (Jefferys), 2052; (290) Dover (Jefferys), 2053; (291) Dover (Jefferys), 2054; (292) Dover (Jefferys), 2055; (293) Dover (Jefferys), 2056; (294) Dover (Jefferys), 2057; (295) Dover (Jefferys), 2058; (296) Dover (Jefferys), 2059; (297) Dover (Jefferys), 2060; (298) Dover (Jefferys), 2061; (299) Dover (Jefferys), 2062; (300) Dover (Jefferys), 2063; (301) Dover (Jefferys), 2064; (302) Dover (Jefferys), 2065; (303) Dover (Jefferys), 2066; (304) Dover (Jefferys), 2067; (305) Dover (Jefferys), 2068; (306) Dover (Jefferys), 2069; (307) Dover (Jefferys), 2070; (308) Dover (Jefferys), 2071; 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(377) Dover (Jefferys), 2140; (378) Dover (Jefferys), 2141; (379) Dover (Jefferys), 2142; (380) Dover (Jefferys), 2143; (381) Dover (Jefferys), 2144; (382) Dover (Jefferys), 2145; (383) Dover (Jefferys), 2146; (384) Dover (Jefferys), 2147; (385) Dover (Jefferys), 2148; (386) Dover (Jefferys), 2149; (387) Dover (Jefferys), 2150; (388) Dover (Jefferys), 2151; (389) Dover (Jefferys), 2152; (390) Dover (Jefferys), 2153; (391) Dover (Jefferys), 2154; (392) Dover (Jefferys), 2155; (393) Dover (Jefferys), 2156; (394) Dover (Jefferys), 2157; (395) Dover (Jefferys), 2158; (396) Dover (Jefferys), 2159; (397) Dover (Jefferys), 2160; (398) Dover (Jefferys), 2161; (399) Dover (Jefferys), 2162; (400) Dover (Jefferys), 2163; (401) Dover (Jefferys), 2164; (402) Dover (Jefferys), 2165; (403) Dover (Jefferys), 2166; (404) Dover (Jefferys), 2167; (405) Dover (Jefferys), 2168; (406) Dover (Jefferys), 2169; (407) Dover (Jefferys), 2170; (408) Dover (Jefferys), 2171; (409) Dover (Jefferys), 2172; (410) Dover (Jefferys), 2173; 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(785) Dover (Jefferys), 2548; (786) Dover (Jefferys), 2549; (787) Dover (Jefferys), 2550; (788) Dover (Jefferys), 2551; (789) Dover (Jefferys), 2552; (790) Dover (Jefferys), 2553; (791) Dover (Jefferys), 2554; (792) Dover (Jefferys), 2555; (793) Dover (Jefferys), 2556; (794) Dover (Jefferys), 2557; (795) Dover (Jefferys), 2558; (796) Dover (Jefferys), 2559; (797) Dover (Jefferys), 2560; (798) Dover (Jefferys), 2561; (799) Dover (Jefferys), 2562; (800) Dover (Jefferys), 2563; (801) Dover (Jefferys), 2564; (802) Dover (Jefferys), 2565; (803) Dover (Jefferys), 2566; (804) Dover (Jefferys), 2567; (805) Dover (Jefferys), 2568; (806) Dover (Jefferys), 2569; (807) Dover (Jefferys), 2570; (808) Dover (Jefferys), 2571; (809) Dover (Jefferys), 2572; (810) Dover (Jefferys), 2573; (811) Dover (Jefferys), 2574; (812) Dover (Jefferys), 2575; (813) Dover (Jefferys), 2576; (814) Dover (Jefferys), 2577; (815) Dover (Jefferys), 2578; (816) Dover (Jefferys), 2579; (817) Dover (Jefferys), 2580; (818) Dover (Jefferys), 2581; (819) Dover (Jefferys), 2582; (820) Dover (Jefferys), 2583; (821) Dover (Jefferys), 2584; (822) Dover (Jefferys), 2585; (823) Dover (Jefferys), 2586; (824) Dover (Jefferys), 2587; (825) Dover (Jefferys), 2588; (826) Dover (Jefferys), 2589; (827) Dover (Jefferys), 2590; (828) Dover (Jefferys), 2591; (829) Dover (Jefferys), 2592; (830) Dover (Jefferys), 2593; (831) Dover (Jefferys), 2594

So that the addition to the Peerage, by George III from his accession to the Union, of those whose Peerages were at the date of the Union still *extant*, was 135

Total number of Peers existing at the Union as in Table I. - [a]239

Supplement to Table II.

It must be remembered that out of the holders of the abovenamed 104 Peerages, (*i.e.* Peerages *cr.* anterior to the reign of George III, and still existing at the time of the Union), no less than 34 had obtained *other* Peerages from George III (in all cases but that of Clanricarde) of a HIGHER GRADE. These were I Dukedom, *viz.* Leinster. VIII Marquessates, *viz.* (1) Waterford; (2) Downshire; (3) Donegall; (4) Drogheda: (5) Wellesley*; (6) Thomond*; (7) Headfort; (8) Sligo. XXII Earldoms, *viz.* (1) Tyrconnel*; (2) Moira*; (3) Arran; (4) Courtown; (5) Milltown; (6) Charlemont; (7) Mexborough; (8) Howth; (9) Sefton; (10) Roden; (11) Lisburne; (12) Glandore*; (13) Longford; (14) Farnham*; (15) Annesley; (16) Enniskillen; (17) Carysfort; (18) Kilkenny*; (19) Mountmorris*; (20) Desart; (21) Castle Stewart; (22) Clanricarde; also III **Viscountcies**, *viz.* (1) Mountmorres; (2) Southwell; (3) De Vesci; Total 34. The following peerages in G.B. were conferred by George III on the holders of Irish Peerages created before his accession *exclusive* of any conferred on those 34 who had obtained from him higher Peerages (in Ireland) as given above. These were I **Marquessate**, *viz.* Abercorn [V. Strabane]. II **Earldoms**, *viz.* (1) Digby*; (2) Dorchester* [B. Damer]. VIII **Baronies**, *viz.* (1) Bulkeley*; (2) Carleton [E. of Shannon]; (3) Fife*; (4) Verulam [V. Grimston]; (5) Gage; (6) Upper Ossory*; (7) Dawnay* [V. Down] and (8) Brodrick [V. Midleton]. Total 11. This number added to the 34 (Irish) Peerages abovenamed makes 45, which added to the 135 creations by George III makes 180, leaving out of the 239[a] Peers existing at the time of the Union but 59 Peers who had not received a Peerage either in Ireland or G.B. from the then reigning monarch.

* These (so marked) were extinct in 1887.

TABLE III.

Peerages which at the time of the Union (1 Jan. 1801) were held, *suo jure*, by Females, arranged *according to their precedence.*

2 EARLDOMS.

Antrim - - -	*cr.* 1785	Wicklow - - -	*cr.* 1793

1 VISCOUNTCY.

Ferrard - - -	*cr.* 1797

10 BARONIES.

Arden - - -	*cr.* 1770	Crofton - - -	*cr.* 1797
Fermanagh - -	„ 1792	French - - -	„ 1798
Waterpark - -	„ „	Dufferin - - -	„ 1800
Kilwarden of Kilteel -	„ 1795	Newcomen - -	„ „
Norwood. - -	„ 1797	Nugent - - -	„ „

Total number 13; all of them but Nugent, (which had *no* words of remainder) being creations with rem. of the dignity to the heir male of the body of the Grantee, or (as in the case of Antrim) to such heir of the *daughters* of the grantee.[b]

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[a] See *ante*, p. 22, note "a."

[b] *Note.* The only Irish Peerage by patent then (1801) and now (1887) existing, of which the rem. was to heirs *general*, was the Viscountcy of Massereene *cr.* 1660. The anomalous decision in 1769 whereby the Barony of La Poer was (erroneously) allowed to the heir *general*, was founded on the idea that (as in England) a Barony could be created *by writ* in *Ireland*; an idea not only contrary to all previous practice but even to common sense, making the writ of a Subject (*i.e.* the Lord Lieut. who frequently, *sponte suâ*, issued it) equal to that of the Crown. See [Lynch's] "Remarks upon the ancient Baronage of Ireland," Dublin, 1829, pp. 15-27.

TABLE IV.

Peerage extinct since the date of the Union (1 Jan. 1801) shewing the extinction of *all* Peerages, held by *the same* Person, of which the patents were *distinct*, arranged chronologically.

[*Note.* On 20 Oct. 1800, only a few weeks before the Union, died Charles (Coote), Earl of Bellomont, 5th Baron Coote of Coloony, when all his Peerage honours became *extinct*].

Date of extinction	*Date of creation*	*Title of Peerage.*	*Rank of Peerage.*	*Surname of First Peer.*	*Number of Extinctions.* (b)	(c)	(d)
1802	1725	Bateman	V.[a]	Bateman	1	1	
„	1660	Mountrath (the Barony of Castlecoote remaining)	E.	Coote	+	2	
„	1771	Ross	E.	Gore	2	3	
„	1768	Bellisle	V.	„	...	4	
„	1764	Gore	B.	„	...	5	
1804	1797	Holmes	B.	Holmes	3	6	
1806	1785	Pery	V.	Pery	4	7	
„	1794	Macartney	E.	Macartney	5	8	
„	1792	„	V.	„	...	9	
„	1776	„	B.	„	...	10	
„	1777	Clermont (the Viscountcy of Clermont remaining)	E.	Fortescue	+	11	
1807	1795	Lavington	B.	Payne	6	12	
„	1795	Oxmantown (the Barony of Oxmantown, as, also, the Earldom of Rosse [a "*promotion*"] remaining)	V.	Parsons	+	13	
1808	1783	Penrhyn	B.	Pennant	7	14	
„	1753	Milton (Earl of Dorchester in Great Britain)	B.	Damer	8	15	
„	1783	Delaval	B.	Delaval	9	15	
1810	1800	Lecale	B.	FitzGerald	10	17	
„	1642	Cullen[e]	V.	Cokayne	11	18	
„	1792	Fermanagh	B.	Verney	12	19	
1811	1800	Longueville	V.	Longfield	13	20	
„	1795	„	B.	„	...	21	
1812	1800	Nugent (life peerage conferred on Mary Elizabeth, Marchioness of Buckingham).	B.	Nugent-Temple-Grenville	14	22	
1813	1785	Cremorne (the Barony of Cremorne remaining)	V.	Dawson	+	23	
„	1770	Dartrey	B.	„	...	24	
1814	1756	Belvidere	E.	Rochfort	15	25	
„	1751	Bellfield	V.	„	...	26	
„	1773	„	B.	„	...	27	
„	1701	Howe	V.	Howe	16	28	
1815	1790	Callan	B.	Agar	17	29	
„	1776	Glandore (the Barony of Brandon remaining)	E.	Crosbie	+	30	
„	1771	Crosbie (ditto)	V.	„	...	31	
1816	1785	Sunderlin of Lake Sunderlin	B.	Malone	18	32	
„	1797	Sunderlin of Baronstown	B.	„	„	33	

[a] "B" denotes "Barony"; "D" denotes "Dukedom"; "E" denotes "Earldom"; "M" denotes "Marquessate," and "V" denotes "Viscountcy."

[b] Reckoning all Peerages held by the same person on 1 Jan. 1801 as but *one* peerage.

[c] Reckoning each Peerage held by the same person on 1 Jan. 1801, of which the patent was distinct, as a *separate* Peerage.

[d] Extinction of "*Promotions*" only.

[e] See *ante*, p. 14, note 2.

TABLE IV.

Peerage as it stood since the date of the Union (1 Jan. 1801) showing the evolution of all Peerages held by the same Person, of which the patents were dated, arranged chronologically.

[Note. On 20 Oct. 1809, only 7 life words before the Union, died Charles (Coote), Earl of Bellomont, 5th Baron Coote of Coloony, when all his Peerage honours became extinct.]

Date of Patent	Creation Style	Title of Peerage	Surname of First Peer	Precedence	Number of Creations (1) (2) (3)
1802	1725	Baltinglass	Hamilton	1	1
»	1800	Monteagle (the Barony of Castle-coole remaining)	Clive	+	2
»	1777	Rossmore	Cole	2	3
»	1758	Holland	»	...	4
»	1764	Clare	»	...	5
1804	1797	Harlech	Clive	3	6
1806	1789	Howth	Boyle	4	7
»	1781	Macartney	Macartney	1	8
»	1789	»	»	...	9
»	1773	»	»	...	10
»	1777	Clermont (the Viscountcy of Clermont remaining)	Fortescue	+	11
1807	1795	Templetown	Boyle	6	12
»	1795	Carysfort (the Barony of Carysfort, as also the Earldom of Essex [a "precedent" remaining])	Jocelyn	+	13
1808	1781	Dunboyne	Butler	7	14
»	1753	Milton (2nd of Dorchester in Great Britain)	Dutton	8	15
»	1783	Delaval	Delaval	9	16
1810	1800	Lecale	FitzGerald	10	17
»	1645	Cullen(4)	Cuffe	11	18
»	1795	Ferrard	Gleadowe-Hamilton	12	19
1811	1800	Longueville	Verney	13	20
»	1795	»	»	...	21
1812	1800	Rossmore (the peerage conferred on Mary Elizabeth, Baroness of Dunsandle and Clanconal)	Westenra-Cole-Temple-Corry-Willoughby	14	22
1813	1782	Castlereagh (the Barony of Stewart remaining)	Stewart	+	23
»	1719	Hartopp	»	...	24
1814	1784	Belfield	Moeller	15	25
»	1781	Hollenden	»	...	26
»	1775	»	»	...	27
»	1791	Howe	»	...	28
1815	1790	Callan	Howe	16	29
»	1779	Glandore (the Barony of Brandon remaining)	Agar	17	30
»	1771	Cremorne (Bray)	Crosbie	+	31
1816	1785	Sondes of Lake Sondes-lin	»	...	32
»	1797	Headfort (Kells)	Taylour	18	33

(1) "B" denotes "Barony"; "E" denotes "Earldom"; "M" denotes "Marquessate" and "V" denotes "Viscountcy."

(2) Reckoning each Peerage held by the same Person as 1 (on 1 Jan. 1801) as but one Peerage, even though the patents were not one as a reversion to the

(3) Extinction of "Precedency."

(4) See note p. 14, col. 2.

SIR ADAM GURDUN AND SELBORNE PRIORY.

By Joseph Bain, F.S.A., *Scot.*

Those interested in the antiquities of Selborne will be pleased to have the following final notes of grants to the Priory. I do not think there is any chartulary of Selborne Priory known to exist. Dugdale gives the foundation charter only, from the original in Magdalene College, Oxford, and the references to MSS. in Tanner, imply there is nothing else except what may be found in private repositories. The deeds now given are enrolled in the voluminous Q.R. Memoranda Rolls, 26 Edw. I, m. 59.

(1.) Charter by James de Achangre, for his soul's weal, to God & the Blessed Mary of Seleborne, in frank almoigne, of his land of 'la Brogat,' between his wood of 'la Brok' and the farm of Gilbert de Norton, clerk, on the 'via' from Brogat to the chapel of Achangre. Also 6¼ acres of 'la Brok' next the prior and convent's pasture towards the N.; also a road for ploughs & carts and driving cattle through 'la Brok' at pleasure, "a cruce de la Rode vocat' Pyrestruht'" to the King's highway through the middle of Achangre and the "clasura dicte Prioratus," to the said "chiminum"; and 14d. of annual rent from the tenement of Ralph Neweman in the manor of Achangre. *Witnesses*:—Sir Martin de Rupibus Sheriff of Southamptonshyre, Sir Adam de Gurdun, Sir Robert de Popham, Knights, &c.

(2.) Another by James de Achangre & Margery his wife, to the Prior & Convent, of 5½ acres in Achangre called 'la Hocrude,' towards the N. on the croft once of William Daniel next 'la Wurglond,' abutting on John de la Barre's meadow called 'Hogmede' next Philip la Wyte's land. [*Sir Adam Gurdun is again a witness.*]

(3.) James de Achangre, for his own & his wife Margery's souls, to the same, of a croft called Smythe's lying on E. of croft called 'la Hogrude' and next the Prior's land of 'Longrude' on W. and Robert le Hore's croft on S. *Witnesses*:—Sir Adam Gurdun and Sir Robert de Popham.

(4.) James de Okhangre to the Bretheren of the Temple, of the land which Richard de Berenhame and John his son held in his fee of Okhangre, called 'la Hoke.' *Witnesses*:—Sir John de Venuz, James de Norton, John de Stana, &c.

(5.) James de Achangre to the Prior of Seleborne, of 11 acres in 'la Wate croft' next the Prior's pasture, extending from his wood 'la Brok' to William earl of Warwyk's wood, and E. to Thomas Bercame's land once held of the granter in farm; also a piece of land called 'Bynpurtuk' which John de Achangre his son once held, and once Richard de Holeway's. *Witnesses*:—Sir Adam Gurdun, and others.

(6.) Peter of the Cross, for his soul, &c., grants to the Prior & Convent his croft E. of his grove next the King's highway, leading from his house to 'la Houne' and said grove, and an increment of his garden between the same and William Kyng's garden. *Witnesses*:—Sir John le Venuz, Sir William his son, Sir John de la Stane, Sir Thomas Makerel, James de Accangre, &c. [*Seal.*]

(7.) Confirmation of No. 6 by James de Accangre.

(8.) James de Acangre grants to the Prior and Canons of Selborne

the meadows of Richard atte Nashe, Peter le paumer, William Pycot, and William de la Broke, from the Prior's meadow of 'la Brodemede' to Adam of Northbroyk's meadow. *Witnesses*:—Sir John de Venuz, Sir James de Nortoun, Sir Thomas Makerel and others. [*There are four other similar grants recorded in this Memoranda Roll.*]

With the following,[1] I close these extracts.

Petition by Thomas Paignel praying the King that as his predecessor William de Okhangre and his father were seised of 50 acres of land called 'le Okwodde' within the bounds of his manor of Occangre, from which said William was ejected by Monsire Alein Plokenet and others the King's foresters of Wulmere, by reason of the war in England, it would please him to cause the Justices of the Forest to enquire how William de Okhangre & his father were seised and disseised, and do his pleasure therein.

WIGAN THE MARSHAL.

A pretty little 12th century pedigree may be sketched by collating the Pipe Rolls, the *Testa*, the *Rotuli Curiæ Regis*, and the *Liber Niger*, in their entries relative to this man and his descendants.

Wigan was enfeoffed to hold, by sergeantry, as a Marshal, by Henry I.,[2] between 1133 and 1135. We get this limit of date from *Rot. Cur. Reg.* I. 21, where the pleadings set forth that the charter enfeoffing him was produced in court in 1194.

"in quâ continetur quod ipse [Henry I] dedit ei totam terram Galfridi Luvet et Rogeri de Causton et heredibus suis post eum in feodo et hereditate sicut eam habuit in manu et dominio suo die qua mare transivit veniendo in Normanniam (August 1133) in illo anno quo natus fuit nepos suus Henricus filius Matillidis Imperatricis."

This is a most interesting recital of this early charter. Wigan lived to receive from Henry II. an estate at 'Wyleby,' co. Oxon "cum Juliana Pantulf,"[3]—who, from her grandson bearing the name of Ivo, must have been nearly related to Ivo Pantulf—and died, it would seem, in 1163, for we find his son and heir, Ralph, charged with 100 marcs for his relief at Michaelmas of that year.[4] This Ralph makes the return of 1166.[5] His wife's name, in 1194, was Cicily.[6] The rest of the pedigree is taken from *Testa* (p. 87b).

Wigan, the Marshal, living 1135, died 1163=Juliana Pantulf

Ralph fitz Wigan=Cicely living 1194.	William, heir to his brother	Thurstan, heir to his nephew.
	Ivo, heir to his father ob. s.p.	

The pedigree, as stated, rather suggests that Juliana may have been a second wife. But I give it merely *quantum valeat*.

J. H. ROUND.

[1] Privy Seals (Tower), 30 Edw. I, file 9.
[2] *Liber Niger*: "Carta de feodis Wigani Marescalli."
[3] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 87b.
[4] *Pipe Roll* 9 Hen. II. p. 31.
[5] *Liber Niger*, Ed. 1774, I. 178.
[6] *Rot. Cur. Reg.* I. 20.

BRACTON'S NOTE BOOK.[1]

Amongst the many literary treasures of the British Museum is an ancient manuscript, known as Additional MS. 12269, the existence of which was almost unnoticed by antiquaries until three or four years ago. The description, in fact, of its contents in the catalogue, as "Extracts from the Plea Rolls temp. Henry III," would not tempt the archæological student, when the originals of the same Rolls were readily accessible in the Public Record Office. In the summer of 1884, however, Professor Paul Vinogradoff of the Moscow University was in England seeking materials for mediæval history. A study of the English manor led him to a study of Bracton's History of the Law, and in the course of these researches he was led to examine the MS. in question; upon carefully reading it, he came to the conclusion it was closely connected with Bracton's work, the cases entered in it being those quoted by Bracton, and the writing being contemporary with Bracton's era. This discovery he published to the world in the *Athenæum* of 19 July, 1884.

About the same time, the present writer was collecting materials from the ancient Plea Rolls for the William Salt Archæological Society, and his attention was drawn to the manuscript by Mr. Walford Selby of the Public Record Office. On comparing its contents with the Rolls now in the Record Office, he perceived that more than one-half of the manuscript consisted of extracts from Plea Rolls, which were no longer in existence. A table of the contents of the manuscript distinguishing those parts which had been taken from Rolls no longer extant, was published by him in the GENEALOGIST (New Series, vol. ii, p. 142).

It will be seen from the above account, that the MS. in question is one of extraordinary interest, both from a juridical and antiquarian point of view, and archæologists are under a heavy load of obligation to Mr. Maitland for the printing and publication of it. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that these volumes form the most valuable and important contribution to archæological literature that has been made for many years.

Of noteworthy cases deserving the attention of antiquaries, we may name the suits relating to the partition of the Earldom of Chester in 18 Hen. III, after the death of Ralph de Blundeville, the sixth Earl; the claim of Roger de Monhaut, the Hereditary Seneschal of Chester to the advowson of Grettingham, in Michaelmas 6-7 Hen III, and in which he gives his pedigree in full from an ancestor living *temp.* Hen. I; also the claim of William Longsword to the Earldom of Salisbury or Wilts in 22 Hen. III, all of which are taken from Rolls no longer in existence. But what will give the best idea of the value of the work to county historians is to state that the present writer has extracted from these volumes upwards of sixty pedigrees relating to lords of manors in various counties, in which the descents extend in many cases over that obscure period for local annals which is comprised between the reigns of Hen. I and King John. What, in fact, gives a peculiar value to the extracts from the Plea Rolls in "Bracton's Note Book" is the circumstance that they are taken for the most part, from Rolls anterior to the

[1] Bracton's Note Book. Edited by F. W. Maitland, Barrister-at-Law, and Reader of English Law in the University of Cambridge.

Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. III. This Statute changed the limitation of time for writs of right, to the reign of Hen. II. To make this clearer to the reader, it should be explained that the writ of right was the original mode of trial by which the claim to a freehold was determined. It was so styled from the words in the writ, "*de recto defecisse*" which withdrew the suit from the Court of the lord into the King's Court. Up to the date of the Statute of Merton, the legal limit from which a claim to a freehold could be derived was the seisin of an ancestor, "*on the day that Hen. I was alive and dead*," *i.e.* in A.D. 1135.[1] In writs of right, therefore, which were in a Court of law before the date of this Statute, it was usual for the plaintiff to base his claim on the seisin of an ancestor at the above date, and to give his pedigree in full from the same period.

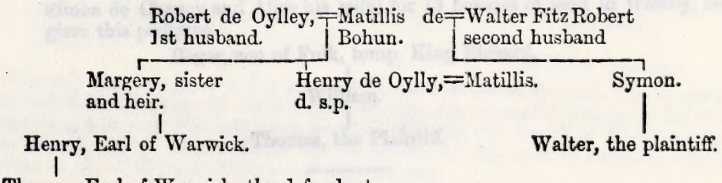
The manuscript which has now been printed by Mr. Maitland, is a folio of about 300 leaves of vellum, closely written over on both sides in a hand of the thirteenth century, and contains abstracts of nearly 2,000 cases decided by the Judges between the second and twenty-fourth years of Hen. III. The work has been ably edited by Mr. Maitland, who has written an introduction and added copious notes which are of material assistance to the reader. It has also a complete Index both of names and places, and a table of the various kinds of actions. It is a misfortune that its high price (three guineas), will prove a bar to its sale to many private collectors, but it is a book which should find a place in every public library.

The following pedigrees may serve as a specimen of the genealogical contents of these remarkable volumes; those now printed were taken by Bracton from rolls that are now unfortunately no longer extant:—

PEDIGREES FROM THE PLEA ROLLS.

De Banco, Easter, 18 *Hen.* 3.

Bucks. Walter, son of Symon sued Thomas, Earl of Warwick for two carrucates of land in Bradeham. The pleadings give this pedigree.



This pedigree differs from that given by Dugdale in his account of D'Oilli.[2]

De Banco, Mich. 16-17 *Hen.* 3.

Glouc. The Abbot of Kyngeswude sued Thomas de Breckele (*sic* Berkeley) for the custody of the land and heir of William Fitz Elyas of Cumba. The pleadings give the following pedigree.

[1] This explains the reason, why the tenants *in capite*, in the Returns in the *Liber Niger* of 1166, were required to specify whether their tenants or their ancestors had been enfeoffed on the day that Hen. I was alive and dead, or from a later date. If from the former date, their title could not be questioned.

[2] But see "Note" by Mr. J. H. Round, on p. 80.—*Ed.* GENEALOGIST.

Robert fitz Harding. — Maurice.

Elyas. — William fitz Elyas. — William fitz Elias. — Elias, under age.

N.B.—Fitz Elias appears to have been assumed as a surname by this branch of the Berkeleys, a fact which causes some confusion in the above pedigree.

De Banco, Mich., 16-17 *Hen.* 3.

Berks. John de Karun sued John, son of Hawyse and others for land in Shirington, and gives this pedigree,

William de Karun, temp. Hen. I.
Richard
Ralph.
John, who sues.

De Banco, Mich. 15-16 *Hen.* 3.

Wilts and Oxon. Henry Pipard sued Richard Pipard to warrant to him the third part of a Knight's fee in Lacheford in co. Oxon; the pleadings in this suit give the following pedigree.

Roger Pipard.

Richard, uncle of Richard. —— Henry Pipard

Richard, the defendant who is called to warranty. — Henry Pipard, who sues.

The name of the father of Richard the defendant does not appear.

De Banco, Easter, 8 *Hen.* 3.

Linc. Thomas de Scottegni sued Jolland de Neville (who was called to warranty by Simon de Chancy and Alice his wife) for 13 bovates of land in Waleby, and gives this pedigree.

Roger, son of Fulk, temp. King Richard.
William.
Thomas, the Plaintiff.

De Banco, Easter, 8 *Hen.* 3.

Leic. William le Buttiller sued the Abbot of Croxton for a carucate of land in Eyton, and gives this pedigree.

Ralph. — Hugh, uncle of his father.
Robert.
William, the plantiff.

De Banco, Easter, 8 *Hen.* 3.

Warw. Hugh de Sloges (*sic* Loges) sued Hugh de Herdeberghe for 16 virgates of land in Herdeberghe, and gives this pedigree.

William temp. Hen. I.
|
Margery.
|
Margery.
|
Hugh, the plaintiff.

N.B.—William the ancestor was William Croc the Hereditary Forester of Cannock, who was hanged by Henry 2. (Testa de Nevill, Warwickshire, and Pipe Rolls, Staffordshire, printed).

De Banco, Trinity 8 *Hen.* 3.

North. Joan, formerly wife of Henry fitz Reuner sued William de Duston for a third of two carucates of land in Duston as her dower; the pleadings shew this pedigree.

Walkeline, dispossessed by King John whilst he was Earl of Morteyne.
|
William, to whom the land was restored by King Richard.
|
William, the defendant.

The suit mentions that Walkeline became a monk, temp. Hen. 2.

De Banco, Easter, 9 *Hen.* 3.

Norf. William de Nereford sued Peter de Nereford for half a Knight's fee in Nereford excepting 40 acres of land, and gives this pedigree.

Matillis, his ancestor temp. Hen. 2.

Joudelin, ob. s.p. | Peter.
Joudelin.
William, who sues.

De Banco, Easter 9 *Hen.* 3.

Suff. William, son of Joudewin sued Robert de Hanstede for a Knight's fee in Sumerton. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Andrew.

Maurice de Sumerton, living temp. Hen. 2, ob. s.p. | Basilia, sister and heir.
Joudewin.
William, who sues.

The suit also mentions a fine levied A.D. 1177 between Maurice, son of Andrew, and Ralph de Hanstede, by which the said Maurice released his claim to the Manor, respecting which a plea had been between them in the Court of Robert de Kuilly the superior lord. The William fitz Joudewin of this suit is probably the same person as the William de Nereford of the last suit.

De Banco, Easter 9 *Hen.* 3.

Suff. William Talesmache (Tollemache) and Alice his wife sued Guy de Verdun and Alice his wife for a Knight's fee in Hecham. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Robert de Cokefeld. | William de Valeines. = Alice. | Adam, son of Robert fitz Humfrey. = Sabina.
Adam. | Adam, *d.* s.p. | William, *d.* s.p. | Umfrey.
William Talesmache. = Alice.

Alice the wife of Guy seems to have descended from Alice the wife of William de Valeines.

Coram Rege, Mich., 22 *Hen.* 3.

Ebor. An assize etc. if Robert le Coyners had unjustly disseised John le Coyners and others of their freehold in Northon. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Robert le Coyners.=Mabel. Roger.

Temp. Ric. I, Roger le Coyners.=Basilia. Roger. Geoffrey.

Robert, the defendant. John, the Plaintiff.

Coram Rege, Mich., 22 *Hen.* 3.

Wilts. William Lungespeye sued the King for the custody of the Castle of Salisbury and for the Earldom of Wilts, which descended to him by hereditary right from Earl Patrick and gives this pedigree.

Earl Patrick, temp. Hen. 2.

William.

Ela.

William Lungespeye, the plaintiff.

Coram Rege, Mich., 2 *Hen.* 3.

Hertford. Geoffrey de Lucy and Juliana his wife sued the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England (the Knights Hospitallers), for the advowson of the Church of Wiginton, as the right of Juliana. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Walter de Chesney.=Eva del Broc.

Matillis.

Juliana, the plaintiff.

The suit also gives this pedigree of the subtenants of the same Manor of Wiginton.

William Gernet, held the Manor and advowson of Walter and Eva.

Gilbert, who was hanged. Richard.

De Banco Roll, Mich., 6-7 *Hen.* 3.

Suff. Roger de Mohaut (Monhaut) sued Agnes de Gretingeham for the advowson of the Church of Gretingeham, and gave this pedigree.

Ralph de Mohaut, temp. Hen. I.

Robert.

Ralph, living 10 Rich. I.

Roger, the plaintiff.

This suit is of importance for the Pedigree of Monhaut the Hereditary Stewards of the Earls of Chester.

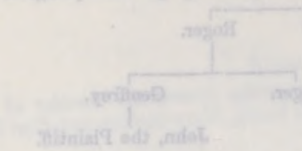
De Banco, Mich., 6-7 *Hen.* 3.

Devon. Matillis de Curtenay sued Robert de Curtenay (called to warranty by Reginald de Curtenay) for the Manor of Chamelegh. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Tem. Hen. 2, Robert fitz Roy.=Matillis de Averenches.=William de Curcy.

Matillis de Curtenay, the plaintiff. Hawise.

Robert de Curtenay, the defendant.



De Banco, Easter, 3 *Hen.* 3.

Cantbr. In a suit respecting the advowson of the Church of Berton, between the Prior of Merton, plaintiff, and Alan de Berton and Roes his wife and Matillis, sister of Roes, defendants, the pleadings give this pedigree.

Fulk Warwel qui venit ad conquestum Angliæ.
|
Hugh.
|
William.
|
Elias.
|
Roheis.=Alan de Berton. Matillis.

De Banco, Easter, 3 *Hen.* 3.

Dorset. In a suit respecting the Manor of Atford, brought by Henry de Franckeiney and John de Eproillis, junior, against John Eskelling, the pleadings give this pedigree.

John Eskelling.
|
Robert. John.
| |
John Eskelling, the defendant. John de Eproillis (Epreux).

De Banco, Hillary, 8 *Hen.* 3.

Nottingh. Walter, son of Simon sued Robert de Willey and Joan his wife for a third of a Knight's fee in Bevercote and Milleton. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Fulk de Bevercote, temp. Hen. 2.
|
Roger. Simon.
| |
Robert, *d.* s.p., 1st husband.=Joan.=Robert de Willey, 2nd husband. Walter, the plaintiff.

De Banco, Hil., 8 *Hen.* 3.

Northumb. John fitz Patrick sued the Abbot of St. Albans (called to warranty by the Prior of Tynemouth) for the Manor of Bellic (Bewick ?) The pleadings give this pedigree.

Edgar, temp. Hen. 2.
|
Patrick.
|
John, the plaintiff.

De Banco, Hil., 8 *Hen.* 3.

Hereford. Richard, son of Godfrey Fulton sued Cecilia de Ebroicis (Devereux) for a Knight's fee in Eylnatheston, and a Knight's fee in Putteley. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Roger de Ebroicis, ob. s.p. temp. Hen. 2 | Orenga. | Sibilla.
| |
Godfrey.
|
Ralph. William.
|
Richard, the plaintiff.

De Banco, Hill. and East., 12 *Hen.* 3.

Cumb. Richard de Hof sued John de Reigny for the manor of Neuton, and gives this descent.

Robert de Reigny, temp. Hen. I.
|
John.
|
Richard, the plaintiff.

De Banco, Easter, 14 *Hen.* 3.

Nottingham. Alice, Countess of Eu sued Emma de Bella Fago for two carucates of land in Gunthorpe. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Beatrice, temp. Hen. I.
|
Henry.
|
John.
|
Henry.
|
Alice, the plaintiff.

Coram Rege, 22 Hen. 3.

Salop. Godfrey de Gamages was summoned by the King to shew by what warrant he held the manor of Stottesdona. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Godfrey de Gamages, temp. Hen. 2.

Matthew, left England for Normandy. | William.
|
Godfrey, the defendant.

In a subsequent Number I propose to give some further selected pedigrees from this invaluable Note Book.

GEORGE WROTTESLEY,
M-General.

FIRST BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

(Continued from p. 43.)

84

1217. July 11.—*Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, having consecrated the church of Congresbury, proceeds (as patron) to endow it with lands, and with pasture for cattle.*

Universis *etc.* Jocelinus Dei gracia Bath' et Glaston' episcopus salutem *etc.* Cum ecclesiam de Cungresbir' devocione solemni dedicaremus, nos sicut approbate est consuetudinis ei dotem duximus assignandam . . . Dat. apud Cungresbir' in festo translacionis sancti Benedicti pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 61 d.]

85

1217, July 16.—*Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, gives by charter a half-hide of land in Dundray to Reginald* de Alta villa, *and Robert Prior and the convent of Bath confirm the grant.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quod presens carta pervenerit Joscelinus Dei gracia Bath' et Glast' episcopus salutem in Domino Sciatis *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Well' septimo decimo kal. Augusti pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p.* 27.]

86

1217, Aug. 25.—*Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, confirms the grant of the church of Woolavington, made by his predecessors to the monks of Gold Cliff (Goleclive), and the same is further confirmed by the prior and convent of Bath.*

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens carta pervenerit J. Dei gracia Bath' et Glast' episcopus salutem eternam in Domino Cum felicis recordationis predecessores nostri *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Pukelechirche viij. kal. Septembris pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p.* 27.]

87

[1206—1219.]—*Robert prior and the convent of Bath desire Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, to confirm their grant of the church of Bridgewater* (de brug' Walteri) *to the hospital of Bridgewater.*

Reverendo domino et patri in Christo J. Dei gracia Bathon' et Glaston' episcopo R prior et conventus Bathon' salutem obedienciam et reverenciam *etc.*

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p.* 27.]

88

1219, April 8.—*The charter of indulgence granted to the Hospital of Bridgewater by Jocelyn, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, is confirmed by the prior and convent of Bath.*

Universis sancte Matris ecclesie fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit J. Dei gracia Bath' et Glast' episcopus eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Well' vj. Idus Aprilis pontificatus nostri anno xiij.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p.* 27.]

¶ This document is yet further evidence of the fact, that the dissolution of the union between the churches of Bath and Glastonbury *was not pronounced* 17 May 1218 (as universally alleged), but on 17 May 1219.

89

1219. Aug. 1.—*The prior and convent of Bath confirm the charter of Jocelyn, bishop of Bath, granting in perpetuity to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London, the benefice of S. George in Heanton (Hinton S. George.)*

Universis sancte matris ecclesie fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Jocelinus Dei gracia Bath' Episcopus eternam in Domino salutem Cum fratres domus hospitalis sancti Barthol' Lond' operibus misericordie pietatis studio audierimus libenter insistere juxta suarum possibilitatem facultatum pauperes Christi misericorditer exhibendo *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Well' in festo sancti Petri ad vincula pontificatus nostri anno xiiij°.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p.* 28.]

¶ Observe the Bishop's *change of style*, consequent on the Pope's decree of dissolution between the churches of Bath and Glastonbury, *i.e.* after 17 May 1219. See the previous charter of 8 April 1219.

90

1220. March 29.—*Pope Honorius III. refers to Pandulf, bishop-elect of Norwich and legate of the Holy See, the application made by Jocelyn, bishop of Bath, for licence to style himself bishop of Bath and Wells.*

Honorius &c. Pandulfo Norwicen' Electo Camerario nostro Apostolice Sedis Legato. Anno IV. epist. 679

Venerabilis frater noster Bathonien' Episcopus nobis fecit cum instantia supplicari, ut cum hactenus Bathonien' et Glastonien' Episcopus fuerit nuncupatus, ne videatur quasi capite diminutus, nuncupandi se Bathonien' et Wellen' Episcopum sibi licentiam concedere dignaremur, presertim quia sicut asserit ecclesia Wellen' ab antiquo extitit Cathedralis, prout constat ex privilegio Sedis Apostolice apparere, quamvis privilegium istud in Regestis quesitum non potuerit inveniri, set illud penes se habere idem Episcopus asseveret. Extimantes itaque dignum antiquis ecclesiis, antiquos reddere titulos

dignitatum, qui nonnunquam novas, novis dignitatibus insignimus, discretioni tue per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus inquisita super hoc et cognita veritate, si rem inveneris ita esse, predicto Episcopo se nominandi Bathonien' Episcopum et Wellen' auctoritate nostra concedas liberam facultatem. Datum Viterbii IV. Kalendas Aprilis, Pontifactus nostri anno quarto.

[*Vatican Transcripts—Add. MSS.* 15352, f. 56.]

91

1221. Nov. 19.—*Robert prior and the convent of Bath confirm the grant of half a mark (beside the half-mark now received) out of the church of Lamiet made to the Nunnery of Godstowe by Jocelyn, bishop of Bath.*

Universis sancte matris Ecclesie fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Joscelinus Dei gracia Bath' Episcopus salutem in Domino Ad *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Dorkecestre xiij.° kal. Decembris pontificatus nostri anno xvj.°

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 29.]

92

1223. May 9.—*The charter, made by Jocelyn, bishop of Bath, granting to Taunton Priory the church of "Nighenhide," is confirmed by Robert prior and the convent of Bath.*

Universis *etc.* Joscelinus Dei gracia Bath' Episcopus eternam in Domino salutem Noveritis *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Well' die translacionis beati Andree apostoli pontificatus nostri anno xvij.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 30.]

93

1223. Oct. 25.—*Charter concerning the church of Kammel, made by bishop Jocelyn at the request of Hubert de Burgh, and afterwards confirmed by Thomas prior and the convent of Bath.*

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens carta pervenerit Joscelinus De gracia Bath' episcopus eternam in Domino salutem Noverit *etc.*

Dat' per manum nostram apud Well' die sanctorum Crispini et Crispiniani pontificatus nostri anno xviij.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 30.]

94

1226. April 14.—*Award made by Jocelyn, bishop of Bath, concerning the church of Hunespill, on the contention between the prior and monks of Niuport Paenel, and William Paenel.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis Joscelinus Dei gracia Bath' Episcopus salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam *etc.* Dat' per manum nostram apud Bathon' xviij. kal. Maii pontificatus nostri anno xx.°

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 30.]

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

CHARTERS AND RECORDS AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF CLUNI FROM 1077 TO 1534. By SIR G. F. DUCKETT, BART. (Privately printed.)

This important work, of which the appearance has been awaited with interest, is a remarkable instance of individual enterprise in the cause of historical research. It has long been suspected that the Archives of Cluni must contain materials of considerable value to English antiquaries and genealogists, and these anticipations have been fully verified in the handsome volumes before us.

As Sir George Duckett justly observes :—"In a work of this nature, accuracy is the main desideratum," and nothing has been neglected by him to secure a perfect text. We learn from an interesting introduction, how the scattered relics of "The Archives of Cluni, the most important and richest in France . . . . are now massed together in the National Library," under the skilful superintendence of M. Delisle.

Introduced into England under William the Conquerer, the Cluniac Order spread rapidly, and was specially patronised by the Royal House. Among its best known houses in England were the Priories of Lewes, Thetford, Bermondsey, Montacute, etc. In all, two Abbeys and thirty-eight Priories in England and Scotland are said to have been affiliated to it by the fifteenth century. These figures show how extensive was the connexion of the parent-house at Cluni with this island.

Though a careful search among the extant evidences has failed to throw further light on the well-known "Gundrada" controversy, the Lewes Charters recently impugned, are fortified, as Sir George points out, by the evidence here printed. The long series of charters and records, ranging from 1039 to 1488, which are here made accessible, will be welcomed by all students, and not least by genealogists. Two cartularies and a register of the Abbey have been also laid under contribution, and when it is added that the 'index and glossary' alone extends over some ninety pages, it will be seen that we are indebted to Sir George Duckett for a work of no ordinary labour, and one of which extensive use will, unquestionably, henceforth be made. J. H. R.

THE GREAT SEALS OF ENGLAND. From the earliest period to the present time, with descriptive and historical notes. Commenced by the late ALFRED B. WYON, F.R.G.S., and completed by ALLAN WYON, F.R.G.S. (London : Elliot Stock, 1887).

The publication of this magnificent volume draws attention once more to the subject of Early Seals and brings into prominence the desirability of steps being taken, without further delay, to realize the project of a "Seal Society," whose aim shall be to form, by facsimiles or otherwise, an exhaustive catalogue of all heraldic and other seals that are extant in public and private collections. We feel assured that such a Society would command the support of a large number of antiquaries, genealogists and historical students, and its publications, if judiciously edited, would become extremely valuable and interesting. The work now before us might well serve as a model for any such publications, but as the ground is now practically cleared so far as the "Great Seals" are concerned, the size of a Society's works would hardly be planned on such a luxurious scale.

Hitherto the great difficulty in dealing with seals has been the method of reproduction, and it does not seem as yet to be decided which process is universally applicable with the best results. The illustrations in the work under consideration have been obtained by the "Autotype" process, from casts specially taken by an expert. In most instances the results are in every way satisfactory, but it is to be borne in mind that the taking of casts is undoubtedly a risk, as, in the case of very ancient specimens, the wax flakes away under the slightest pressure; more especially is this noticeable with those that have been subjected to the early varnishing process.

The collection of "Broad" seals here facsimiled and described is very complete though the specimens of some sorts are hardly so perfect as might have been obtained. The wax used for Great Seals is generally of such a very inferior quality that good impressions are rarely to be found. The reason for using such unsatisfactory material may perhaps be found in the statement made in the Introduction that "four hundredweight (avoirdupois) of wax per month used to be consumed by the Seal." The Commonwealth Seals executed by T. Simon are among the most interesting here depicted. Especially would we draw attention to No. 129—the second Commonwealth Seal. It has been described as "the most curious and extraordinary work that was ever performed," as may be evident from the following description of the seal which shews:—

"A map of England (including Wales) and Ireland, upon and around which the names of the islands, seaports, counties, cities, towns, and principal headlands are distinctly marked in minute letters. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are marked and named. The words "The Irish Sea" are placed between England and Ireland, and to the south of England the words, "The British Sea." No part of Scotland or France is shewn. In the upper part of the Seal, within an ornamental scroll border, is an oval shield charged with the cross of St. George. In the lower field of the Seal, towards the left, within a similar ornamental scroll border, is another oval shield bearing the arms of Ireland. A little to the right of, and above the last device, appears a compass dial. The ships of the Fleet are represented all along the lower part of the Seal, a single ship to the east of the Channel Islands, a squadron between the Channel Islands and the shield bearing the arms of Ireland, and another squadron between the last-named device and the border beneath the device, and between it and the border, is a dolphin spouting. Beyond the band upon which the legend is placed is a thin border bearing a series of small oval shields charged with the cross of St. George and the harp of Ireland alternately. *Legend* :— THE . GREAT . SEALE . OF . ENGLAND . 1651.

In an appendix the names of places engraved upon this sphragistic curiosity are given in alphabetical order; these do not fall far short of six hundred, and yet the diameter of the seal is but 5.75 inches. The counterseal shews the House of Commons in session, with the Speaker in the chair, and it is said that one of the Members sitting in front, *without* his hat, was intended to represent Sir James Harrington, whilst the person who is addressing the House is supposed to be Harrison the Protector's brother-in-law.

"Appendix B" contains a "List of Seals appended to Charters examined by the authors, not cited as *Examples of Use* in the text"; these range from Hen. II to Victoria. A list of Lord High Chancellors and Lord Keepers of the Great Seal from William the Conqueror to the present time ("Appendix D") will also be found useful; from the last page of this list we cull the following anecdote:—

"After resigning the Chancellorship, an office which he held for less than fourteen months, Lord Erskine was present at a dinner-party where Captain Parry, the famous navigator, was also a guest. The explorer was asked what he and his crew had lived upon when they were frozen up in the Polar Sea, to which Parry replied that "they lived upon seals." "And very good living too," exclaimed Erskine, "if you keep them long enough!"

A capital General Index is provided, which makes the interesting contents thoroughly available for research, a matter most necessary for such a standard book, which should certainly obtain a prominent place in every public library containing anything like a representative collection of referential works.

Notes and Queries.

POPE FAMILY.—Where should I be likely to find a pedigree of the family of Pope of Dedington, Oxfordshire, prior to their settlement there. They were living in Kent, temp. Ed. III, but the pedigree I have begins with William, who died 1520. The Heralds' College have no earlier pedigree, but I have reason to believe one exists.

WILLIAM HAVENS POPE.

PARR FAMILY.—I should esteem it a great favour if any of your readers could give me any information as to this Devonshire family prior to A.D. 1500. I also want to trace the origin of the arms—On a chevron Gu, three martlets Or. Are these arms still used by any branch of the Devon family, and what is the date of their first use?

J. F. PARR.

"FLORES HISTORIARUM."—In the *De Banco* Roll of Michaelmas Term, 7 Edw. IV, membr. 121, under co. Essex, is mention of "quendam librum precii decem librarum . . . vocatum *the flowre of Storyes*." The Abbot of Walden gave it to the Bishop of Ely to take care of. The Bishop says that the Abbot made him a present of it. The book was formerly the property of John Clynt, deceased. J. GREENSTREET.

ANTHONY, EARL RIVERS.—I enclose one or two facts about Anthony Wydeville, 2nd Earl Rivers, which may have escaped "G. E. C." He married, first, Elizabeth, Lady Scales, in her own right, either in 1461 or 1462. I have been unable to find the date. In 1479, he was to have married the Lady Margaret of Scotland, sister of James III., (Rot. Scot. ii, 457). (In *Fœdera* xii, 162, the year is wrongly given as 1482.) This marriage never took place; but the earl married 2ndly ——— daughter (?) of Sir Henry Lowis, she survived him. See his will *Excerpta Historica*, 246, 247. He was beheaded at Pontefract, 25 June, 1483 (MS. Cott. Faustina, B. VIII, fo. 4 b., cited *Excerpta* 244 &c.) This latter marriage I think is not generally known of, and the proposal to the lady Margaret is generally placed in 1482; so G. Burnet in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, VIII, lxiii. J. H. RAMSAY.

ROTHBURY, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.—The following fragment of an original document, apparently the finding of a jury as to dilapidations in the church and manse of Rothbury, in Northumberland, seems to be of a date early in the reign of Edward III.

In cancello—Imprimis dicunt jurati quod defectus cooperture cancelli potest reparari pro iiis. Item, in "le sylyng" quidam defectus invenitur qui potest reparari pro xij*d*. Item, defectus hostii cum pertinentibus suis potest reparari pro vs. et non pro minus. Item, in defectu thuribuli, xviij*d*. Item, defectus omnium fenestrarum vitrearum in coro possunt reparari pro xs. Item, defectus tabularum lapidearum pro xs. Item, in uno gottore plumbeo, dimidium marce. Item, in uno clave pro hostio vestiarii, iiij*d*. Item, in "le stallo," ij*d*.

In tenemento in Rothbury.—Item, in reparacione defectuum tenementi in Rothbury, xxxs.

In Manso.—Item, in reparacione defectuum [mansi] cum omnibus edificiis eiusdem, xx*li*. Item, in una mappa, xl*d*. Item, in una olla enea, et in una pelvi cum lavatorio, et uno brandreth', xvjs. Item, in defectu terre arabilis, x *lib*. Item, et dicunt jurati quod dominus Johannes Mareshallus recepit de executria domini Johannis de Burdone quondam rectoris ecclesie de Rothbury pro defectibus tocius mansi intus et extra reparandis, xx marcas. Item, invente sunt xxx acre frumenti seminate cuiuslibet acre iiijs. [*Seal.*]

If, as seems likely, this relates to Rothbury in Coquetdale, the parson's church and manse were of more value than might have been looked for in that wild border region in the 14th century. In this very church, two centuries later, the incident is said to have happened to Barnard Gilpin, of his finding a glove hung up as a challenge to a duel, and his improving the occasion in his sermon, as told in his Life. I do not know what a 'brandreth' is, or the stone tables—the latter could only be the altar or the ten commandments. The original is or was among the Files of Chancery in the Public Record Office." JOSEPH BAIN.

SHAW AND DALLAS.—In Mc Ian's *Clans of the Scottish Highlands*, it is stated that one of the chiefs of the family of Shaw (Na Sia'ich) was "Alasdair, surnamed Ciar, from his grey complexion . . . . By his wife, who was a niece of the Mc Intosh, he left a successor, John, who was father of Allan, whose son John left Allan in

possession of the honour and estates. This chief was forfeited for the slaughter of his stepfather, Dallas of Cantray, and the lands were purchased by the Laird of Grant about 1595." Is it known who was the widow of John Shaw, subsequently married to Dallas of Cantray? And is there any more circumstantial account of the "slaughter" to be found? It does not appear in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*. There is a singular break in the otherwise almost continuous appearance of the Lairds of Cantray, in connexion with local matters, between the year 1571, when Iohn Dallas of Cantray succeeded his brother Henry in his episcopal lands of Croy, and the year 1617, when William Dallas of Cantray, subsequently Sheriff-depute of the Sheriffdom of Nairn, first makes his appearance. This break is filled only by the above reference to the murder of an unnamed Laird of Cantray, and by a deed dated 24 Dec., 1580, by which William Rose, son and heir of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, relieves his father of the wardship and marriage of Marjorie Dallas, 'oye' [grand-daughter] and heiress of umquhil Alexander Dallas of Cantray. The uncle of the above-named Henry and John was Alexander Dallas of Cantray, but as he was succeeded at his death, about 1565, by his "nephew and heir," he could not have been grandfather of Majorie Dallas, the heiress of Cantray. Was, then, this second Alexander the husband of Shaw's widow, and the person "slaughtered" by Allan Shaw? What relation was he to the brothers Henry and John, and to William Dallas of Cantray in 1617? And what became of the "heiress?"

39 and 40, North Street, Exeter. ALEXANDER CALDER.

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.—If the question which I lately raised in the GENEALOGIST respecting the value of the evidence of the returns in inquisitions *post mortem*, as to the age of heirs, has engaged the attention of any of your readers, it may interest them to take note of one or two examples which have come under my observation, and which appear to bear out the assertion, that in cases where the precise age was immaterial, almost any age (under the real age), "*et amplius*," might be put into the return, and, therefore, that no sound genealogical argument can be drawn from the age so stated, as being even approximately accurate.

By an inquisition taken in Hertfordshire, 1 Sept. 22 Hen. VIII. (1530), upon the death of Sir William Say, the jurors found that he died 4th Dec. 21 Hen. VIII.; and that Mary, wife of Henry, Earl of Essex, and Gertrude, wife of Henry, Marquess of Exeter, were his heirs (his daughter and the daughter of a deceased daughter); "*et dicunt quod Maria est etatis triginti annorum et amplius, et quod Gertruda est etatis viginti duorum annorum et amplius.*"

Lady Essex, whose age is put at thirty, was probably not less than forty-six. In giving her evidence the year before, 15th July 1529, in the king's divorce suit, she stated her own age as forty-four years and more (Brewer's *Calendar*, vol. iv. p. 2582). And she was married about Easter, 1497, at or about the same time with her sister, Lady Mountjoy, who is reported to have been the *younger* daughter of Sir William Say. If then only thirteen, she was forty-six in 1530.

Lady Exeter's age, though it has more appearance of accuracy, is probably also somewhat understated at twenty-two years. Her mother was married to Lord Mountjoy in 1497, and Lord Mountjoy was already the husband of a second wife in July, 1509. She was herself married to the Earl of Devonshire 25 Oct., 1519; and there was no special reason in her case for marrying her at the earliest legal age. It is more likely therefore that she was not less than fifteen at her wedding, and not less than twenty-six at the time of the inquisition.

Another example, of a male heir, is from an earlier inquisition.

By an Essex inquisition taken 4 Oct. 15 Edw. III. (1341), on the death of Sir Benet de Cokefeld, it was found that he left Edmund his son and heir of the age of thirty-six years and more (Inq. 15 Edw. III., No. 5). It is not often that in the case of obscure persons there is any other evidence to compare with the inquisition; but in this case there is, in a manuscript of the next century (Ashm. MS. 845, f. 135), a copy of a curious and apparently contemporary memorandum of the births of the children of Sir Benet de Cokefeld, in which we read *et anno xxv. die parasceues natus est filius secundus dictus Edmundus.* According to this apparently trustworthy statement, Edmund was born on Good Friday (12 April) 25 Edw. I. 1297. and was therefore aged forty-four years, *et amplius*, at the time of inquisition.

It is probable, and consistent with common sense, that where the heir had beyond question attained majority, the escheator would be satisfied with the statement of a juror, or other evidence that he or she was living thirty or thirty-six years before, and would not think it necessary to enquire further, but would make the return accordingly. F. M. NICHOLS.

THE EARLS OF STRATHERNE.

THEIR SUCCESSION AND ALLIANCES, 1240-1332.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., *Scot.*

The Historiographer for Scotland (W. F. Skene, LL.D.), in his paper on the Earldom of Caithness,[1] remarked that there is some difficulty in clearing up the history "of the last four Earls of Stratherne . . . as they all have the name of Malise." Some additional information has since been found in the English Records, which may perhaps go a little way in assisting to clear this up. I will state one or two hypotheses founded on these. If we accept Dr. Skene's statement (on the authority of Fordun) that Earl Malise (I) died in 1271,[2] then Earl Malise (II) cannot have been his son, for these reasons. Malise (I) married Majory Muscamp about 1245. She died before 1255-56, leaving no son, but two daughters only, who inherited their mother's lands in Northumberland, and their succession is well known.[3] Earl Malise (I), if he lived till 1271, must have had another wife, Emma, living 1261-1267.[4] Earl Malise (II) was not likely to have been her son, but rather, for the reasons presently given, her husband. For it is probable that Malise (I) died sooner than Fordun says. He was preparing to go abroad in 1259, when he borrowed 30½ marks from three merchants of Cahors, in London.[5] He is named, however, as Earl in 1261, while in the same paragraph,[6] Malise de Stratherne, (simply so styled), and Emma his wife, also appear. By 1267, the latter, who is now styled Earl, and Emma, again appear.[7] Malise (II) was thus, probably, the son by a first wife, of Malise (I). He may also have been his nephew or cousin. It is not known that Robert the previous Earl had any other sons than Earl Malise (I); but he had three younger brothers, Fergus, Malise, and Gilbert. Earl Malise (II) therefore, is likely to have been the husband of the Queen of Man, as his 2nd wife, on the death of the Countess Emma, and instead of being dead in 1292, as suggested by Dr. Skene, on the authority of the summons to Maria countess of Stratherne, widow of Hugh of Abernethy, to shew cause why Alexander of Abernethy (Hugh's son) should not have his lands in Fife and Perth,[8] as she is not called the *Earl's* widow, he was no doubt then living, though he died between that year and 1296. It must be this second Earl Malise whose daughter was married to Robert de Tony in 1293, and the third Earl Malise, whose daughter Maria married John Moray of

[1] *Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xii, p. 571 (11th March, 1878).
[2] There was an earlier Malise, but as he flourished so long before as the Battle of the Standard in 1138, this second Malise is No. I for our present object.
[3] *Calendar of Scottish Documents*, v ols. i and ii.
[4] *Ibid.* vol. i.
[5] *Ibid.* vol. i, No. 2160.
[6] *Ibid.* i, No. 2283. (Extract from Northumberland Pipe Roll.)
[7] *Ibid.* No. 2451 (Memoranda Rolls).
[8] *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, Vol. i, p. 91.

Drumsargard, at some date between 1312 and 1319, as I shall endeavour to shew presently. But first there is a difficulty as to the two contemporary Marias, countesses of Stratherne, both widows in 1296, which must be dealt with. My belief is that Maria, Queen of Man, was the same person as Maria wife of Hugh of Abernethy. It is quite true, as Dr. Skene points out, that their designations are partly different, a fact, at first sight, somewhat awkward to get over. But in the Roll of widows,[1] there are three other widows who are twice named when claiming their late husbands' lands, evidently because the lands lay in two different counties. And this was so with the Countess Maria of Stratherne. As widow of Earl Malise (II), she claimed lands in Perthshire, as also widow of Hugh of Abernethy, she claimed lands in Forfârshire. Alexander of Abernethy (Hugh's son, whether by her is not said) had by 1296 done homage and got his father's lands in Fife and Perth, but in 1292 he was a minor, as the Scotch Acts of Parliament, cited by Dr. Skene, shew.[2] The writer of the roll of widows therefore, I conclude, altered the lady's description, to show the different characters on which she claimed dower in each county. Apart from these two isolated entries, there is no further evidence of a Maria, Dowager Countess of Stratherne, *as widow of Hugh of Abernethy*—while Maria the Queen of Man appears on several occasions as the widow of an Earl of Stratherne. About 1297, she married a third husband (her *fourth*, if my hypothesis is right) Sir William fitz-Warin, an Englishman in the service of Edward I in Scotland, who died a prisoner there before December, 1299, she herself dying in 1303.[3] *Robertson's Index*, by an odd error, makes out that she married one William de *Hameldon*, a supposed fact which misled both Anderson (the author of the *House of Hamilton*)[4] and a greater authority, Riddell, into a belief that this shewed a farther early connexion of the Hamiltons with Scotland; and that this so called "Hameldon" was a brother of Walter fitz Gilbert, the ancestor of the Hamilton family. It is clear the framer of *Robertson's Index* (which was made in 1629) has, in some way, converted Fitz Warin into Hameldon, though there does not seem much resemblance. At all events, though not impossible, it is in the last degree improbable that Maria, Queen of Man, should have re-married between 23rd December 1299, when Fitz Warin was just dead, and 10th October 1303, before which last date she herself was dead.

Coming to Earl Malise (III), it may be presumed he was the son of Emma, 1st wife of Malise (II) and thus born possibly some time not long before 1261. He was thus quite old enough to be the father of a son, eventually Earl Malise (IV), the latter old enough, in 1306-7, to be a petitioner—along with his mother the Countess, whose Christian name, though not there given, was Agnes—for an enquiry into his father the Earl's conduct, who was then a prisoner in England for alleged complicity

[1] *Rotuli Scocie*, 24 Edw. I m. 11. d. (original).
[2] See *Acts of Parliament*, vol. i. pp. 90-1 (446-47.)
[3] *Cal. of Scot. Doc.*, ii., Nos. 1062, 1184, 1117, 1642.
[4] *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton.* (Edinburgh 1825, 4to).

with Robert Bruce,[1] of which he afterwards cleared himself. Malise, the son, also appears from 1307 to 1313 in the English service in Scotland.[2]

From the later records[3] it appears that this Countess of Earl Malise (III) was named Agnes. She occurs on several occasions down to 1311, along with her husband, who in 1307 was released from the surveillance under which he had been kept in England, two of his sureties being Robert de Tony and Alexander de Abernethy, the former his brother-in-law, and the latter the son of his step-mother,—if my conjectures are right. According to Dr. Skene and the authorities cited by him, his second wife was Johanna de Menteth, but nothing appears in the English records as to her. Nor as to his son Earl Malise (IV), except his forfeiture by Edward Balliol, and the grant of his earldom to John, earl of Warenne and Surrey, in 1332, who appears to have been still in possession in 1338,[4] so I can say nothing as to the wife or wives of this fourth earl. But if my inductions are correct, Malise (III) while not old enough to be the father of Matildis married to Robert de Tony in 1293, may well have been her brother. But he was undoubtedly old enough to be the father of Maria, married to Sir John Moray of Drumsargard at some date about 1319. As Sir William Moray of Drumsargard was living in 1304[5], Sir John could not have been 'of Drumsargard' till afterwards. The *Register of Inchaffray*,[6] quoted by Dr. Skene, shews pretty clearly that the marriage took place about 1319, as Maurice, bishop of Dunblane, a witness to the fourth Earl's confirmation charter, was made bishop in that year. Dr. Skene closes his paper by observing that Maria, widow of Hugh Abernethy, [in his view] one of the wives of the third earl Malise, is the only person through whom the fourth earl Malise could have claimed any right to the earldom of Caithness. But surely, if this were so, Alexander of Abernethy, the son of her former husband Hugh Abernethy, would have had better right, as there is nothing to shew he was not *her* son. And we never hear of any claim by him or his daughters, who carried the Abernethy succession to the Stewards, earls of Angus, and the Lindsays of Crawford.

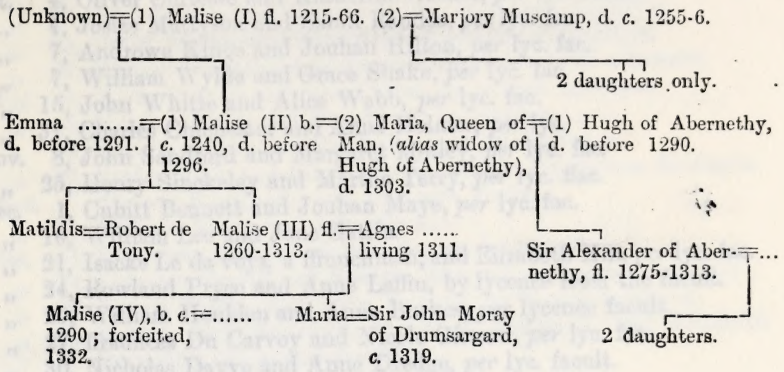
There are, however, two hitherto unknown countesses, Emma, the 1st wife [in my view] of the second Earl Malise, and Agnes, wife of the third Earl Malise, by either of whom the right to Caithness may have descended, though, unfortunately, not knowing their surnames, it is mere conjecture as yet. It may be added that Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* (Wood) is a jumble of confusion regarding these four Earls. It is there suggested that Margery Muscamp may have been wife of the fourth Earl Malise, as more suitable chronologically (!) she, as above shewn, having died half a century at least before his time.

As I see that 'G.E.C.' under the title of Caithness, adopts the view that the fourth Earl Malise was the son of Mary, widow of Hugh of Abernethy, the same lady, I suggest, as Maria, Queen of Man, perhaps

[1] *Cal* of *Scot. Doc.*, ii., No. 1883.
[2] *Ibid.* No. 1938. vol. iii., Nos. 121, 299.
[3] *Ibid.* vol. iii., Nos. 118, 121, 192, 208.
[4] *Ibid.* iii., No. 1689.
[5] *Ibid.* ii., No. 1594.
[6] (Bannatyne Club) 1847.

the foregoing may come under his notice before he deals with the earldom of Stratherne, as promised there.

SUGGESTED PEDIGREE.

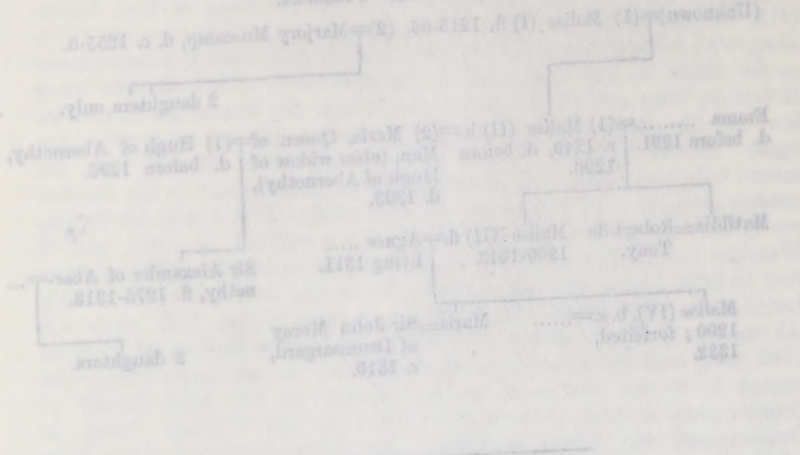


WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1606 TO 1625.

(*Continued from* Vol. IV., *New Series*, p. 115.)

1618.

June 10, John Lynnett and Katherine Myllet, *per* banes.
„ 15, William Stone and Sarah Birche, *per lycenc. facultat.*
„ 21, Henry ffeveryere and Jouhan Williamson, *per* lycence.
„ 29, Stephen ffysher and Martha Roberts, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 30, John Bubb and Rose Dawton, *per* banes.
July 4, John Smiethe and Marye Cole, *per* lyc. fa.
„ 8, Richard Addams and Susan Aldyn, *per* lycence fac.
„ 16, Thomas Saunders and Margaret Geldredge, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 17, Thomas Hayles and Anne Spoakes, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 27, Anthony Gibson and ffraunces [blank], *per* lyc. fa.
Aug. 5, James Mannley and Marye Luter, *per* lyc.
„ 29, John Gibson and Jouhan Burbey, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 31, Henry Sharwinge and Anne Atkinson, *per* lycence facult.
Sept. 3, John Greene and Margreate Marchett, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 3, George Whitte and Avys Gullhame, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 4, John Lyon and Elizabeth Jenkins, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 5, ffrauncis ffawcen and Awdre Bromadge, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 7, John Allen and Anne Rippon, *per* lyc. fa.
„ 17, Roger Pratt and Anne Dearham, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 21, Sir Edward Southcott and ffraunces Lutterell, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 23, John Bowstred and Elizabeth Parvys, *per* lyc. fac.



Sept. 23, Mathew Ridley and Jane Chapman, *per* lyc. fac
„ 24, John Murrey and Anne Gouldston, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 29, John Barton and Ellenor ffarr, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 4, Oliver Curtesse and Katherine Cocker, *per* lyc. facult.
„ 4, Josias Mattyson and Sarah Randes, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 7, Androwe Kinge and Jouhan Hilton, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 7, William Wylde and Grace Shake, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 15, John Whitte and Alice Webb, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 31, Charles Chichester and Anne Holmes, *per* lyc.
Nov. 8, John Sandford and Margaret Motley, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 25, Henry Sinckeley and Martha Terry, *per* lyc. ffac.
Dec. 1, Cubitt Bennett and Jouhan Maye, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 16, William Lee and Jane Gatlin.
„ 21, Isacke Le da voys, a ffrenchman, and Elizabeth Hill, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 24, Rowland Pryce and Anne Laffin, by lycence from the facult.
„ 25, William Houlden and Anne Burkes, *per* lycence facult.
„ 27, ffraunces Du Carvoy and Nicole Girrard, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 30, Nicholas Davye and Anne Dredge, *per* lyc. facult.

[1618-19.]

Jan. 1, John Harte and Alice Warde, by lycence from the ffacultyes.
„ 1, John Holford and Jouhan Dickinson, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 7, John Mason and Isabell Bales, *per* lyc. facult.
„ 11, John Birchall and Mary Cooper, *per* lyc. fa.
„ 19, Alver Gascoigne and Grace Woode, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 4, Edward Collyns and Anne Whittinge, *per* fac.
„ 4, James Coxs [*sic*] and Rebecka Andros, by lycence.
„ 8, Christofer Thorneton and Alice Conoway, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 9, Edward Aldrich and Gertrad Porter, by lycence facult.
„ 9, Edmond Marvin and Marye Vaudre, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 14, Thomas Warryn and Susan Ewer, by lyc. from the ffacultyes.
„ 18, John Browne and Bethia Salter, *per* lyc. fac.
„ 18, William Gape and Anne Beake, by lyc. from the ffacult.
Mch. 11, Phillip Walker and Sibill Peeters, wyd., by lycence facult.

1619.

Apr. 11, William Phesan and Joane Marshe.
„ 13, Nathaniell Clarke and Casandra Parker.
„ 20, Richard Clempson and Dorathy Wright.
„ 22, Edward ffevans and Ellenor Axwell.
May 9, John Hastings and Anne ffletcher.
„ 13, Richard Grymes and Anne Robinson.
„ 29, James Deane and Elizabeth Rawe.
June 3, William Weauer and Rea [blank].
„ 4, John Taylor and Alice ffraunces.
„ 4, Richard Parker and Elizabeth Harfflett.
„ 17, William Stotesbury and Katherine Chemley.
„ 22, John Davies and Prudence Cave, by licence.
„ 23, John Say and Susan Tillingham.
„ 24, Christopher Mason and Grace Daniell.
„ 24, Thomas Harding and Grace Bronckar, by lycence.

July 13, Edward Kemwricke and Jone Vaughan.
„ 15, John Michell and Judethe Hill, by lycence.
„ 25, Thomas Owen and Hellene Griffith.
„ 26, John Bates and Dorothie Angell, by banes.
„ 27, John Martyn and Marye Strelley, by lycence facultyes.
„ 29, David Walker and Alce Arnold, by lycence facultyes.
„ 29, Richard Constable and Anne Willsonn, by such a lycence.
Aug. 5, Marke Pemble and Alce Cartar, by lycence facultyes.
„ 5, Maurice Evans and Sara Emps, by lycence.
„ 6, Roberte Smyth and Elizabethe Gerrard, by banes.
„ 22, Raphe Olliffe and Elizabethe Winstonne, by lycence facultyes.
Sept. 7, Thomas Mansbridge and Elizabeth Parker.
„ 17, William Noone and Jane Spence.
Oct. 11, Lodovicke Harrys and Sara Bagley, by licence.
„ 14, Laurance Smyth and Rebecca Edmund, by lycence facultyes.
„ 20, Joseph Phillips and Anne Muggins, by licence facultyes.
„ 28, Robert, lord Maxewell, Baron of Maxewell, and Elizabeth Beamount, by lycence faculties.
„ 31, Elias Wolfrey and Joane Goodfellowe, by banes.
Nov. 6, Phillip Campion and Mary Addams, by lycence faculties.
„ 17, William Reuell and Grace Horneyhould, widdowe, by lycence facult.
„ 19, Joseph Guarinoni and Katherine Melley, by lycence faculties.
Dec. 7, ffrauncis Harewell and ffraunces Bussy Lady, by lycence faculties.
„ 14, Thomas Gaswaie and Joyse Wood, by lycence.
„ 21, James ffuzell and Isabell Degamboa, *alias* Desusa, by lic. facultyes.
„ 22, William Goddard and Elizabeth Milles, by lycence facult.

[1619-20.]

Jan. 4, John Paddon and Mary ffeild.
„ 5, Anthony Eliot and Elizabeth Bartlemew, by lic. facult.
„ 6, Tobyas Henman and Susanna Blinckhorne, lyc. facult.
„ 10, William Hall and Anne Lewis, by banes.
„ 27, John Pyper and Annis Granger, by banes.
Feb. 2, Robert Steward and Margaret Sinkleiar, by bannes.
„ 14, Henry Wheateley and Joyse Laurance, by lic. facult.
„ 23, Bryan Stapleton and Anne Clarke, by lyc. facult.
„ 28, Thomas Neuett and Katheryne Borroughs, by lycence from the facult.
Mch. 2, Thomas Cornell and Brigett Hubbard, by lycence from ye facultyes.
„ 9, Jeremie Harrys and Anne Wilkins, by lyc.
„ 9, Richard King and Margaret Lidford, by lycence from ye facultyes.
„ 16, ffrauncis Walstead and Siciley Johnson, by lycence from ye facultyes.
„ 18, Edward Theaker and ffraunces Geyton, by lycence facult.
„ 22, ffrauncis Lathman and Jane Dickson, by lycence from ye facult.

1620.

Apr. 5, Robert Bradbury and Margaret Guy, by lycence, Bishop of London.
„ 20, Barkley Allen and Joane Neaue, by licence, Bishop of London.
„ 25, William Gallimore and Mary Allen, by lyc. facult.
May 3, Thomas Copperis and Alce Sevory, by lyc. facult.
„ 4, Thomas Atwood and Joane Ridgway, by banes.
„ 4, John Clark and Elizabeth Stamer.
„ 14, Robert Belney and Elizabeth Pallin, by lic. facult.
„ 15, James Shilar and Elizabeth Leigh, by banes.
June 1, Joseph Bristow and Sara Stebbins, by licence from Bishop of London.
„ 3, Edward Beady and Katheryne Brant, by lyc. facult.
„ 5, Henry Call and Elizabeth James, by lyc. facult.
„ 7, Peter Lamarre and Abigall Rogers, by lyc. facult.
„ 19, Thomas Palmer and Joane Garrett, by lyc. facultyes.
„ 19, William Wright and Margery Joanes, by lyc. facultyes.
July 1, John Carter and Rose Neale, by lyc.
„ 2, Arthur Beadle and Elizabeth Price, by banes.
„ 7, Andrew Boyd and Mary Hennage, by lyc.
„ 9, Peter Duffen and Katherine Price, by banes.
„ 18, Frances Busby and Dorothy Medcalfe, by licence from ye facultyes.
„ 24, Henry Gilderson and Elizabeth East, by lyc.
„ 24, George Session and Ellen Rider, by banes.
„ 26, Thomas Cooley and Rebecca Barton, by lyc. facultyes.
Aug. 2, Thomas Clayton and Elizabeth Rumley, licens'd facult.
„ 14, William Key and Joan Wells, by license.
„ 30, Edward Lymer and Elizabeth Branuck, by licence from the faculties.
Sept. 3, Walter Loueden and Katherine Bretton, by license.
„ 17, Maurice Bowen and Ann Baker, by a licence from facultyes.
„ 17, John Cary and Margrett Butler, by banes asked.
„ 20, Daniell Gosnell and Jane Sudbury, by lycence.
„ 24, Thomas Gregory and Anne Singleton, by banes asked.
„ 29, John Richards and Judith Elkin, by licence.
Oct. 2, John Pritchett and Elizabeth Goddin, by licence.
„ 4, Thomas Whitlock and Katherine Greeman, by licence from the faculties.
„ 8, Thomas Wragg and Jane Smith, by licence.
„ 11, Erasmus Hallet and Mary Fenix, by licence.
„ 19, Richarde Phips and Erdee Calvart, by banes.
„ 16 [*sic*], Robert Clarke and Elizabeth Persons, by lycence.
„ 22, John Page and Hannah Wharton, by lyc.
„ 23, Richard ffarrar and Elizabeth Talbott, by lyc.
Nov. 9, Henry Morrill and Alice Burges, by licence from the ffacultie.
„ 9, Peter Woolsridge and Elizabeth Lucas, license from the same office.
„ 19, Robert White and Mary Glover, by banes asked.
„ 20, Thomas Woodding and Susan Sherkock, by licence from ye faculties.

Nov. 26, Matthewe Buttler and Mirabella Eldred, by licence.
„ 29, Simon Killigrey and Elizabeth Roose, by licence from the faculties.
„ 30, Frauncis Walker and Margret Gardiner, by licence from ye faculties.
Dec. 14, George Winkefeild and Avice Porter, by licence facultyes.
„ 19, William Bundey and Margery Collett, by lyc.
, 31, William Liverd and Mary Prickitt, by lic. from ye facultyes.

[1620-21.]

Jan. 2, Thomas Eaton and Judith Bellingham, by lic.
„ 10, John Landman and Anne Richardson, by Doctor Ridley's lycence.
„ 11, Charles Erryn and Elizabeth Heath, by lic. facvlt.
„ 28, Richard Harris and Dorothy Mulshewe, by licence.
Feb. 4, Raph Conniers and Jane Baylie, by licence.
„ 7, Edward Leech and Jane Chaworth, by licence.
„ 7, John Smith and Joane Williamson, by licence.
„ 12, Robert Balduck and Alice Cockrell, by licence.

1621.

Apr. 2, John Wilson and Katherine Chamberlaine, by licence.
„ 2, Thomas Lauarock and Agnes ffrene, by licence.
„ 2, John George and Bridgett Bubb, by banes asked.
„ 8, John Snapp and Rebecca Hall, by licence.
„ 10, Richard Vener and Magdeline Smith, by licence.
„ 16, Edmond Bellaney and Mary Brockas, by licence.
„ 22, James Kenningame and Ann Wall, by Banes asked.
„ 22, Edward Everie and Katherine Morgaine, by Baines asked.
„ 30, Robert Nelson and Millicent Iton, by licence.
May 1, James Hanson and Jane Middleton, by Baines asked.
„ 2, Alaxander Cheesham and Marie Bowers, by licence.
„ 13, Thomas Peirce and Vrsula Chandlor, by licence.
„ 21, Jacob Bailey and Susan Lake, by licence.
„ 21, John ffarrant and Jane Raphbey, by Baynes asked.
„ 26, Ambrose Chaplyne and Penelope Gregory, by licence.
June 3, William Shereife and Katherine Bayley, by licence.
„ 20, Henry Jones and Sybill Crosse, by licence.
„ 23. Thomas Elcock and Elizabeth Rushford, by licence.
„ 25, John Dickenson and Ann Dawson, by licence.
„ 25, George Dackum and Katherine Woodward, by licence.
July 9, Seth Gardiner and Alice Holman, by licence.
„ 10, John Lee and Elizabeth Anderson, by licence.
„ 12, Hugh Jones and Julian Sperriwigg, by licence.
„ 15, Nicolas Townsend and Jane Dowton, by licence.
„ 16, John Hazzard and Margrett Pattison, by licence.
„ 20, Richard Ferbrother and Martha Radley, by licence.
„ 26, James Hay and Sydney Mezy, by licence.
Aug. 12, Robert Robinson and Margery Withins, by licence.
„ 14, John Groue and Martha Cressett, by licence.
„ 18, John Claridge and Ann Smith, by licence.

Sept. 7, Seazly Cooke and Mary Smither, by licence.
„ 19, Richard Perkins and Ann Flemming, by licence.
„ 30, Nicolas Mawley and Cesly White, by licence.
Oct. 9, Patrick Newel and Margret Booie, by licence.
„ 11, William Plumpton and Ellen Cheston, by licence.
„ 11, James Steuenson and Fraunces Chapman, by licence.
„ 11, Jerome Buckland and Dorothy Duck, by licence.
„ 23, William Chambers and Margret King, by licence.
Nov. 1, William Benger and Audray Whitefeild, by licence.
„ 1, Nathaniel Olney and Mary Dauis, by licence.
„ 5, William Leuctnor and Mary Allen, by licence.
„ 11, Morgan Renolds and Elizabeth Price, by banes asking.
„ 26, George Withers and Polexena Munnor, by licence.
„ 27, Richard Cockram and Ann Donn, by licence.
Dec. 1, George Burghe and Francis Leake, by licence.
„ 4, John Dier and Agnes Griffith, by licence.
„ 10, Richard Sayer and Alice Hardie, by licence.
„ 12, William Lockton and Adriana Redding, by licence.

[1621-22.]

Jan. 8, Thomas Appleyeard and Dorothy Parrey, by licence.
„ 26. William Porter and Elizabeth Withers, by licence.
„ 27, John Dorwin and Dorothy Pegg, by licence.
„ 27, Nicolas Ogry and Jane Farmer, by certificate from the Minister of St. Martins-in-the-feilds that they were 3 tymes lawfully asked.
Feb. 10, Adam Chapplehowe and Mary Gray, by licence.
„ 14, William Seller and Susann Seayward, by licence.
„ 21, John Wilkocks and Joane Jones, by licence.
„ 26, Steven Theobald and Mary Oxenbridge, by licence.
„ 26, Isaake Hamlet and Alice Seale, by licence.
Mch. 3, William Edwardes and Margrett Moty, by licence.
„ 7, Frauncis Lister and Anne Middleton, by licence.
„ 8, Peter Dowker and Ann Snidol, by licence.
„ 24, Buckle Brandon and Elizabeth Petoe.

1622.

Mch. 26, John Cotton and Anne Tench, by licence.
May 5, Robert Browne and Thomasin Hare, by licence.
„ 5, Thomas Pue and Dorothy Price, by licence.
„ 6, Henry Croper and Elizabeth Hilliard, by licence.
„ 9, William Dagger and Margret Swale, by licence.
„ 12, Robert Dighton and Elizabeth Farfex, both of this parish, by banes asked.
„ 19, John Greene and Katherine Virral, by banes asked.
„ 21, Robert Marchall and Ann Foster, by licence.
June 2, John Brett and Elizabeth Walters, by licence.
„ 2, Henry Rider and Sicely Jackson, by licence.
„ 16, Hugh Masters and Anne Howel, by vertue of banes asked.
„ 26, Hugh Hulmes and Alice Johnson, by banes asked.
„ 30, Thomas Disting and Jane Johnson.

Sept. 7, Sealy Coote and Mary Smither, by licence.
" 19, Richard Perkins and Ann Flemming, by licence.
" 20, Nicolas Mawby and Cicely White, by licence.
Oct. 9, Patrick Sewel and Margret Bosia, by licence.
" 11, William Plumpton and Ellen Cheston, by licence.
" 11, James Stevenson and Frances Chapman, by licence.
" 11, Jerome Buckland and Dorothy Duck, by licence.
" 23, William Chambers and Margret King, by licence.
Nov. 1, William Berger and Audrey Whitefield, by licence.
" 1, Nathaniel Olney and Mary Davis, by licence.
" 8, William Lewitor and Mary Allen, by licence.
" 11, Morgan Rosiek and Elizabeth Price, by banns asking.
" 26, George Withers and Rebecca Mannor, by licence.
" 27, Richard Cockran and Ann Dean, by licence.
Dec. 1, George Burgis and Francis Lewis, by licence.
" 4, John Dier and Agnes Gilbill, by licence.
" 10, Richard Sayer and Alice Hardie, by licence.
" 12, William Lockton and Adriana Reeling, by licence.

[1621-22.]

Jan. 8, Thomas Appleyeard and Dorothy Davey, by licence.
" 26, William Porter and Elizabeth Withers, by licence.
" 27, John Dorvin and Dorothy Peeg, by licence.
" 27, Nicolas Ogry and Jane Farmer, by certificate from the Minster of St. Martins-in-the-fields that they were 3 times lawfully asked.
Feb. 10, Adam Chapplehouse and Mary Gray, by licence.
" 14, William Seller and Susanna Sealwood, by licence.
" 21, John Wilcocks and Jane Jones, by licence.
" 26, Steven Theobald and Mary Cranbridge, by licence.
" 26, Isaake Hamlet and Alice Seely, by licence.
Mch. 3, William Edwardes and Margret Mody, by licence.
" 7, Francis Lister and Anne Middleton, by licence.
" 8, Peter Dowker and Ann Smith, by licence.
" 24, Hackle Bennion and Elizabeth Pobe.

1622.

Mch. 26, John Cotton and Anne Terrell, by licence.
May 5, Robert Browne and Thomasin Hern, by licence.
" 6, Thomas Fee and Dorothy Pries, by licence.
" 6, Henry Cooper and Elizabeth Hilliard, by licence.
" 9, William Danger and Margret Swale, by licence.
" 12, Robert Dighton and Elizabeth Parker, both of this parish, by banns asked.
" 19, John Crewse and Katherine Virral, by banns asked.
" 21, Robert Marshall and Ann Keyse, by licence.
June 3, John Brett and Elizabeth Watters, by licence.
" 3, Henry Rider and Sicely Bedford, by licence.
" 16, Hugh Meares and Anne Hewet, by vertue of banns asked.
" 26, Hugh Hudson and Alice Johnson, by banns asked.
" 30, Thomas Dering and Anne Johnson.

July 2, Nathaniel Heaton and Elizabeth Philipps, by licence.
„ 5, Peter Roberts and Emilia Wormlayton, by licence.
„ 10, Robert Leeds and Ann Aston, by licence.
„ 11, William Weight and Jone Sharpe, by licence.
„ 22, Edward Wignal and Winefred Baker, by licence.
„ 31, William Griffin and Alice Holmed, by licen.
Aug. 1, William Smithsby and Rabsey Morgam, by licence.
„ 17, Thomas Broderick and Katherin Nicolas, by licence.
Sept. 12, Richard Bird and Margret Goodman, by licence.
„ 15, Alexander Linne and Mary Waterton, by licence.
„ 22, William Talbott and Ann Basselton, by banes asked.
„ 26, William Readman and Martha Dodson, by licence.
Oct. 11, John Biondy and Mary Mayerna, by licence.
„ 22, James Blumby and Marie Hunt.
„ 28, Edward Rawlinson and Agnes Adams, by licence.
Nov. 4, William Andrewes and Mary fflood, by licence.
„ 5, Thomas Barnes and Ann Kingsbury, by licence.
Dec. 1, Thomas Dunporch and Ann Painter, by licence.
„ 5, Thomas Haruey and Elizabeth Fremley, by licence.

[1622-23.]

Jan. 16, Jenken Dauis and Anne Cockdel, by licence.
„ 23, Christopher Gibson and Judith Osbaston, [by licence] from the Lord of Canturbury.
Feb. 1, Edward Wilson and Mary Feild, by licence from my Lord of Canterbury.
„ 10, Thomas Hector and Bridget Louel, by licence.
„ 24, Thomas Fitch and Margret Sanders, by licence.
Mch. 2, Geruase Neuil and Frances Ridgwaye, by licence.
„ 6, John Duncombe and Margret Dowble-day, by licence.
„ 18, Thomas Yeate and Alice Kinder, by vertue of licence.

1623.

Apr. 8, George Turner and ffrances Burrhough, by licence.
„ 14, John Googe and Grace Griffin, by licence.
„ 30, Humphrey Holden and Anne Harling, by vertue of licence.
May 5, William Billingsley and Sara Pratt.
„ 8, Thomas Aers and Elizabeth Kidder, by licence.
„ 27, Charles Dubo and Ann Hitckock (*sic*), by vertue of licence.
June 4, Theophilus Hudson and Alice Churchyard, by licence.
„ 6, Frances Horne and Mary Weston, by licence.
„ 30, John Traherne and Dorothy Wilby, by licence.
July 2, Frederick Albeck and Elizabeth Hayes, by licence.
„ 3, Leonard Bodin and Mary Leigh, by licence.
„ 5, William Smith and Ann Roberts, by licence.
„ 22, Richard Winter and Alice Woodroffe, by licence.
„ 31, William Lane and Judith Rolt, by licence.
„ 31, Arthur Rayment and Elizabeth Halfeknight* by banes asked.
Sept. 1, John Martyn and Mary Leake, by banns asked.

* "Halfewright" seems to have been written in the first instance.

Sept. 8, Gilbert Kenniday and Sabboth Whitebrooke, by licence.
„ 28, Simon Bowman and Dorothie Gardiner, by licence.
Oct. 13, Henry Lidgold and Audray Welder, by vertue of licence.
„ 20, Samuel Rauen and Katherine Collard, by vertue of licence.
„ 27, Radulph Batson and Elizabeth Newman, by licence.
„ 27, John Smith and Ann Gent, by licence.
Nov. 6, William Murray and Elizabeth Watson, by vertue of licence.
„ 11, Henry Fisher and Jane Child, by licence.
„ 12, Thomas Hurst and Susan Williams, by licence.
Dec. 4, Thomas Williams and Elinor Vnderwood, by licence.
„ 4, Robert Henderson and Frances Bulberd, by licence.
„ 7, John Holland and Judith Antonie.
„ 9, Richard Young and Alice Lincolne, by licence.
„ 11, Adam Banckes and Anne Spike, by licence.
„ 11, Walter Mansel and Elizabeth Fotherby, by licence.
„ 14, Michael King and Agnes Adams, by licence.

[1623-24.]

Jan. 20, Robert Spencer and Frances Beale, by licence.
Feb. 6, George Murray, cleark, and Rachel Welby, by licence.
„ 8, Henry Walward and Susan Smithinesden, by licence.
„ 9, Thomas Morcton and Ann Philips, by licence.
„ 9, Thomas Duck and Mary Line, married in Sommerset Howse.
„ 10, Richard Collins and Elizabeth Cresswel, by licence.
„ 11, Thomas Foster and Ann Blunt, widdowe.
„ 13, Leonard Colson and Margret Lane, by licence.
„ 14, Thomas Beachcott and Sara Fosse.
Mch. 5, Thomas Couey and Etheldred Oxbrough, by licence.
„ 18, William Tooker and Elizabeth Horsey, by licence.

1624.

Apr. 8, Christopher Harrold and Vrsula Russel.
May 11, Robert Hasleden and Mary Wright, by licence.
„ 13, Steuen Hawkins and Elizabeth Taylor, by licence.
„ 17, Hugh Prichard and Alice Clement, by vertue of licence.
„ 17, John Gibson and Elianor Whiston, by the like licence.
„ 17, Robert Prescot and Mary Richardson, by banes asked.
„ 24, William Oliuer and Alice Church.
„ 24, [Blank] Robotham and Elizabeth Whiting, by licence.
June 15, John Keetly and Ann Torre, by licence.
„ 17, Edward Williams and Alice Browne, by licence.
„ 21, Thomas Bowyer and Dame Jane Stoughton, by licence.
„ 22, Frederick Steward and Elizabeth Skinner, by licence.
„ 22, William Edmonds and Mary Froude, by banes asked.
July 10, George Lander and Anne Wallis, by licence.
„ 21, Samuel Cade and Francis Pauy, by licence.
„ 22, George Ball and Mildred Smith, by licence.
„ 26, Robert Punter and Jane Bacon, by licence.
„ 28, Thomas Shepheard and Frances Page, by licence.
Aug. 12, Henry Whitehorne and Deborah Jacson, by licence.
„ 12, Robert Ottaway and Blanch Mytth, by licence.
„ 24, John Cooper and Mary Peeters.

Sept. 27, Richard Willis and Elizabeth Gibson, by lic.
Oct. 1, Abraham Heynes and Elizabeth Bacon, by licence.
„ 4, William Morgan and Sibilla Waite.
„ 10, Ambrose Hembrowe and Jane West, by vertue of banes asked.
„ 19, John Gibbs and Grace Greenbank, by vertue of banns asked.
„ 21, Henry Sams and Elizabeth Redding, by licence.
„ 24, Samuel Poes and Mary Maurice, by licence.
Nov. 15, George Dethick and Mary Griffith, by licence.
„ 5 [*sic*], Robert Moyle and Margret Oldfeild, by licence.
„ 22, Thomas Browne and Elizabeth Engham, by licence.
Dec. 11, Robert Morgan and Ann Turberuil, by licence.

[1624-25.]

Jan. 2, Robert Taintor and Elizabeth Booth, by banes.
„ 16, Andrewe Farrier and Joane Gravel, by banes asked.
„ 23, Thomas Fuller and Margrett Aser.
Feb. 17, Edward Hobson, esquire, and Judith Hales, widdowe, by licence.
„ 21, Samuel Joslin and Elizabeth Hill, by banes asked.
„ 24, Isaak Chesshire and Margret Fosset, by banes asked.
„ 24, William Cox and Dorothy Barrick, by like banes.
„ 28, John Jones and Margret Morgan, by licence.
Mch. 7, Thomas Feilding and Ann Harrington, by licence.
„ 8, John Jordan and Elizabeth Morgan, by licence.

1625.

„ 28, Edmund Woodruffe and Judith Penat, by licence.
„ 30, William Hitchinson and Ellen Par, by licence.
Apr. 26, John Harrison and Mary Ashborne, by banes asked.
May 19, Lionel Bayly and Mary Willis, by licence.
„ 29, Radulph Wilkenson and Joane Crowcher, by licence.
„ 29, John Hastings and Judith Heylock, by banes.
June 2, Arthur Bently and Elizabeth Hal, by licence.
„ 6, Edward Yande and Jane Searle, by licence.
„ 8, Thomas Hughes and Maudlin Dauis, by banes asked.
„ 12, John Loue and Jone Bennet, by licence.
„ 26, Marke Blowers and Elizabeth Hands, by lic.
July 4, John Hockley, and Dorothie Proutherough, by li.
„ 25, Richard Wilson and Margaret Adderson, *per* lic. vicar gener.
Aug. 8, Henry Cox and Anne Booth, by banes.
Oct 16, James Kifflin and Elizabeth Acklinne, by licence.
„ 20, Stephen Hannam and Elizabeth Bowyer, by licence.
„ 22, Richard Thomas and Joane Conningham, by lic.
„ 24, Henry Downes and Francis Plat, by banes.
Nov. 7, George Tenant and Joane Griffin, by banes.
„ 10, John Pym and Joane Williams, by licence.
„ 13, Thomas Campion and Margaret Vardy, by licence.
„ 13, John Pole and Joane Hutchinson, by licence.
„ 16, Daniel Holt and Elizabeth Nash, by licence.
„ 21, Francis Pullan and Elisabeth Steuens, by licence.
„ 28, Robert Gascoyne and Elizabeth Blunt, by licence.
Dec. 11, William Lyver and Alice Saunders, by licence.
„ 19, John Pascall and Anne Bisshop, by banes.

INDEX TO DAVY'S SUFFOLK COLLECTIONS.

Communicated by GEO. GATFIELD, of the British Museum.

The following is an Index to a collection of Pedigrees of Suffolk Families and of families connected with the county, with genealogical and biographical notes, compiled by David Elisha Davy. These manuscripts, now in the British Museum, are arranged alphabetically in forty-three volumes, and are numbered 19,114 to 19,156 among the "Additional Manuscripts."

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Ewen, of Reydon, 232
Ewen, of Tunstall, 234 to 237
Ewer, of London, 238 to 241
Eya, 242
Eyre, of Eastbergholt, 243 to 247

(*To be continued.*)

EARLY ARMORIAL SEALS.

Collected by W. S. ELLIS.

A Collection of early Armorial Seals is of equal value with an early Roll of Arms, except that the latter gives the colours of the arms in the blazon; but it is of greater value in that, from the legends surrounding the seals, there can be no doubt of the owner of the seals, and that the bearings are accurate; whereas the names in the rolls are so corrupt in the spelling that often it is difficult to know who is meant, and even the blazon is sometimes differently rendered—a result of successive transcription by different hands. The Equestrian Seals (of which there are many) are not given in this list, when there are no arms on the shield, and that is rarely the case, more from their rude execution, than from the supposed reason that the bearers had no arms, or that it was before their general use (for the two plates of arms, borne 1150-1200, in my *Antiquities of Heraldry*, shows the contrary). In the time of Henry III the fashion arose of producing arms on shields or roundles alone on seals, and those are of better artistic execution; whilst, *temp.* Edward III, most of the armorial seals of the period display exquisite workmanship, the field being generally diapered and the whole surface of the seal filled with tracery or designs of the most elaborate and delicate character. The numerous seals containing devices are also omitted.

Elliot, of Bearded, 169, 170
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Ellis, of Catton, 170
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Elsdon, of Westhorp, 138 to 141
Elsmerage, of Worcestershire and Fulbourn, 144
Elsy, of Hunbrook, 144 to 150
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Everard, of Linstead and Crowfield, 211 to 224
Everingham, of Laxington, 226 to 228
Everton, of Downley (Bucks.), 229, 231
Evers, of Hopton, 232
Evre, of Tunstall, 234 to 237
Eyer, of London, 238 to 241
Eye, 242
Eyre, of Hathersage, 242 to 247

FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGIA CANTIANA (16 vols. 1858-1886).

VOL. II, p. 411. *Ermine a cross fusilly* impaling *Three stags' heads caboshed.* Joan de Northwood, widow of Sir John de N. and daughter of Robert Here.[1] 21 Ric. II. Legend :—S' D'ne Joh'e de Norwode.

Ermine, cross engrailed. Sir Roger de Northwode, 14 Ric. II. Legend :—Sigillum Rogeri Northwode.

On a chief 3 lions rampant, a bendlet over all. Sir Thomas de Bickenor, Knt., *circa* 1300. No legend.

On a cross 5 eagles, 42 Edw. III.[2] Legend :—Sigillum Rogeri Dygge.

A cross crosslet.[3] Sir Richard Atte Lese, Knt., 42 Edw. III. Legend :—Sigillum Ricardi atte Lese.

Ermine, 3 lions rampant on a bend, 20 Ric. II. Legend :—Sigillum Jacobi . . e Bourne.

Six lions rampant, a canton ermine, 17 Ric. II. Legend :—Sigillum Ricardi Cheyne. This is the coat of Shurland, whose heiress married the grandfather of Sir Richard Cheyne.

VOL. III, p. 141. *Chequy, a canton ermine and a label of 3 points,* no date. Seal of Sir Ralph Raynes. Legend :—S. Radulfi Raynes.

Fretty impaling *a cross between 4 lions rampant* dimiated. Sir James de Echingham. Legend :—S. Jacobi de Echingham.

Barry pily over the whole field. Seal of Almaric Earl of Gloucester, *qui ob.* 1213. Legend :—Sig. Almarici · Comitis Glovernie. Counterseal of same. Legend :—Secretum A. Comitis Glovernie.[4]

VOL. III, p. 143. *Quarterly a bend over all,* 5 Edw. I.[5] Legend :—S' Hugonis de Brok.

Ermine, 3 crescents pierced. Sir Henry de Longchamp, 15 Edw. III. Crest :—*A man's head with hat on.* Legend :—S' Henrici de Lungchamp. [A similar coat was borne by a Cobham. See their charters and seals in Nichols' *Collectanea Top. et Gen.*]

On a chevron 3 (?) lions passant,[6] 16 Edw. III. Sir Wm. Morant. Legend :—Sigillum Willielmi Moraunt.

Ermine on a fess (?) vair. Sir John de Isley, 25 Edw. III. Legend :—Sigillum Joh'is Isili. [In Nichols' "Topographer and Genealogist," is an exhaustive pedigree, by the late Mr. Steinman, of the families of Isley, Pimpe and Freningham.]

An eagle displayed, on its breast the arms of Joan Lady Cobham, viz., Berkeley, on its wings, the arms of her two husbands, *on a chevron 3 mullets* for Cobham, and *a lion rampant.* Legend :—S' Johanne de Cobham, 42 Edw. III.

Ermine a chief quarterly. Legend :—Sigillum Jacobi de Pecham, 49 Edw. III.

The same arms, shield ensigned by a demi swan. Legend :—Sigillum Jacobi de Pekham, 13 Ric. II.

[1] This is a Faversham name, and is found *temp.* Henry III and Edw. II. *Vide* vol. xiv. *Arch. Cant.* The name occurs only once in Burke's "Armory," and with quite a different coat.

[2] This was got by marriage from Abelin, or Albin, or St. Aubin. *Vide* "Early Kentish Armory," vol. xv, *Arch. Cant.*

[3] Three cross crosslets were borne on a chevron by Towne.

[4] Simon de Montfort, *qui ob.* 1264, bore *a lion rampant* on his shield, and *party per pale dancetté* on his banner, engraved in *Herald and Genealogist,* iii, 10, which states that there is a seal of Earl Almaric in the Harl. Charters (45 C 28), where three instances are given of this bearing, one being that it was the banner of the Honour of Hinckley, co. Leicester. And in Boutell's "Heraldry," there is engraven a seal of Sir Walter de Hungerford, K.G., wherein is introduced on a banner the arms *party per pale indented debruised by a chevron,* said to be for Heytesbury. Hugo de Meulan bore *barry pily gules & or.* (*See* "Antiq. of Heraldry," p. 198).

[5] The "Herald and Genealogist" (v, 508), contains a pedigree and notices of this Hampshire family, where four other coats are blazoned for the name. And there is a seal in Halstead's "Genealogies," *a hawk's lure on a bend,* with the legend :—Sigill. Hugonis de Broc. The same bearing is attributed to Lawrence de Broc in Charles' Roll.

[6] In vol. iv, of *Arch. Cant.*, p. 100, is stained glass in Warehorne church with the arms—On a chevron 3 *talbots* passant sable, for Morant. See p. 225 for pedigree and will.

P. 144. *Ermine a bend*, 49 Edw. III. Seal of John de Freningham. Legend :— S' Joh'is de Fernyngham.

Bend engrailed. Seal of Sir John Colpeper, 2 Ric. III. Legend :—S'illum .... annis Colepepar.

Lion rampant debruised by a chevron. Seal of Edmund Hardres, 22 Hen. VI. No legend.

VOL. IV, p. 214. *Chequy a lucie hauriant.* Legend :—Sigillum Folberti de Doure. [This Fobert de Douer married the daughter of Geoffry de Lucy, eventually heir to her brother.] *Circa* 1180. Another at p. 215.

P. 219. *Chequy.* Hamo de Gatton, *circa* 1186. Legend :—Sig. Hamonis de Gattun. Secretum :—*Chief chequy.*

[At the end of this volume the Visitation of Kent, 1619, is begun with the arms and quarterings engraved, and illustrative wills and extracts from Registers.]

VOL. V, p. 192. *Six lions rampant* ensigned with a banner inscribed with a cross. Seal of Sir Roger de Leyburne, *temp.* Hen. III. Legend :—Sigillum Rogeri de Leyburne.

P. 218. *Three Bars.* Sir Adam de Bendenges,[1] A.D. 1225. Legend :—Sigillum Ade de Betneggis.

P. 220. The aforesaid Seal of Leybourne, *circa* 1270.

P. 221. *Quarterly.* William de Say, *circa* 1264. Legend :—S. Wilhelmi de Seye. Same arms. Legend :—"Sigillum Secretum."

[The Visitation of Kent, 1619, is continued in this volume.]

VOL. VI, p. 86. *On a chevron, 3 leopard's faces.* Crest :—*On a chapeau a talbot*, A.D. 1373. The arms and crest are the same as on the poet's tomb. Legend :— Sigill' Johis Gower. There is a brass monument to Sir Robert Gower in Bradbourne Church.

P. 199. *A Dog* or *Wolf passant*, not on a shield. *Circa* 1180. Legend :— S' Warini de Wodburn.

P. 209. *Three buckles*[2] of different patterns, not on a shield. *Circa* 1200. Legend :—S. Roberti S'cti Johannis.

P. 210. *Chief ermine.* Seal of Wm. son of Walter de Hevre, *circa* 1200 No legend.

Vaire (ancient). Michael de Cantelu, *circa* 1200. Legend :—Sigill' .... Cantelu.

P. 221. *A cross moline* and *4 fleurs de lis* within the cross and 4 outside. Geoffry de Bailleul, *circa* 1200. Legend :—Sigill' Gaufredi de Bailuel.

P. 306. *Three Bars (? t ante).* Peter de Bending, 1223. Legend :—Sigill. Petri de Bendengies.

P. 313. Another of P. de B., *circa* 1237.

[The Visitation of 1619 is continued in this volume.]

VOL. VIII, p. 274. *Six lions rampant.* Sir Wm. de Detling, *circa* 1284. Legend.— Secretum de Detlinge.

P. 292. *Three leopards' faces.* Walter son of Amfrid de Dene, *circa* 1231. "Sigillum Secreti."

VOL. X. [Visitation of Kent continued, containing pedigree of Dering, only with a large shield of quarterings (apochryphal), with Wills and Registers.]

VOL. XIII. A charter of Robert de Chetwode of Padlesworth in Snodland, dated 1285, has a seal appended with the arms *quarterly 4 crosses* [? patée].[3] Legend :— S' Roberti de Chetwod. [See a pedigree of the family, with illustrative charters, in Howard's *Miscellanea*, second series, i, 77.]

VOL. XV. An article by the present writer, entitled, "Earl Kentish Armory" (pp. 1-30), is in this volume. It consists chiefly of Kentish names from the old Rolls of Arms, with remarks on the coats of Abelyn, Pluckley, Shelving, Haut, Elys, &c.

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[1] This was a Hampshire family. There is a pedigree of five descents in the "Herald and Genealogist" (v, 431). This seal is not in the Dictionaries, nor the name ; the only resembling name is Bendish, which has quite a different coat.

[2] In the Roll of Arms of the thirteenth century (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxix), No. 163 Walter de St. John bears *D'Azure trois fermaulx d'or.*

[3] This is the only seal in the above series which is not engraved.

THE COUNTESS LUCY.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL?

(*Continued from p. 60.*)

Lucy's second Charter.

The second charter of Lucy is printed by Dugdale, and it is surprising that its testimony has been so long overlooked; but this may have been due to a misprint, which, though slight, wholly obscures the sense. For this reason, doubtless, its chief point is missed in the Introduction to the "Pipe Rolls for Cumberland," which I presume was written by Mr. Hodgson Hinde; but he admits that even the mere reference to the three husbands is almost sufficient to show that Lucy was wife to them all (pp. xvii, xviii). The charter may be translated as follows:

"In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, be it known to all men present and to come, that I, Lucy, Countess of Chester, give and grant to the church and monks of St Nicholas of Spallingis, the manor of Spallingis, with soc and sac, and thol and 'them,' with all its customs, and with the liberties with which I best and most freely held (*tenui*) in the time of Ivo Thallebos, and Roger Fitz Gerold, and the Earl Ranulph, in almoign of my soul, for the redemption of the soul of my father and of my mother, and of my lords (*dominorum*) and relatives. Wherefore I will that they shall hold well and in peace, with all its appendages. Witness[es]: Prior Martin of Pontefract, and Ilbert de Lacey, Richard de Foliot, Jurdan and Payn his brothers, Hugh Fitz Gilbert, William de Semervilla (*sic*), Richard Fitz Guobolt, Guy de Russedene, Peter Fitz Bugard, Ralph de Wevervill, Richard Russel."

For "*tenui*" Dugdale misreads "*tenuit*," which makes nonsense. There can be no doubt that the Countess said, and meant to say, "I held." On this crucial point the Spalding registers are supported by Edward III's charter of confirmation, from which the foregoing translation is derived, and in which, before setting out the text of Lucy's charter, the King positively states that he had inspected it. Moreover Edward III's charter was inspected by Edward IV, who doubtless saw the original charter of his predecessor, and did not quote from the enrolment, the accuracy of which is thus confirmed. Henry VIII in like manner inspected the letters patent of Edward IV. Lucy's charter is also supported by the charter of her great-grandson, William de Roumare (No. 29), who states that *she* held Spalding "in the time" of Ivo, Roger, and Ranulph. What more any one can want in the way of corroboration it is difficult to conceive, and it would be very surprising if any argument, however potent, should enable its propounders to go behind this testimony.*

*Since the first part of this paper was printed, I have seen Cole's transcript of the Croyland register, Addit. MS. 5845, where he gives the names of the previous owners of that register and of the Spalding register. They were both formerly in the possession of John Oldfield, Esquire, and afterwards of Maurice Johnson, Esquire, of Spalding. Dugdale states that the MSS. which he saw were then in the possession of John Oldfield, lord of Spalding. Thus it is clear that the Spalding MS. from which Cole transcribed was identical with one of those which Dugdale quoted from, and that these were not different MSS. as I imagined. The possessor in Cole's time was about to sell it. (See *Top. and Gen.* ii., 107.) Where it is now, I have not ascertained. It is to be hoped that some Lincolnshire society will publish it, if accessible.

Was Lucy heiress to Earl Algar?

It is very remarkable that both of Lucy's charters point to the fact of her having been an heiress. In the first she makes a gift in her "free power" after her husband's death, and in the second she conveys lands which she herself had held in the lifetimes of her three husbands. These expressions could not have been used by a widow who held lands only in dower. Was she therefore heiress to Earl Algar, as alleged by the monks of Croyland and Peterborough? Here the suggestions of the emendators seem to promise us great assistance. I may have misjudged them as to their views about the earldom of Chester, but there is no mistaking the fact that they insist with great pertinacity that "the second Lucy" was Countess of Lincoln in her own right, in succession to her supposed mother "the first Lucy." They did not however see that if an hereditary claim to the earldom of Lincoln were proved, that very fact would go far to establish the existence of only one Lucy.

Let us at first take the most favorable view of this proposition. At the date of Domesday the lands formerly of Earls Algar, Edwin, and Morcar in Lincolnshire were partly in the Crown, which is noticeable, and partly in the possession of several distinct owners, ecclesiastical and lay, whose names, except that of Ivo Taillebois, do not concern us; and it may be for this reason that, not having possession of the lands, she did not use the title of Countess of Lincoln in the lives of Ivo and Roger. She herself is not mentioned in Domesday, and on referring to the survey of the lands of Ivo Taillebois, we find that out of all the lands which had belonged to the three English Earls in Lincolnshire, Ivo was in possession of Spalding only. By the Croyland and Peterborough chroniclers, Ivo is called Count or Earl of Anjou, without any reason. It is true he came over from Anjou, and the "Topographer and Genealogist" suggests that he was called Earl in right of his wife. But he is not called Earl of Lincoln, or even Earl simply, in either volume of Domesday, nor in any of the charters; and he appears never to have borne that title. Nor is there anything to show that Roger FitzGerold had it.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde refers to the distribution of the lands in question "amongst a host of Norman adventurers," but he did not observe that many of the lands of the three Earls remained in the Crown till after Domesday was compiled. It seems therefore possible that Lucy obtained possession of the lands of her alleged ancestors described under the head of "Terra Regis" in Lincoln and other counties, and with them the earldom of Lincoln, after the deaths of Ivo and Roger, and on or before her marriage with Ranulph Meschin; and this would be either by the King's gratuitous favour, or on payment of a fine. Thus the positive allegation of Stapleton and Nichols that Ranulph Meschin became Earl of Lincoln "in right of his wife Lucia" would at first sight appear to be probably well founded. They do not use this argument, or indeed any argument, in support of their allegation, but merely rely on the fact that in the Survey or List of Tenants in Lincolnshire (made before 1120), over the name of "Ranulphus Mischinus" is written, "Comes Lincolniæ," in two places.[1] They were also no

[1] Either by accident or design, the references to this title are not given in the index to Mr. Greenstreet's excellent edition of the Survey.

doubt biassed by the fact that this title, like that of Chester, is alleged in ancient pedigrees to have belonged to Earl Algar.

That the actual possession of the lands of Lucy's inheritance carried with it the title, might also be inferred from the fact that William de Roumare, who about 1122 regained such possession in part, is known to have borne the title of Earl of Lincoln. It might also be suggested that when, after the death of Ranulph, the Countess Lucy paid a fine for livery of her father's lands,[1] she obtained such portions of them as were not restored by Henry I. to William de Roumare. Thus all the statements contained in the monastic chronicles and registers, with regard to this reputed noble heiress and her inheritance, might be considered to tally well with the authentic records.

We should therefore be bound to come to the conclusion, on the showing of the emendators themselves, that there was only one Countess Lucy, and that she was heiress to Earl Algar; and some years ago I actually came to that conclusion on no other grounds. It would then be easy, if necessary, to deal with the possible, though not proved, physical difficulty of the question in a different manner to that first suggested by the authors of the "Annals of Lacock Abbey."

Now the emendators unconsciously offer a solution of their own difficulty which again would lead to the conclusion that there was only one Lucy, by asserting that a later Countess of Lincoln, named Rohese, inherited the earldom in her own right.[2] If this were so, Lucy would have had an only son or daughter, to whom Rohese in her turn would have been sole daughter, and perhaps heiress, unless that son or daughter died in the lifetime of Lucy, in which case Rohese would be grand-daughter and direct heiress to the Countess. Possibly therefore Rohese was the daughter of Matilda, before referred to, who was daughter of Countess Lucy, and wife of Hugh FitzRanulph, a younger brother of Ranulph Meschin, Earl of Chester. In that case, to suit the theory of inheritance, Matilda ought to have been Lucy's sole daughter. This view is endorsed, from an heraldic point of view, by Mr. W. S. Ellis.[3]

If these relationships were positively made out, we should easily be able to establish the existence of only one Lucy, and the alleged physical impossibility would finally disappear, for the other children assigned to Lucy could have been only her step-sons and step-daughters. First of all, Beatrice, wife of Ribaud, would be explained to be the daughter of Ivo by a former wife. William de Roumare would also be Roger's son by another unknown lady, and in a similar way Ranulph Gernons and the other children of Ranulph Meschin could be disposed of.[4]

[1] It is true that Stapleton (ii, cliii) makes out this "father" to have been Ivo Taillebois, but in so doing he spoils his own argument that the second Lucy was heiress to the earldom of Lincoln, for he nowhere shows that Ivo was Earl. No doubt he was of opinion that "the first Lucy" was Countess in her own right; but even so, he should have explained how a title, not assumed by her husband, *was* assumed by her son-in-law, as he alleges.

[2] They really suggest that she inherited a share of the earldom, but I have been unable to discover anything in support of the view that the earldom was divided into "shares" among several heiresses or their descendants.

[3] "Antiquities of Heraldry," p. 186.

[4] Strangely enough, it is stated in the Visitation of Cheshire in 1580, and in Banks, that Ranulph Meschin's (first) wife was Maud, daughter of Aubrey de Vere. If there

The only objection to this solution would be, that Lucy is several times called "mother" of William de Roumare and of Ranulph Gernons; but it might not be insuperable, and "step-mother" would be understood. In like manner Gernons speaks of William as his "brother" and not as his "half-brother." William would be further considered to have claimed his step-mother's lands, unwarrantably perhaps, but his claim would have been thought to be quite as good as Ranulph's right to dispose of Matilda's inheritance. The "might" used by William in support of his claim would in those days be respected even more than his "right," or want of it.

If the matter rested here, a re-consideration of the proposed emendation of Dugdale might at once be demanded with every probability that the original account would be restored to its pristine splendours, save and except the slight modifications which have just been suggested.

But the end is not yet; we are not out of the wood. Though the evidence as to the unity of Lucy is all that can be desired, it is equally certain that the arguments derived from the emendators are untenable. On looking at the original manuscript of the Lincolnshire Survey, I find that it affords no proof that Ranulph Meschin was Earl of Lincoln in right of his wife, or otherwise. The words "Comes Lincolniæ" are interpolated by a hand of at least two centuries later than the date of the Survey, and are capable of a different interpretation to that which has been put upon them by Stapleton and Nichols, as will be presently shown; and I have looked in vain for any other evidence of this title having been used by Meschin. The same Survey also shows that he did not obtain any of the lands of the Anglo-Saxon Earls in Lincolnshire described under the head of "Terra Regis" in Domesday. Thus it is clear that Lucy was not heiress to Earl Algar, nor Countess of Lincoln, and that Rohese was not Countess of Lincoln in her own right.[1] As however it is absolutely requisite to prove that Ivo's wife was an heiress before her unity can be established, the question cannot yet be considered to be finally settled. Indeed, the argument against her having been an heiress at all is much stronger than has been supposed.

A new argument for two Lucys.

Although we are led to the conclusion, after an attentive study of all the direct evidence, that Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois, was identical with Lucy, Countess of Chester, there is indirect evidence of the highest authority which, without making the faintest allusion to the lady or ladies in question, appears to demonstrate beyond the possibility of dispute that these were two different ladies.

The monks of Croyland and Peterborough assert that "the inheritance," so often referred to, descended to Lucy, wife of Ivo, from her father, Earl Algar. The original emendators admit this, but consider that "the

were any foundation for this statement, we might at once have concluded that Lucy was Ranulph's second wife, and that he had his four children by Maud de Vere. It may be as well to state that I have made no inquiry as to the three youngest of these four children.

[1] Dugdale did not altogether escape this heresy, for he says that Ranulph Blundvill had some claim to the Earldom of Lincoln in right of his great-grandmother, the Countess Lucy. (*Baronage*, i, 43).

second Lucy" in her turn was heiress to the same possessions. But as every attempt to prove that Lucy Taillebois was heiress to Earl Algar has utterly failed, it now becomes necessary to attend to an important argument in favour of the existence of two Lucys, which has to some extent been indicated by Mr. Hodgson Hinde.[1] He points out that William de Roumare, Lucy's son, was in possession of some of the fees which had previously been held by Ivo Taillebois, as appears by a comparison of Testa de Nevill with Domesday. Of course this could not have been the case unless William's mother were an heiress. These premises being taken for granted, it is certain both that Ivo's wife was *not* an heiress, and that the wife of Roger Fitz Gerold *was* an heiress; and for this reason they must have been two different persons, the latter being Ivo's daughter.

The argument propounded by Mr. Hinde is capable of being made much more forcible by a further comparison of Domesday with another record.

On looking more closely at the Lincolnshire Survey, I find that Ranulph Meschin is returned as holding lands in forty-five places in Lincolnshire, besides many others of which the localities are not specified. The question then arises, how did Ranulph acquire these lands. Were they his own, or did he obtain them with his wife? On this question Domesday sheds a brilliant light. It shows that lands in *all* these places, with a few doubtful exceptions, had formerly belonged to Ivo Taillebois; and Testa de Nevill further shows that lands in at least fifteen of the same places belonged at a later period to "Earl William de Roumare."[2]

The following is a list of the forty-five places just referred to as belonging to Ranulph Meschin; the letter T. showing which of them belonged to Ivo Taillebois, and the letter R. which of them are known to have afterwards come to William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln.

Alsebi (T. R.),[3] Beniguorda (T. R.), Bliburc (T.), Brochesbi (T.), Broclesbi (T. R.), Buligtun (T.), Crochesbi (T. R.), Clachesbi (T. R.), Caburn (T.), Cucualt (T.), Chelebi (T.), Dunestal (T.), Chintorp (T. R.), Edlingtuna (T.), Glentheim (T.), Parva Grimesbi (T.), Hibaldeston (T.), Houton (T. R.), Humberstein (T.), Haltun (T.), Humbi (T.), Haburc (T:), Helchingtuna,[4] Irebi (T. R.), Lopingheham (T.), Parva Linberg (T R.), Ludeford (T. R.), Nordmanabi (T. R.), Neosum (T. R.), Ounebi (T.), Ouresbi,[5] Ormesbi (T.), Redburn (T.), Rainelestorp,[6] Scottun (T.), Strutebi (T. R.), Torgrimbi (T. R.), Tatenai (T.), Tirnesco (T.), Toresweia

[1] Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, &c., p. xviii; *Archæological Journal*, xvi, 230.

[2] The Index to Testa de Nevill is very faulty. It omits the following references; "Lincoln,' Comitissa," 322b, 396b, 397a, 397b, and many references to the Earls of Lincoln and Chester; Bolingbroc, Comitissa de, 330b, 331, 331b; "Rumor,' Comes Will's de," 347b; Bolinbroc, honor de, 313 passim, 322b, 323; Linc', Alanus de, 339, 347b. These I noticed accidentally. It also gives a reference to Ivo Taillebois, "397," which should be 393; and omits Cecilia Taillebois, 354b, and uxor Ivonis Talleboys, 391.

[3] Walesbi and Otesbi (T.); Halesbi (R.)

[4] I do not find this in Domesday, which however mentions "Hechintune," but not as belonging to Taillebois.

[5] Qu. same as Otesbi (T.) and Otteby (R.) Both Otesbi and Ouresbi were in Walescroft Wapentake, according to the Linc. Survey, p. 10.

[6] Qu. same as Gamelstorp (T.)

(J. R.), Vada or Wada (T.), Wiflingham (T.), Wihum (T.? R.), Waletun (T.), Westletebi (T.).

Even this long list does not exhaust the possessions of Ranulph Meschin. He held 79 carucates and 6 bovates of land in Bolinbroc Wapentake, and 47 carucates and 3 bovates of land in Cheiretre (Gartree) Wapentake, according to the Lincolnshire Survey. Referring once more to Domesday, it appears that Ivo had held the manor of Bolinbroc, with its soke, which included seventeen townships, all probably in the Wapentake of Bolingbroke; and also the manor of Beltesford with its soke, which included eleven townships, all apparently in Gartree Wapentake. These manors and sokes are evidently identical with the lands of Ranulph in the same two Wapentakes.

The Lincolnshire Survey is not however a complete survey of the county, or rather of Lindsey, as it does not notice four other manors which had belonged to Ivo, namely: Archintone, with its soke in four townships[1]; Brezbi and Sapretone, with soke in four townships;[2] Bertune and Torp in Bergebi, with soke in two townships; and Spallinge, *i.e.* Spalding, with its berewick and soke in seven townships.[3] Ivo also held lands, mostly of small extent, in Cleia, Summertebi, Mortune, Straitone, Alchebarge, Saxebi, and Chevelinghou. The last named is evidently the same as Kilingholm,[4] which belonged to William de Roumare. It must be assumed that these four manors and other lands of Ivo either belonged to Ranulph or were in the Crown, as it is very improbable that, being comparatively few, they could have been both assigned to a coheiress, and omitted from the survey.

Thus it is evident that Ranulph Meschin succeeded to Ivo's lands in nearly a hundred places in Lincolnshire. It is true that in many of these townships there were other manors and estates than those held by Ivo, and that the lord of a manor in such a township could not say "I am lord of all I survey." Nevertheless the coincidence of tenure which has been pointed out occurs in so many instances that it cannot be accidental, and a more minute comparison of the quantities of land held by Ivo and Ranulph respectively could hardly lead to any other result.[5]

[1] Two of these, Grimesbi and Clachesbi, are probably the same as Parva Grimesbi and Clachesbi, mentioned in the foregoing list.

[2] William de Roumare had lands in Hundintone, Barkeston, and Systan (Testa, p. 323), which were in the manor of Brezbi and Sapretone when Domesday was written.

[3] John Capgrave and Henry Knyghton state that in 10 Henry I., 1109, the King gave "his royal vill of Spaldyng" to the Bishop of Lincoln, in recompense for that part of his see which was then transferred to the new see of Ely. This cannot be reconciled with Testa de Nevill, which shows that the lords of the three manors of Spalding gave all their lands there to monasteries. On inspecting the enrolment of the charter of Henry I. in the "Cartæ Antiquæ" of Chancery, I find that what he really gave was the vill of Spalduic (i.e. Spaldwick) "in the territory of Huntingdon," and that this vill is not described as a royal vill, but as having previously belonged to the monastery of Ely.

[4] "Bilingholm" in the printed edition of Testa de Nevill.

[5] Such a comparison has, in fact, already been made by Mr. Eyton, in Addit. MS. 31,941, ff. 92, 93; from which it appears that the coincidence above noticed extends in most cases even to the quantities of land possessed by Ivo and Ranulph in each township. The MS. in question contains comparative tables of Domesday, the Lincolnshire Survey, and Testa de Nevill, and clearly shows that Ranulph succeeded Ivo. There is also a digest of the Linc. Survey in Addit. MS. 31, 940, where Mr.

Here then is a formidable piece of indirect evidence in favour of the existence of two Lucys; for it has already been proved that Ivo's wife was not heiress to Earl Algar, or to his sons, and no one has even hinted that she succeeded to these vast estates as heiress to any one else; certainly, judging from Domesday alone, she did not bring to Ivo all the lands of which he was in possession, since they were previously in the occupation of many different owners. Consequently, if she married again after his death, she could not have conveyed his lands to her subsequent husband or husbands. It is equally out of the question that Ranulph himself could have been heir to Ivo. Hence it would follow that Ranulph obtained these vast possessions with Lucy his wife; and the further necessary deduction is, that the latter was daughter and heir of Ivo Taillebois, and it seems to be irresistible. Or, to put it another way, it is impossible that Ranulph's wife could have previously been the wife of Ivo, as alleged. At length we have some authority, which was wanting before, for assuming that there were two Lucys, mother and daughter.

It would, however, be very surprising if the exceedingly good evidence which has been produced, and which proves that there was only one Lucy, should be negatived by any argument, no matter how forcible. Before admitting the necessity for such a conclusion, it is incumbent on us to inquire whether other reasons are not to be found for believing that Lucy Taillebois was an heiress, and whether the argument for the existence of two Lucys is quite so conclusive as it appears to be. Let us take the latter of these points first.

Objections to the new argument.

That Meschin succeeded to the whole of Taillebois' possessions in Lincolnshire has been proved with tolerable certainty, and therefore his wife must have been sole heiress to them. To put the matter in a nutshell, they were one undivided inheritance. This being so, how can the proposition that there was a "second Lucy" be reconciled with the apparently sound conclusion of the emendators, that Ivo had a daughter named Beatrice, wife of Ribaud, Lord of Middleham?[1] Whether Beatrice was also the daughter of Lucy is immaterial, if Ivo possessed these lands in his own right, for she would have had an equal claim with his supposed daughter Lucy, even allowing that Ivo may have had two wives. Conversely, if Ivo's wife was an heiress, it is not necessary to imagine that Ivo and Lucy had a daughter named Lucy, and it is also intelligible why Beatrice did not come in for a share of these estates. Even if Beatrice died before Ivo, it is known that she had a daughter,[2] who ought to

Eyton gives Ivo Tailboys as "the Domesday correlative of R. Meschin." Mr. Eyton did not reject the double-Lucy theory, as I supposed; for in another MS. (31,929, f. 69b), he says: "Modern enquiry . . . . has well ascertained that Ranulf le Meschin's wife was daughter and coheir, if not sole heir, of Ivo Taillebois;" and on f. 70 he adds: "Lucia, wife of Ivo Talboys, was daughter of William Malet. She brought to her husband certain lands of her father's Lincolnshire fief. *She was not an heiress.*"

[1] See Charter No. 2, and note; and also the Pedigree of Tailbois printed in the GENEALOGIST, new series, iii, 31.

[2] See Charter, No. 8.

have succeeded to a portion of them, if she were co-heiress with the imaginary "second Lucy."

Moreover, in the Register of St. Mary's Abbey of York, and in the Register of Cokersand Abbey, there are copies of a genealogy, which states that Ivo Taillebois had a son named Eltred, who had a son named Ketel, who had a son named Gilbert FitzKetel, &c.[1] Mr. Hodgson Hinde speaks of this as "a fictitious pedigree," which incorrectly traces the genealogy of William de Lancaster from Ivo Taillebois, adding, "an ignorant monk has joined their names as links in one pedigree." If Mr. Hinde's objection rests only upon the supposed discovery that Ivo had a daughter and heiress named Lucy, this pedigree may not be far wrong after all; but to decide this point would require more attention to the history of the barony of Kendal than I am able to give at present. I merely wish to point out that Ivo not only had a daughter, Beatrice, but may even have had a son; so that the argument in favour of the double-Lucy theory is evidently very unsound. Leaving Eltred out of consideration, it seems incontrovertible that Ivo's daughter Beatrice did not succeed to any of his estates in Lincolnshire, nor apparently to those which he had in other counties; and therefore it is certain that Ivo's wife must have been an heiress, and that on her death she conveyed her estates to her second and third husbands, Beatrice having no claim to a share of them.

It may however be as well to notice that, according to Mr. Hinde,[2] the barony of Kendal in Westmoreland formed part of the district of Amounderness, which was in the Crown at the date of Domesday, and that the same barony was afterwards in the possession of Ivo Taillebois, in proof of which assertion reference is made to charter No. 2; but on Ivo's death that barony "passed into other hands," while his Lincoln estates went to (or rather with) Lucy. If this view be correct, the barony of Kendal belonged to Ivo in his own right, and descended to his next heir, who was neither Lucy nor Beatrice, but may have been Eltred, though this is doubtful.[3]

On the other hand, Mr. Hinde asserts that the barony of Appleby belonged to Ivo, and descended from Ivo to Ranulph Meschin, as he infers from charter No. 2, and from a charter of Henry II to St. Mary's Abbey, York.[4] If so, this barony formed part of Lucy's inheritance, and passed by the same title as her estates in the county of Lincoln; but the evidence is very slight.

[1] In Dr. Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, it is objected that these being Saxon names, it is not likely that Eltred and Ketel were descendants of a Norman (ii, 290).

[2] Pipe Rolls, Cumb., p. xliii; Archæol. Journal, xvi, 231.

[3] Chetel son of Ectred (*sic.*) is witness to a charter of Meschin (No. 9). Ketel son of Eltreth seems to have had lands both in Cumberland and Westmoreland, judging from the charter of Henry II., noticed below.

[4] This charter has been accidentally omitted from the "Abstracts" on p. 72 *ante*, where it should have been noticed as follows:—

46. Confirmation by Edward III of a charter of William II, and of three charters of Henry II, to the abbey of St. Mary of York. One of Henry II's charters recites numerous gifts to the abbey—*inter alia*: by Ribald, of lands in Richmond, &c.; by Picot "in Lincoln," of the church of St. Peter; by Ivo Taillebois, of lands in Claxtun, and of the churches of Kirkby-Stephen, Winton, Kirkby in Kendal, Bethum, Burton, and Clapham, with their lands, including the vill of Hotonrof and the land of Haverbek, and tithes; by Colegrim, of lands in Belton; by Picot son of Colswain

Another fact which tells against Ivo having possessed the Lincolnshire estates in his own right is the fact, already noticed, that neither of his charters to Spalding Priory was confirmed by Edward III, though there are early confirmations of his gift by William I and William II before the date of Lucy's final charter. His first gift consisted of the church of Spalding, with only one carucate of land there, whereas Lucy's subsequent gift comprised the whole manor of Spalding. It may, however, be objected that Ivo had obtained a licence from William I to convey "the manor," and that the same King afterwards confirmed the manor to the priory,[1] but the licence states that the grantees were to have it before or after Ivo's death, as he should please. When, therefore, the confirmation of William I speaks of the manor, it doubtless means the reversion. The monks did not really obtain the whole manor till it was granted them by the Countess Lucy many years after, when she stated that she had held it during the lives of Ivo, Roger, and Ranulph. If she had held it only in dower, it would not have been in her power nor would it have been necessary for her to make such a grant as she did. Her grant was afterwards confirmed by Edward III, but Ivo's was not. This again seems to show that Spalding belonged to her rather than to her husband.

Ivo's second charter to Spalding granted certain tithes there, and if this was a grant in perpetuity, it is difficult to understand why it was not confirmed by later Bishops of Lincoln, as other grants of tithes were; it must rather be presumed that he was tenant for life only, and that his grant terminated at his death.[2]

Thus there are very clear indications that Ivo Taillebois was not possessed of the Lincolnshire estates in his own right, and this being the case, it is unnecessary to suppose that they passed to a daughter and heir, as his widow may equally well have been capable of transferring them to FitzGerold and Meschin. This authorises us in proceeding to inquire whether there are any more positive indications that Lucy was an heiress, and if so, to whom.

Lucy heiress to Thorold the Sheriff.

It has already been remarked that Lucy's own charters certainly point to the fact of her having been an heiress; but there is no authentic record which shows from whom she inherited. The compiler of the Spalding register states that she was heiress to Thorold the Sheriff,

"in Lincoln," of certain lands; by Randulph Meschin, of the manor and church of Wederhal, with the mill, fishery, woods, &c., the chapel of Warthwyk, the land called the Chamber of St. Constantine, lands in Corceby, the river Eden over against Corceby, &c.; by Randulph Meschin, of the churches of Apelby, viz., St. Michael and St. Lawrence, with their lands, and the tithes of the demesnes of the same vill; by Ketel son of Eltreth, of the churches of Morland and Wirchintun, with lands; by William Meschin and Ralph his son, of possessions in Chirkebibeceoch, St. Bega, and Ananderdale, &c. Witnesses to Henry II's charter above quoted: T. Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Bishop of Winchester, Reinald Earl of Cornwall, &c., at Wudestoc. Edward III's confirmation is dated 14th December in his 4th year.—Harl. MS. 236, f. 6 b; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. III, No. 14; *Monasticon*, iii, 546.

The printed version gives only one of the charters of Henry II, and that inaccurately.

[1] See Charters, Nos. 3 and 5.

[2] Possibly, however, the priory, being in possession of the whole manor, did not require a confirmation of the grant of tithes.

relying apparently on inferences drawn from the charters which he transcribed, for he produces no evidence in support of his allegation, nor does he give any particulars as to the extent of the estates which he supposed Lucy to have inherited. Let us see whether he is more reliable than the monks of Croyland. Possibly he had some tradition to guide him, but if he relied solely on the charters before him, his mode of reasoning is not difficult to follow.

Ivo's first charter to Spalding mentions the tithes which had been given by "Thorold and his men" to St. Nicholas, without stating the place or places where those tithes were to be received; and he professes to supersede Thorold's grant by his own. Now the Spalding monk assumes that those tithes were situate in Tetenay, Alkebarge, Normanby, Beltesford, and Scamelesbi, and although according to a later charter (No. 18) they appear to have been first given by Lucy, yet a still later charter (No. 40), by Hugh, Earl of Chester, distinctly recognises that some of them at least had been given by his ancestor, "Thorold the Sheriff," who was, therefore, Ivo's predecessor, as all these places are returned in Domesday as belonging to Ivo. It is moreover clear that Spalding itself had belonged to Thorold before it belonged to Ivo, and that Thorold himself had made a grant, probably of lands, if not of tithes there. This is evident from charter No. 12, which states that the monks had held the wood of that manor in the time of Thorold. The editors of the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon* were clearly of opinion that Lucy inherited Spalding from Thorold, but do not explain how this view can be made to tally with Domesday. Mr. Hinde was of the same opinion, and got over the difficulty by supposing a gift from Earl Algar to Thorold; but this guess is both improbable and superfluous.

The evidence above quoted is very slight, but it certainly amounts to this, that some of the lands belonging to Ivo Taillebois had previously belonged to Thorold the Sheriff; and if some, then all. For it has already been proved that all the estates returned under the name of Ivo Taillebois in Domesday, and under the name of Ranulph Meschin, in the *Lincolnshire Survey*, were one inheritance; and if it once be conceded that Lucy was an heiress, and brought any portion of these estates to Ivo, and if it further be allowed that there was only one Lucy, it follows that the whole of them had previously belonged to the person, whoever he was, to whom Lucy was heiress; and there seems to be no reason to doubt that her predecessor in title was Thorold. It may, therefore, be assumed that if Domesday had been compiled immediately after the Conquest, instead of twenty years later, we should have seen the name of "Thorold the Sheriff" where that of Ivo Taillebois now stands.[1] In fact, the former has been almost totally eclipsed by the latter, and it is requisite to pursue a kind of scientific method of observation in order to ascertain his position in the genealogical firmament. Hitherto he has been thought to be one of the lesser lights, and doubts have existed even as to his proper location, but the mental vision, assisted by the telescopic powers of a laborious examination, is now able to discern that his

[1] Mr. J. R. Planché, in "The Conqueror and his Companions," very properly comments on the necessity of bearing in mind the length of time which intervened between the Conquest and the compilation of Domesday.

"magnitude" is not inferior to that of the man by whom his fame has been so long obscured.

This reasoning is apparently supported by the fact that an Earl of Chester at a later period (Hugh Kevelioc) is returned as owing the King twenty marks for "the fee of Thorold the Sheriff," as stated in the Pipe Roll of 11 Henry II. In reality he paid only 100*s.* 4*d.*, the rest of the sum having been pardoned by the King. The amount paid being so small, it is clear that the fee here referred to could not have been the whole of Thorold's estates; indeed, the great bulk of them had then doubtless long been in the possession of William de Roumare, grandson of William, Earl of Lincoln. Hence this entry on the Pipe Roll may require some elucidation, but, as it stands, it is certainly not unfavourable to the view which I have ventured to propound.[1]

Was Lucy daughter of Earl Algar?

It has now been proved that Lucy was not heiress to Earl Algar, but rather to Thorold the Sheriff, yet it remains to be seen whether she may not after all have been daughter of the former. The chronicle of Peterborough indeed states that Thorold was "uncle" to Lucy, daughter of Algar; and the Spalding registers describe Thorold merely as "ancestor" of the Countess, though they make no mention of Earl Algar, or of Earl Leofric, as they would surely have done if these Earls had been the direct ancestors of Lucy. The statement that Algar was her father, therefore, rests solely on the authority of the chronicles of Croyland and Peterborough; and the silence of the Spalding registers on this point is all the more remarkable because the same chronicles further allege that Thorold was brother-german to the Countess Godiva, and cousin to Earl Algar. Still the statements that Lucy was daughter to Algar and niece to Thorold are not actually contradictory, and it is necessary to see what can be said in their favour.

Because Ordericus Vitalis mentions that Earl Algar had two sons, Edwin and Morcar, and "one daughter," Queen Edgiva, it has been argued[2] that Lucy could not have been his daughter, but Ordericus' knowledge in this respect was evidently imperfect, as he states that Countess Godiva was the wife of Algar. If he could make such a mistake, it may be presumed that he would not have been aware of the two famous sons, or of the equally famous daughter, but for the prominent part they played in the history of the time, and that if Lucy were young and unmarried at the Conquest, he would not be likely to hear of her, as it is obvious that he had no particular information about the family.[3]

The little that is known about the early history of Lucy Taillebois connects her in a special manner with Spalding, which was certainly one of the manors of Earl Algar. If she were his daughter, her childhood must have been passed amid scenes of great commotion, conse-

[1] This reference was pointed out by Mr. Round in a letter to the *Academy*, 21st April 1888; but he makes no suggestion as to its real meaning.

[2] Introduction to Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, p. xvii.

[3] There is some evidence that Algar had yet another son named Burchard. See Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, i, 630; and Ellis's *Introduction to Domesday*, i, 325.

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[2] Introduction to Pipe Rolls for Cambridge, p. xxii.

[3] There is some evidence that Algar had yet another son named Burghard. See Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, v. 850; and Eyton's *Introduction to Domesday*, p. 352.

quent on Algar's two rebellions, one before and the other after his succession to Earl Leofric. After the second rebellion, it would seem that Earl Algar did not recover possession of all the estates which he had forfeited, and that those which were not restored to him remained in Edward the Confessor's hands till 1066. This is shown in Domesday, where many lands are said to have been held by him, and not by his son Edwin or his son Morcar, previously to the occupation of those lands by Normans. Among the lands thus returned as having been held by Earl Algar, was the manor of Spalding, which was the only portion of his lands that came to Ivo Taillebois, or rather to Thorold the Sheriff.[1] This may, however, lend some countenance to the tradition that Lucy obtained "the paternal lands." Whether Spalding was the principal seat of Earl Algar is very doubtful, but Ivo and Lucy appear to have resided there, as may be gathered from William I's charter (No. 4). Ivo granted the manor to the priory, but retained the power of living in it during his life; at least, so it may be inferred. Certainly Ivo and Lucy showed much partiality for the place, and Ingulph states that during Ivo's banishment in the reign of William Rufus, Lucy kept her court at Spalding. Whatever may be the exact amount of truth in this assertion, it may at least be assumed that the manor-house there was at one time her favourite residence. Such a fact would live long in the traditions of the locality, even taking it that "Ingulph" was not written till the latter half of the twelfth century. And there seems to be no reason to doubt the statement that both Ivo and Lucy were buried there.[2]

Nothing more can be said in favour of Algar's paternity of Lucy, unless he can be identified with the "father" who is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, and whose lands Lucy then purchased. It has been proved that "the earldom," whether of Lincoln or of Chester, did not descend from Earl Algar or his sons to Lucy Taillebois, and that she did not acquire their lands before the date of the Lincolnshire Survey; but may she not, in 31 Henry I, have acquired such of their lands as are described under the head of "Terra Regis" in Domesday? Here again it is necessary to compare Domesday with the *Lincolnshire Survey* and *Testa de Nevill*. Domesday states that the following manors were then in the Crown, viz.: Tite, Luctone, Gadenai with soke, and Eleot, formerly of Earl Algar; Chirchetone, with soke in many places, formerly of Earl Edwin; and Cherchebi, with soke, Chime, Bodebi, Wellingoure, Basingeham, and Castre and Humendone with soke, formerly of Earl Morcar. As none of these estates are mentioned in the *Lincolnshire Survey*, it may be inferred that they then still remained in the Crown, and also that this Survey did not deal with Crown property. But *Testa de Nevill* shows that most, if not all of them, were afterwards in possession of the Earls of Albemarle, and formed part of the honor of Lancaster. The Duchy of Lancaster records further show that

[1] Among the names of the former holders of Ivo's lands, the name of Alwin frequently occurs; and it is to be noted that in another part of Domesday (Cambridgeshire), "Alwin, the man or tenant (*homo*) of Earl Algar," is mentioned. But so many Alwins occur in Domesday that identification in this case is impossible, and it would be too much to assume that the Alwin of Lincolnshire may have been merely tenant to Algar.

[2] *Monasticon*, iii, 214, quoting from Gough.

most of these estates afterwards belonged to the Duchy; but it is clear that they descended through Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the second son of King Henry III, who married the heiress of the Earls of Albemarle, and that they never formed part of the honor of Bolingbroke, which appears to have come into the Duchy from the Countess Lucy, through her descendants the Earls of Chester and Lincoln.[1]

It is thus evident that the Countess Lucy did not acquire these estates when she purchased the lands of her "father" in 31 Henry I; and therefore it is certain that Earl Algar was not her parent. This fact confirms the conclusion previously arrived at, that she was not Countess of Lincoln in her own right, and did not convey that Earldom to any of her husbands.

Lucy daughter of Thorold the Sheriff.

Who then was the father of this lady? The Spalding registers refer to Thorold the Sheriff as if he were a distant relative to Lucy, and the Peterborough chronicle calls him her uncle, but it is more probable that he was her father, as the following considerations will show.

The Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I does not specify "the lands of her father" for which Lucy paid a large sum of money, not for their "livery," as has been supposed, but rather for their re-purchase. Having inquired, as we were bound to do, whether these lands had belonged to Algar, and having found that they did not, are we not now justified in supposing that they had belonged to Thorold? It has been seen that Meschin surrendered the lands of Lucy's inheritance, *i.e.* the estates of Thorold, in exchange for the earldom of Chester, and that William de Roumare, in 1122, succeeded in obtaining "a great part" of them from Henry I. It may, therefore, be conjectured that what Lucy purchased after Meschin's death was the remainder of the lands which had not been restored to William. All the authorities are agreed upon this point. There is, however, nothing to show where the purchased lands were situate; but knowing what we now know, we can readily guess the name of one of the manors.

It has been proved that Lucy was not Countess of Lincoln before her marriage to Ranulph Meschin, in spite of all assertions to the contrary; and as there are sundry references to her as "Countess of Bolingbroke," it may be inferred that she did not use the latter title till after Meschin's death, when she appears to have adopted it in preference to her proper title of Countess of Chester.[2] Doubtless she derived it from the manor of Bolingbroke, which had belonged to Thorold, and was one of the estates surrendered by Meschin, but probably not one of those which were restored to William de Roumare; and this she could hardly have done unless she had acquired the manor in question as a portion of the "lands of her father" in 31 Henry I.

Therefore it may be assumed on good grounds that the Countess Lucy was daughter of Thorold the Sheriff.

This suggestion is novel, but it agrees with all the authentic evidence.

[1] Hundred Rolls, Lincoln, i, 270, 271, 383, 384. A "manor of Chircheton" was granted by King Stephen to William, Earl of Lincoln (Duchy Cowcher, ii, 445); but *Testa de Nevill* shows that part of Chircheton belonged to the honor of Lancaster.

[2] See especially *Testa de Nevill*, p. 313.

Dugdale considered the "father," mentioned in 31 Henry I, to be Earl Algar; while Stapleton, Nichols, and Hinde made out to their own satisfaction that he was Ivo Taillebois; but neither of those views is consistent with the known facts.

The alleged parental relationship of Earl Algar to Lucy has thus been finally disproved, and there seems to be nothing to show that she was even distantly related to him. But there is frequently some foundation, however slight, for the inaccuracies of local historians. Thorold, for instance, is wrongly called "uncle" to Lucy, probably because the writer knew that she had an uncle, or rather two uncles, from whom she or her son inherited, as will be seen.

Lucy's mother is mentioned in two of the charters (Nos. 4 and 19), and it will not perhaps now be difficult to ascertain who she was; but it will be better to leave this point until we come to treat of Lucy's parents and uncles.

Building on the sound basis that Lucy was daughter and heiress to Thorold the Sheriff, and wife successively to Ivo Taillebois, Roger FitzGerold, and Ranulph Meschin, and using the solid materials which have been gathered in the course of this inquiry, thanks in a great measure to the labours of modern antiquaries, but rejecting some of their theories, together with the fabulous portions of the story as told by certain monastic writers, I shall endeavour to establish the true facts in the history of the lady whose individuality is now beyond dispute, and also of her relatives by birth and marriage. We seem to be in a fair way to wipe off the reproach of Mr. Freeman, that this family has ever been the sport of genealogists; but, as may be imagined, it will go hard with his own well meant efforts in that direction, and especially with the wonderful pedigrees of the Malet family which have been recently put forward by Mr. Arthur Malet. It will also be necessary to rehabilitate the early history of the Earldom of Lincoln, which is remarkable not only for the meagreness of its facts, but for the vast amount of misspent ingenuity with which those few facts have been distorted.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE OF ELEANOR, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF EDWARD I.—The following writ, which is preserved on the original "Files of Chancery," is worth quoting as furnishing an illustration of the burdens incidental to knight-service in early days.

"Edwardus dei gratia Rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitanniæ, Vicecomiti Kanciæ, salutem. Quia Alianoram primogenitam filiam nostram carissimam nobili viro H. Comiti de Bar volumus maritare et sollempnitatem maritagii illius apud Bristoll' die Dominica proxima post instans festum Exaltacionis Sanctæ Crucis [20 Sept], Domino concedente, honorifice celebrari. Tibi præcipimus firmiter injungentes quod omnes milites de balliva tua corpore et facultatibus potentiores et magis idoneos ex parte nostra specialiter rogari facias et requiri ut dictis die et loco prædictæ sollempnitati non omittant personaliter interesse. Et habeas ibi tunc nomina militum quos sic rogari feceris, et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Clarendon', xxx. die Augusti anno regni nostri vicesimo primo [A.D. 1293]."

Endorsed :—"Nomina militum quos rogare feci et requiri secundum tenorem hujus brevis patent in cedula huic brevi annexa." *Below* : "Omnes ballivi habent."

The schedule :—"Nomina militum :—Nicholaus de Crioll; Radulfus de Sandwico; Rogerus de Tilmanneston; Alanus de Twitham; Thomas de Sandwico; Johannes de Gosehalle; Henricus de Greyle; Johannes de Cadlaweston; Johannes Savvage; Simon de Shersted; Willelmus de Valoynes." OWL.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

SOME REMARKS ON ITS STATE AT AND SINCE THE UNION, 1ST JANUARY 1801.

Table IV. Peerages extinct since the date of the Union (1 Jan. 1801) shewing the extinction of *all* Peerages, held by *the same* Person, of which the patents were *distinct*, arranged chronologically ; *continued* from Vol. v. (N.S.), p. 89.

Date of extinction	*Date of creation*	*Title of Peerage.*	*Rank of Peerage.*	*Surname of First Peer.*	*Number of Extinctions.* (b)	(c)	(d)
1816	1756	Massereene (the Viscountcy of Massereene remaining)	E.[a]	Skeffington	+	34	
1818	1751	Upper Ossory	E.	FitzPatrick	18	35	
„	1715	Gowran	B.	„	...	36	
1820	1799	Dublin (Duke of Kent in G. B.)	E.	*H.R.H.Prince Edward*	19	37	
„	1816	Ormonde [the "*promotion*" only]	M.	Butler	+	+	1
1821	1800	Tara	B.	Preston	20	38	
„	1797	Tyrawly	B.	Cuffe	21	39	
1822	1643	Bulkeley	V.	Bulkeley	22	40	
1823	1800	Glenbervie	B.	Douglas	23	41	
„	1776	Milford	B.	Philipps	24	42	
„	1785	Farnham (the Barony of Farnham remaining)	E.	Maxwell	+	43	
„	1628	Barrymore	E.	Barry	25	44	
„	1461?	Buttevant, Barrymore or Barry	V.	„	...	45	
1824	1761	Coleraine	B.	Hanger	26	46	
„	1789	Eardley	B.	Eardley	27	47	
1825	1803	Newcomen [a "*promotion*"]	V.	Newcomen	+	+	2
„	1800	„	B.	„	28	48	
„	1800	Whitworth (Earl Whitworth in the United Kingdom)	B.	Whitworth	29	49	
1826	1797	Carleton	V.	Carleton	30	50	
„	1789	„	B.	„	...	51	
1827	1784	Ulster (Duke of York in Great Britain)	E.	*H.R.H.Prince Frederick*	31	52	
„	1800	Castlecoote	B.	Coote	32	53	
1829	1784	Carhampton	E.	Luttrell	33	54	
„	1780	„	V.	„	...	55	
„	1768	Irnham	B.	„	...	56	
„	1816	Blesington [a "*promotion*"]	E.	Gardiner	+	+	3
„	1797	Mountjoy	V.	„	34	57	
„	1789	„	B.	„	...	58	
„	1776	Clermont	V.	Fortescue	35	59	
1830	1789	Munster[e] (Duke of Clarence in Great Britain)	E.	*H.R.H.Prince William*	36	60	
„	1800	Kilwarden	V.	Wolfe	37	61	
„	1798	Kilwarden of Newlands	B.	„	...	62	
„	1795	Kilwarden of Kilteel[f]	B.	„	38[f]	63	
1832	1758	Brandon	B.	Crosbie	39	64	
1833	1629	Fitzwilliam of Merrion	V.	Fitzwilliam	40	65	
„	1797	Llandaff	E.	Mathew	41	66	
„	1793	„	V.	„	...	67	
„	1783	„	B.	„	...	68	
„	1646	Barnewall of Kingsland	V.	Barnewall	42	69	
1834	1764	Connaught (Duke of Gloucester in Great Britain)	E.	*H.R.H.Prince William Henry*	43	70	
1839	1822	Castlemaine [the "*promotion*" only]	V.	Handcock	+	+	4

(a) (b) (c) (d) See notes to commencement of this table.

(e) *Merged* in the Crown on the accession thereto of King William IV.

(f) At the time of the Union this Peerage was held by Anne, *suo jure* Baroness Kilwarden of Kilteel, at whose death, 23 Aug. 1804, it merged in the Viscountcy (conferred on her husband) which last title (with the Barony of 1798) had, 23 July 1803, been, previous to her death, inherited by her eldest son.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

Date of Creation.	Date of Patent.	Title of Peerage.	Precedency.	Surname of First Peer.	Attendance. (3)	Attendance. (4)	Number of Creations.
1816	1756	Mansetown (title Viscounty of Mansetown)	E.(2)	Bellingham	+	34	
1818	1751	Upper Ossory	E.	Fitzpatrick	18	35	
"	1715	Downe	E.	"	...	28	
1820	1790	Dublin (Duke of Kent in G. B.)	E.	H.R.H. Prince Edward	19	37	
"	1816	Ormonde (title "granted" only)	M.	Butler	+	+	1
1821	1800	Tara	E.	Preston	20	38	
"	1797	Tyrawly	E.	Cuffe	21	39	
1822	1818	Headley	V.	Headley	22	40	
1823	1800	Clonbrock	E.	Dunsley	23	41	
"	1776	Milford	E.	Philipps	24	42	
"	1789	Farnham (the Barony of Farnham terminating)	E.	Maxwell	+	43	
"	1628	Barrymore	E.	Barry	25	44	
"	1461	Butler, Baron of Dunboyne or Barry	V.	"	...	45	
1824	1761	Clermont	E.	Hamilton	26	46	
"	1780	Bantry	E.	Bantry	27	47	
1825	1806	Newcomen [a "promotion"]	V.	Newcomen	+	+	2
"	1800	"	E.	"	28	48	
"	1800	Whitworth (Earl Whitworth in the United Kingdom)	E.	Whitworth	29	49	
1826	1797	Carleton	V.	Carleton	30	50	
"	1780	"	E.	"	...	51	
1827	1784	Ulster (Duke of York in Great Britain)	E.	H.R.H. Prince Frederick	31	52	
"	1800	Castlecoote	E.	Coote	32	53	
1830	1784	Carhampton	E.	Lutterell	33	54	
"	1780	"	V.	"	...	55	
"	1768	Irnham	E.	"	...	56	
"	1816	Blessington [a "promotion"]	E.	Gardiner	+	+	3
"	1797	Mountjoy	V.	"	34	57	
"	1789	"	E.	"	...	58	
"	1776	Clermont	V.	Forbes	35	59	
1830	1789	Munster(5) (Duke of Clarence in Great Britain)	E.	H.R.H. Prince William	36	60	
"	1800	Kilmorley	V.	Wolfe	37	61	
"	1768	Kilwarden of Newlands	E.	"	...	62	
"	1792	Kilwarden of Kilteel(6)	E.	"	38(6)	63	
1832	1753	Brandon	E.	Crosbie	39	64	
1833	1629	Fitzwilliam of Merrion	V.	Fitzwilliam	40	65	
"	1767	Lisburne	E.	Malbere	41	66	
"	1789	"	V.	"	...	67	
"	1789	"	E.	"	...	68	
1834	1764	Barrowall of Kingsland	V.	Barrowall	42	69	
"	1764	Commagha (Duke of Gloucester in Great Britain)	E.	H.R.H. Prince William Henry	43	70	
1839	1822	Castlemaine (like "promotion" only)	V.	Handcock	+	+	4

(1) (2) (3) See notes to continuation of this table.

(4) Absent in the Crown on the Accession thereto of King William IV.

(5) At the time of the Union the Peerage was held by Arthur, 2nd Duke of Wellington K.G., who died, at Walmer Castle, 14 Sept. 1852, and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

(6) Absent on the Throne, held by the same Person, of which the patents were dated, arranged chronologically: continued from Vol. II., p. 88.

Date of extinction	Date of creation	Title of Peerage.	Rank of Peerage.	Surname of First Peer.	Number of Extinctions. (b)	(c)	(d)
1839	1791	St. Helens	B.[a]	Fitzherbert	44	71	
1841	1800	O'Neill (the Viscountcy of O'Neill remaining)	E.	O'Neill	+	72	
1842	1760	Ludlow	E.	Ludlow	45	73	
„	1755	„	B.	„	...	74	
„	1799	Wellesley (the Earldom of Mornington remaining)	M.	Wellesley	+	75	
1844	1691	Athlone	E.	De Ginkell	46	76	
„	1793	Mountnorris (the Viscountcy of Valentia remaining)	E.	Annesley	+	77	
1845	1800	Hartland	B.	Mahon	47	78	
1846	1792	Kilkenny (the Viscountcy of Mountgarret, remaining)	E.	Butler	+	79	
„	1717	Allen	V.	Allen	48	80	
„	1800	Mount Sandford	B.	Sandford	49	81	
1849	1822	Rathdown [the "*promotion*" only]	E.	Monck	+	+	5
1850	1622	Roscommon	E.	Dillon	50	82	
„	1619	Kilkenny West	B.	„	..	83	
„	1795	Rancliffe	B.	Parkyns	51	84	
„	1800	Nugent	B.	Grenville	52	85	
1853	1761	Tyrconnel	E.	Carpenter	53	86	
„	1719	Carpenter	B.	„	...	87	
„	1780	Melbourne	V.	Lamb	54	88	
„	1770	„	B.	„	...	89	
1855	1795	O Neill	V.	O'Neill	55	90	
„	1793	„	B.	„	...	91	
„	1800	Thomond (the Barony of Inchiquin (remaining)	M.	O'Brien	+	92	
„	1654	Inchiquin (do.)	E.	„	...	93	
1858	1816	Glengall [a "*promotion*"]	E.	Butler	+	+	6
„	1583	Caher	B.	„	56	94	
1860	1826	FitzGerald and Vesey[c]	B.	FitzGerald	57	95	
1861	1783	Riversdale	B.	Tonson	58	96	
1862	1765	Dungannon	V.	Hill-Trevor	59	97	
1863	1822	Downes[c]	B.	Downes	60	98	
1864	1795	Clare	E.	FitzGibbon	61	99	
„	1789	FitzGibbon	B.	„	...	100	
1865	1722	Palmerston	V.	Temple	62	101	
1867	1797	Keith	B.	Keith-Elphinstone	63	102	
1868	1761	Moira (M. of Hastings in the U.K.)	E.	Rawdon	64	103	
„	1750	Rawdon (do.)	B.	„	65	104	
1869	1628	Strangford	V.	Smythe	...	105	
1871	1822	Westmeath [the "*promotion*" only]	M.	Nugent	+	+	7
1873	1819	Howden[c]	B.	Cradock	66	106	
1874	1621	Blayney	B.	Blayney	67	107	
1875	1806	Charleville [a "promotion"]	E.	Bury	+	+	8
„	1800	„	V.	„	68	108	
„	1797	Tullamoore	B.	„	...	109	
„	1777	Aldborough	E.	Stratford	70	110	
„	1776	„	V.	„	...	111	
„	1763	Baltinglass	B.	„	...	112	
1877	1776	Ongley	B.	Ongley	71	113	

[a] [b] [c] [d] See notes to commencement of this table.

[c] These four Peerages, (FitzGerald, Downes, Howden, and Bloomfield) being *creations* made since the Union, their extinction did not avail as one of the three extinctions required by that act to enable the creation of a new Peerage.

Date of Patent.	Title of Peerage.	Surname of First Peer.	Baronage to which Peerage belongs.	Number of Creations. (*)	(*)	(*)
1850	1781	Ely. Ely	B. (*)	Fitzhardinge	44	71
1881	1800	O'Neill (the Viscountcy of O'Neill remaining)	E.	O'Neill	+	72
1812	1760	Ludlow	E.	Ludlow	45	73
"	1758	"	B.	"	"	"
"	1799	Wellesley (the Earldom of Mornington remaining)	M.	Wellesley	+	74
1844	1801	Alfolde	E.	De Ginkell	46	75
"	1793	Montgomerie (the Viscountcy of Valentia remaining)	E.	Annesley	+	77
1845	1800	Portland	D.	"	"	"
1846	1782	Killaloe (the Viscountcy of Mountcashel, extinct, remaining)	E.	Butler	+	78
"	1717	Albot	V.	Allen	48	80
"	1800	Mount Sandford	B.	Sandford	49	81
1849	1822	Ashtown [the "promotion" only]	B.	Wood	+	+
1850	1822	Hawarden	E.	Dillon	50	82
"	1919	Killeany Wear	B.	"	"	83
"	1795	Headfort	M.	Wesley	51	84
"	1800	Wexford	B.	Greville	52	85
1852	1761	Tyrconnel	E.	Chetwynd	53	86
"	1719	Carysfort	B.	"	"	87
"	1780	Melbourne	V.	Lamb	54	88
"	1770	"	B.	"	"	89
1855	1795	O'Neill	V.	O'Neill	55	90
"	1793	"	B.	"	"	"
"	1800	Thomond (the Barony of Inchiquin remaining)	M.	O'Brien	+	91
"	1854	Londesborough	E.	"	"	92
1856	1816	Glengall [a "promotion"]	E.	Butler	"	+
"	1822	Cahir	B.	"	"	93
1860	1822	Tredegar and Viscount(*)	B.	Morgan	56	94
1861	1762	Riversdale	B.	Tynte	57	95
1862	1795	Dunraven	E.	"	58	96
1863	1822	Hill-Trevor	V.	"	59	97
1864	1795	Clare	E.	Fortescue	60	98
"	1759	Templetown	E.	Macdonnell	61	99
1865	1782	"	B.	"	"	100
1867	1797	Templemore	V.	Temple	62	101
"	1797	Rossmore	B.	"	63	102
1868	1781	Mayo (E. of Kingston in the U.K.)	E.	Kingstone	64	103
"	1760	Rossmore	B.	"	"	"
1869	1822	Sligo	M.	"	65	104
1871	1822	Waterford [the "promotion" only]	V.	Beresford	"	105
1873	1819	Rowton(*)	M.	Newport	+	+
1874	1841	Ely(*)	B.	Loftus	66	106
1875	1806	Clarendon [a "promotion"]	E.	Hyde(*)	67	107
"	1800	"	B.	Busy	+	+
"	1797	Tollemache	V.	"	68	108
"	1777	Ashbrook	B.	"	"	109
"	1776	"	E.	Sherlock	69	110
"	1762	"	V.	"	"	111
1877	1776	Dudley	B.	Ward	71	112

(*) (*) (*) See notes to corresponding numbers of this table.

(*) These four Peerages, [Peerage, Baronage, Viscountcy, and Baronage (B)] being creations made since the Union, have not yet devolved on any of the three existences required by that Act to qualify the possessor of a new Peerage.

Date of extinction	Date of creation	Title of Peerage.	Rank of Peerage.	Surname of First Peer.	Number of Extinctions. (b)	(c)	(d)
1879	1461	Trimleston(e)	B.(a)	Barnewall	72	114	
„	1825	Bloomfield(f)	B.	Bloomfield	73	115	
1882	1622	Netterville	V.	Netterville	74	116	
1883	1771	Rokeby	B.	Robinson	75	117	
1885	1628	Ranelagh	V.	Jones	76	118	
				Total in 1887 ...	76	118	8

TABLE V.

Peerages which existed *separately* at the time of the Union (1 Jany. 1801), but which have since *merged* into higher or more ancient titles, arranged chronologically, according to date of merger, to 31 December 1887.

Date of merger.	Date of creation.	Title of Peerage.	Rank of Peerage.	Surname of First Peer.	Merged into	Number.
1804	1795	Kilwarden of Kilteel	B.	Wolfe	The Viscountcy of Kilwarden(g)	1
1807	1785	Wicklow	V.	Howard	„ Earldom of Wicklow	2
1818	1753	Shelburne	E.	Fitzmaurice-Petty	„ Earldom of Kerry, *cr.* 1722	3
1831	1797	Ferrard (h)	V.	Foster	„ Viscountcy of Massereene, *cr.* 1660(h)	4
„	1800	Norbury	B.	Toler	„ Barony of Norwood, *cr.* 1797	5
1832	1797	Norwood, &c.	B.	„	„ Earldom of Norbury	6
1841	1770	Arden	B.	Perceval	„ Earldom of Egmont	7
1869	1800	Erris (afterwards, 1806, "*promoted*" to the Viscountcy of Lorton)	B.	King	„ Earldom of Kingston	8

Total number, in 1887, of peerages *merged*, 8; of which *one* (Kilwarden) has been already reckoned (1830) among the extinctions.

TABLE VI.

Peerages *created* since the Union to 31 Dec. 1887, with the names of the three Peerages on whose extinction they were created in accordance with the act of the Union; arranged chronologically.

		On the extinction of	
I.	1806 Feb. 1. Peter Isaac Thellusson, Esq., *cr.* BARON RENDLESHAM.	Bateman	V.
		Ross	E.
		Holmes	B.

(a) (b) (c) (d) See notes to commencement of this table.
(e) The Barony of Trimlesdon is, not improbably, only dormant.
(f) See last page note "e."
(g) Both peerages extinct together in 1830.
(h) This merger may, however, not be permanent, inasmuch as the Viscountcy of 1797 descends to heirs *male*, while that of 1660 descends to heirs *general*, of the body of the respective grantees.

Date of creation	Date of Patent	Title of Peerage.	Precedency	Surname of First Peer.	Number of Editions (5) (6) (7)
1870	1161	Tewkesbury(*)	E. (*)	Burnewell	72 118
"	1852	Bloomsfield(*)	E.	Bloomsfield	73 118
1882	1852	Netterville	V.	Netterville	74 116
1882	1771	Holsby	B.	Holsbury	75 117
1882	1852	Hanelagh	V.	Jones	76 118
				Total in 1887 ...	76 118 8

TABLE V.

Peerages which existed separately at the time of the Union (1 Jany. 1801), but which have since merged into higher or more ancient titles, arranged chronologically, according to date of merger, to 31 December 1887.

Date of Patent	Date of Creation	Title of Peerage.	Precedency	Surname of First Peer.	Merged into	Number of Chapter.
1801	1795	Kilwarden of Kilkul	E.	Wolfe	The Viscounty of Kilwarden(a)	1
1807	1783	Wicklow	V.	Howard	" Earldom of Wicklow	2
1812	1758	Rhobovne	E.	Pittsmurice-Petty	" Earldom of Kerry, cr. 1722	3
1831	1797	Forrad (*)	V.	Nader	" Viscounty of Masserene, cr. 1660(*)	4
"	1800	Norbury	B.	Toler	" Baronty of Norwood, cr. 1797	5
1852	1797	Norwood, &c.	B.	"	" Earldom of Norbury	6
1841	1770	Ardee	E.	Preveal	" Earldom of Egmont	7
1802	1800	Erriskellerrinde, 1804 "promoted" to the Viscounty of Lorton)	B.	King	" Earldom of Kingston	8

Total number, in 1887, of peerages merged, 8; of which one (Kilwarden) has been already restored (1852) among the extinctions.

TABLE VI.

Peerages created since the Union to 31 Dec. 1887, with the names of the three Peerages on whose extinction they were created in accordance with the act of the Union; arranged chronologically.

Date of creation	Name of Peer.	Extinct Peerages on whose extinction created.
1. 1806 Feb. 1.	Peter Jane Theliusson, Esq., cr. Baron Rendlesham,	Dateman V. Ilum E. Holmes B.

(a) (*) (*) (*) See notes to corresponding numbers of this table.

(*) The Baronty of Trimblestown not surrendered, only dormant.

(*) See last page note "*".

(*) Both peerages extinct together in 1823.

(*) This merger may, however, not be permanent, inasmuch as the Viscounty of 1797 devolves to boys only, while that of 1800 devolves to boys general, of the body of the respective grantees.

II.	1810 May 18. John Prendergast-Smyth, Esq., *cr.* BARON KILTARTON, with a rem. extended to his nephew Charles Vereker. He was 22 Jany. 1816, *cr.* VISCOUNT GORT, by "*promotion*," with a like remainder	Macartney Lavington Penrhyn	E. B. B.
III.	1812 Dec. 21. The Rt. Hon. William Handcock, *cr.* BARON CASTLEMAINE,[a] with a rem. extended to his brother Richard Handcock.	Pery Milton Delaval	V. B. B.
IV.	1812 Dec. 21. William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, *cr.* BARON DECIES	Lecale Fermanagh Longueville	B. B. V.
V.	1818 Oct. 28. George Canning, Esq., *cr.* BARON GARVAGH	Belvidere Howe Callan	E. V. B.
VI.	1819 Oct. 19. Sir John Francis Cradock, G.C.B., *cr.* BARON HOWDEN [*extinct*, 1873]	Cullen Upper Ossory Sunderlin	V. E. B.
VII.	1822 Dec. 10. William Downes, Esq., *cr.* BARON DOWNES, with an extended rem. to his cousin Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B. [*extinct*, 1863]	Dublin Tyrawly Tara	E. B. B.
VIII.	1825 May 14. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, G.C.B., *cr.* BARON BLOOMFIELD [*extinct*, 1879]	Roscommon Bulkeley Glenbervie	[b]E. V. B.
IX.	1826 June 27. Catherine, wife of the Rt. Hon. James FitzGerald, *cr.* BARONESS FITZGERALD AND VESEY, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body [*extinct*, 1860]	Milford Coleraine Eardley	B. B. B.
X.	1827 June 23. John (Toler), Baron Norbury [I.], *cr.* EARL OF NORBURY, with a spec. rem. (passing over his eldest son) to his second son,[d] Hector John Toler	Newcomen Whitworth Carleton	[c]B. B. V.
XI.	1831 Jany. 28. Standish O'Grady, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *cr.* VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE	Ulster Castlecoote Barrymore Carhampton	E. B. E. [b]E.
XII.	1831 May 26. Margaret, widow of Richard Talbot, Esq., *cr.* BARONESS TALBOT OF MALAHIDE, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body	Mountjoy Fortescue Kilwarden	[e]V. V. V.
XIII.	1834 June 13. Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., *cr.* BARON CAREW	Brandon Fitzwilliam Llandaff	B. V. E.
XIV.[g]	1836 May 4. The Rt. Hon. Dominick Browne, *cr.* BARON ORANMORE AND BROWNE	Munster Kingsland Connaught	[f]E. V. E.

[a] He was "promoted." 12 Jany. 1822 to the Viscountcy of Castlemaine, without such extended rem. which *Viscountcy*, accordingly became extinct on his death, in 1839.

[b] The Earldom of Roscommon was supposed to have become extinct in 1816, and was accordingly used as an extinction in 1825 at the creation of Baron Bloomfield. It was, however, claimed and allowed in 1828. This case had been provided for by the Act of Union, by requiring *four* extinctions (instead of three) to be used at the next creation. Four extinctions (of which "Carhampton" was the additional one) were accordingly used in 1831 at the creation of Viscount Guillamore, whose (promised) Peerage was thereby delayed for some two years.

[c] The *Viscountcy* of Newcomen, extinct therewith, was a "promotion."

[d] This *spec. rem.*, which, at the grantee's death, increased the number of Irish Peers, made it necessary to grant the Earldom as a *creation*, instead of (by the *then* custom) as a "*promotion*."

[e] The *Earldom of Blesington*, extinct therewith, was a "promotion."

[f] The Earldom of Munster, here used as an extinction, had *merged* in the Crown on the accession thereto of King William IV, 26 June 1830.

[g] The return of the extinctions used thus far, is given from the official returns of Ulster King of Arms, to the House of Lords.

II.	1810 May 18.	John Prendergast-Smyth, Esq., ex Baron Gleneagles, with a rem. extended to his nephew Charles Vereker. He was 22 July, 1817, cr. Viscount Gort, by "promotion," with a like remainder.	Mountcashel Lavington Tredegar	E. E. E.
III.	1812 Dec. 21.	The Rt. Hon. William Henry, cr. Baron Castle Stewart,(a) with a rem. extended to his brother Robert Richard Stewart.	Courtown Stopford Castle Stewart Belmore Clanwilliam Delaval	E. E. E. E. E. E.
IV.	1812 Dec. 21.	William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, cr. Baron Decies	Decies Tyrone Waterford Leinster Fermanagh Londonderry	E. E. E. E. E. E.
V.	1818 Oct. 22.	George Canning, Esq., cr. Baron Garvagh	Garvagh Clanbrassil Roden Cadogan Cowley Dufferin	E. E. E. E. E. E.
VI.	1818 Oct. 19.	Sir John French Cradock, G.C.B., cr. Baron Howden [extinct, 1873]	Howden Carysfort Boyle Cork and Orrery Ormonde Fingall	E. E. E. E. E. E.
VII.	1822 Dec. 19.	William Downes, Esq., cr. Baron Downes, with an extended rem. to his cousin Sir Upton Burgh, K.C.B. [extinct, 1826]	Downes Dunalley Clonbrock Lucan Headfort Ventry	E. E. E. E. E. E.
VIII.	1825 May 16.	Sir Benjamin Lindenthal, G.C.H., cr. Baron Rossmore [extinct 1874]	Rossmore Enniskillen Belmore Clanbrassil	(b)E. E. E. E.
IX.	1826 June 22.	Gathering with of the Rt. Hon. Major Fitzgerald, cr. Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body [extinct, 1869]	Milford Carysfort Bantry	E. E. E.
X.	1827 June 25.	John (Yelv), Baron Norbury [I.], cr. Earl of Normanton with a rem. (failing direct issue male of his eldest son) to his second son(c) Hector John Toler	Normanton Whiteoak Clanbrassil	(c)E. E. E.
XI.	1831 Jany. 28.	Standish O'Grady, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, cr. Viscount Guillamore	Guillamore Rosse Charlemont Castlemaine	E. E. (b)E. E.
XII.	1831 May 26.	Margaret, widow of Richard Talbot, Esq., cr. Baroness Talbot of Malahide, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body	Talbot de Malahide Meath Fingall Milltown Drumlanrig Buccleuch	(c)E. E. E. E. E. E.
XIII.	1834 June 12.	Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., cr. Baron Carew	Carew Portarlington Ormonde Fitzwilliam Lichfield	E. E. E. E. E.
XIV.(d)	1838 May 4.	The Rt. Hon. Dominick Browne, cr. Baron Oranmore and Browne	Oranmore Sligo Kingsland Conmaught	(b)E. E. E. E.

(a) He was "promoted," 12 June, 1822 to the Viscountcy of Castlereagh, without such extended rem., which Viscountcy, accordingly became extinct on his death, in 1859.

(b) The Earldom of Bessborough was supposed to have become extinct in 1814, and was accordingly used as an additional title in 1822 at the creation of Baron Ponsonby. It was, however, obtained and allowed in 1844. This case had been provided for by the Act of Union, by requiring two extinctions (instead of three) to be used as a first creation. Four extinctions (of which "Cashelmaine" was the additional one) were accordingly used in 1831 at the creation of Viscount Guillamore, whose (promoted) Peerage was thereby delayed for some few years.

(c) The Peerage of Normanton, extinct therein, was a "promotion."

(d) This Peerage, which, at the Peerage's death, increased the number of Irish Peers, made it necessary to grant the Earldom of Cork and Orrery, limited of (by the due course) as a "promotion."

(e) The Earldom of Headfort, extinct therein, was a "promotion."

(f) The Earldom of Normanton, likewise an extinct Peerage, was a "promotion" on the accession thereto of Lord Williams (7) 30 June 1859.

(g) The return of the extinction of this Peerage is given from the official returns of Ulster King of Arms, to the House of Lords.

XV.	1845 June 6.	James Daly, Esq., *cr.* BARON DUNSANDLE AND CLANCONAL	St. Helens B. Ludlow E. Athlone E.
XVI.	1848 July 17.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., *cr.* BARON BELLEW OF BARMEATH	Hartland B. Allen V. MountSandford B.
XVII.	1852 Feb. 11.	Thomas Fortescue, Esq., *cr.* BARON CLERMONT, with an extended rem. to his brother Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue	Rancliffe B. Nugent B. Roscommon E.
XVIII.[a]	1856 Sep. 10.	Edmund Burke Roche, Esq., *cr.* BARON FERMOY	Tyrconnel E. Melbourne V. Mountrath E. (*for which O'Neill was substituted at the next creation*)[b]
XIX.	1863 Dec. 14.	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Bart., *cr.* BARON ATHLUMNEY.	O'Neill V. Caher [c]B. Riversdale B. Dungannon V.
XX.	1868 Dec. 21.	John Mc Clintock, Esq., *cr.* BARON RATHDONNEL, with an extended rem. to the heirs male of the body of his late brother William Bunbury Mc Clintock-Bunbury.	Clare E. Palmerston V. Keith B.

Total of *creations* 20, of which but 16 were existing in 1887.

TABLE VII.

"*Promotions*" (*i.e.* Peerages, of a *higher* grade, conferred on those who already held a Peerage) made since the Union to 31 Dec. 1887 ; arranged chronologically.

1803, Jan.	Limerick, V. (*Pery*), "*promoted*"	to the	EARLDOM OF LIMERICK.	
„ „	Newcomen, B. (*Newcomen*)	„	VISCOUNTCY OF NEWCOMEN ; *ex.* 1825.	
„ Feb.	Dunlo, V. (*Trench*)	„	EARLDOM OF CLANCARTY.	
1806, Feb.	Gosford, V. (*Acheson*)	„	„ GOSFORD.	
„ „	Oxmantown, B.[d] (*Parsons*)	„	„ ROSSE.	
„ „	Somerton, V. (*Agar*)	„	„ NORMANTON.	
„ „	Charleville, V. (*Bury*)	„	„ CHARLEVILLE ; *ex.* 1875.	
„ „	Templetown, B. (*Upton*)	„	VISCOUNTCY OF TEMPLETOWN.	
„ May.	Lismore, B. (*O'Callaghan*)	„	„ LISMORE.	
„ „	Erris, B. (*King*)	„	„ LORTON, which, in 1869, became *merged* in the Earldom of Kingston.	
1816, Jan.	Ormonde, E. (*Butler*) "*promoted*"	to the	MARQUESSATE OF ORMONDE ; *ex.* 1820.	
„ „	Londonderry, E. (*Stewart*)	„	MARQUESSATE OF LONDONDERRY.	
„ „	Conyngham, E. (*Conyngham*)	„	„ CONYNGHAM.	
„ „	Mountjoy, V. (*Gardiner*)	„	EARLDOM OF BLESINGTON ; *ex.* 1829.	
„ „	Bantry, V. (*White*)	„	„ BANTRY.	
„ „	Caher, B. (*Butler*)	„	„ GLENGALL; *ex.* 1858	
„ „	Sheffield, B. (*Holroyd*)	„	„ SHEFFIELD.	

(a) The extinctions used for this and the subsequent creations are kindly furnished by Ulster King of Arms.

(b) For the reason of this substitution (the extinction of the Earldom of Mountrath not being held to be an extinction of the kind meant by the act of Union). See, *ante*, under "THE FERMOY CASE."

(c) The *Earldom of Glengall*, extinct therewith was a "promotion."

(d) The holder of this peerage was himself *Viscount* Oxmantown ; it was, however his *Barony*, which had a *spec. rem.* (not the *Viscountcy*, which became *extinct* at his death in 1807) that was "*promoted*" into an Earldom.

1816, Jan.	Frankfort, B. (*Morres*)	„	Viscountcy of Frankfort.
„ „	Adare, B. (*Quin*)	„	„ Mountearl, which, in 1822, became *merged* in the Earldom of Dunraven.
„ „	Ennismore, B. (*Hare*), "*promoted*" to the Viscountcy of Ennismore and Listowel, which, in 1822, became *merged* in the Earldom of Listowel.		
„ „	Kiltarton, B. (*Smyth*), "*promoted*" to the Viscountcy of Gort.		
1822, Feb.	Westmeath, E. (*Nugent*)	„	Marquessate of Westmeath; *ex.* 1871.
„ „	Kilmorey, V. (*Needham*)	„	Earldom of Kilmorey.
„ „	Monck, V. (*Monck*)	„	„ Rathdowne, *ex.* 1849.
„ „	Mountearl, V. (*Quin*)	„	Earldom of Dunraven.
„ „	Ennismore, V. (*Hare*)	„	„ Listowel.
„ „	Castlemaine, B. (*Handcock*)	„	Viscountcy of Castlemaine; *ex.* 1839.
1825, Oct.	Ormonde, E. (*Butler*)	„	Marquessate of Ormonde.
„ Nov.	Clanricarde, E. (*De Burgh*)	„	„ Clanricarde.
1831, Sep.	Northland, V. (*Knox*)	„	Earldom of Ranfurly.
1868, Aug.	Strabane, V. (*Hamilton*)	„	Dukedom of Abercorn.

Total of "*promotions*," 31, of which all, but two, were made by George III and George IV; the 2 exceptions being an Earldom made by William IV (at his coronation) and a Dukedom made (after an interval of nearly *forty years*!) by Queen Victoria. The whole consists of 9 Viscountcies (whereof 2 are *extinct* and 3 are *merged*); 15 Earldoms (whereof 4 are *extinct*); 6 Marquessates (whereof 2 are *extinct*) and one Dukedom. Total existing in 1887 (deducting the *merged* as well as the *extinct*) 20.

TABLE VIII.

Peerages which at the time of the Union were united with Peerages of England or of Great Britain, as also Peerages which since that date have become united therewith, or with Peerages of the United Kingdom, arranged chronologically in the order of such their Union.

Date.	*Peerage of Ireland.*	*Peerage of England, G.B., or U.K.*	*Number.*	
			In 1801	*In* 1887
1447	Waterford, E. (*Talbot*), *cr.* 1447	Shrewsbury, E., *cr.* 1442	1	1
1675[a]	Desmond, E. (*Feilding*), *cr.* 1622	Denbigh, E., *cr.* 1622	2	2
1681	Lumley, V. (*Lumley*), *cr.* 1628	Lumley, B., *cr.* 1681 Scarbrough, E., *cr.* 1689	3	3
1689	Cholmondeley, V. (*Cholmondeley*), *cr.* 1661	Cholmondeley, B., *cr.* 1689 „ E., *cr.* 1706 „ M., *cr.* 1815	4	4
1711	Cork, E. (*Boyle*), *cr.* 1620	Boyle, B., *cr.* 1711	5	5
1712	Conway, B. (*Seymour-Conway*), *cr.* 1712	Conway of Ragley, B. *cr.* 1703 Hertford, E., *cr.* 1750 „ M., *cr.* 1793	6	6
1714	Sherard,[b] B. (*Sherard*), *cr.* 1627	Harborough, B., *cr.* 1714 *ex.* 1859 „ E., *cr.* 1719	7	[b]

[a] On the death of Basil, 2nd Earl of Denbigh (E.) 28 Nov. 1675, that Earldom devolved on his nephew William, the 2nd Earl of Desmond.

[b] The Barony of Sherard and the Viscountcy of Downe, are the only Irish Peerages *still* (1887) *existing*, which at the time of the Union, were held with Peerages of Great Britain, but which are now Peerages of Ireland *alone*.

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G.B., or U.K.	Members.	
			1801	1837
1447	Waterford, E. (Talbot), cr. 1447	Shrewsbury, E., cr. 1442	1	1
1579*	Desmond, E. (Fitzgerald), cr. 1329	Dunstable, E., cr. 1529	2	2
1681	Lumley, V. (Lumley), cr. 1628	Lumley, E., cr. 1681	3	3
1689	Cholmondeley, V. (Cholmondeley), cr. 1661	Somerset, E., cr. 1682 Cholmondeley, E., cr. 1689 " M., cr. 1815	4	4
1711	Oxford, E. (Harley), cr. 1690	Harley, E., cr. 1711	5	5
1712	Conway, E. (Seymour-Conway), cr. 1712	Conway of Ragley, E. cr. 1703 Hertford, E., cr. 1750 " M., cr. 1793	6	6
1714	Bernard (†) E. (Bernard), cr. 1627	Bernard, E., cr. 1714 " E., cr. 1719	7	(†)

(*) On the death of Lord Earl of Desmond (25) 25 Nov. 1579, that Earldom devolved on his nephew William, the 2nd Earl of Clanricarde.

(†) The Barony of Bernard and the Viscounty of Lewes are the only Irish Peerages still (1837) existing which at the time of the Union were held with Peerages of Great Britain, but which are now Peerages of England alone.

Date.	*Peerage of Ireland.*	*Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.*	*Number.* In 1801	*Number.* In 1887
1728[a]	Darnley, E. (*Bligh*), *cr.* 1725	Clifton, B., *cr.* 1608	8	7
1742	Fitzwilliam, E. (*Fitzwilliam*), *cr.* 1716	Fitzwilliam, B., *cr.* 1742; „ E., *cr.* 1746	9	8
1747	Kildare, E. (*FitzGerald*), *cr.* 1316; Leinster, D. „ *cr.* 1766	Leinster, V., *cr.* 1747	10	9
1749	Bessborough, E. (*Ponsonby*), *cr.* 1739	Ponsonby, B., *cr.* 1749	11	10
1756	Hillsborough, E. (*Hill*), *cr.* 1751; Downshire, M. „ *cr.* 1789	Harwich, B., *cr.* 1756; Hillsborough, E., *cr.* 1772	12	11
1760	Shelburne,[b] E. (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), *cr.* 1753; *merged* 1818[b]	Wycombe, B., *cr.*, 1760; Lansdowne, M., *cr.* 1784	13	12
1762	Egmont, E. (*Perceval*), *cr.* 1733	Lovel and Holland, B., *cr.* 1762	14	13
„	Milton, B. (*Damer*), *cr.* 1753; *ex.* 1808	Milton, B., *cr.* 1762; Dorchester, E., *cr.* 1792 *ex.* 1808	15	—
1764	Connaught, E. (*H.R.H. Prince William-Henry*), *cr.* 1764; *ex.* 1834	Gloucester, D., *cr.* 1764; *ex.* 1834	16	—
1765	Digby, B. (*Digby*), *cr.* 1620	Digby, B., *cr.* 1765; „ E., *cr.* 1790; *ex.* 1856	17	14
1766[c]	Grandison, V. (*St. John* afterwards *Villiers*), *cr.* 1621	Jersey, E. (*Villiers*), *cr.* 1697	18	15
1784	Bulkeley, V. (*Bulkeley*), *cr.* 1644; *ex.* 1822	Bulkeley, B., *cr.* 1784; *ex.* 1822	19	—
„	Ulster, E. (*H.R.H. Prince Frederick*), *cr.* 1784; *ex.* 1827	York, D., *cr.* 1784; *ex.* 1827	20	—
1786	Strabane,[d] V. (*Hamilton*), *cr.* 1701; Abercorn, D. „ *cr.* 1868	Hamilton, V., *cr.* 1786; Abercorn, M., *cr.* 1790	21	16
„	Tyrone, E. (*Beresford*), *cr.* 1746; Waterford, M. „ *cr.* 1789	Tyrone, B., *cr.* 1786	22	17
„	Shannon, E. (*Boyle*) *cr.* 1756	Carleton, B., *cr.* 1786	23	18
„	Delaval, B. (*Delaval*), *cr.* 1783; *ex.* 1808	Delaval, B., *cr.* 1786; *ex.* 1808	24	—
1788[e]	Nugent, E. (*Nugent*, afterwards *Grenville*), *cr.* 1776, with a spec. rem.	Buckingham, M. (*Grenville*), *cr.* 1784; Buckingham, D. „ *cr.* 1822	25	19
1789	Munster, E. (*H.R.H. Prince William*), *cr.* 1789; *merged* in the Crown, 1830	Clarence, D., *cr.* 1789; *merged* in the Crown, 1830	26	—
1790	Donegall, E. (*Chichester*) *cr.* 1647; „ M. „ *cr.* 1791	Fisherwick, B., *cr.* 1790	27	20
„	Fife,[f] E. (*Duff*), *cr.* 1759	Fife, B., *cr.* 1790; *ex.* 1809	28	[f]

[a] In 1728, Lord Clifton (E.), who in 1722 had inherited that Barony from his mother, succeeded his father as Earl of Darnley,

[b] On 4 July 1818, the Irish Earldom of Shelburne (1753) became merged in that of Kerry, *cr.* 1722.

[c] On 14 May 1766, by the extinction of the senior line of the Viscounts Grandison, that title devolved on the Earls of Jersey (E.), descended from the youngest brother of the 2d, 3d and 4th Viscounts.

[d] Earl of Abercorn in Scotland, *cr.* 1606.

[e] By the death of Earl Nugent, 14 Oct. 1788, that title devolved on his son-in-law, the Marquess of Buckingham (G.B.).

[f] Another Barony of Fife (U.K.), was conferred on the holder of this Earldom in 1827, but it, also, became extinct in 1857, in which same year, however, his successor, the 5th Earl, was *cr.* Baron Skene (U.K.)

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. In 1801	Number. In 1887
1729*	Darnley, E. (Augd.), cr. 1725	(Darnley, E., cr. 1625	8	7
1743	Fitzwilliam, E. (Fitzwilliam), cr. 1716	Fitzwilliam, E., cr. 1742	9	8
1747	Kildare, E. (Fitzgerald), cr. 1316	" E., cr. 1746		
	Leinster, D. " cr. 1766			
1749	Beauchamp, E. (Beauchamp), cr. 1750	Leinster, V., cr. 1747	10	9
1756	Hillsborough, M. (Hill), cr. 1751	Normanby, E., cr. 1746	11	10
1760	Downshire, M. " cr. 1789	Harewood, E., cr. 1796	12	11
1762	Egmont, E. (Perceval), cr. 1733	Hillsborough, E., cr. 1772	13	12
"	Milton, E. (Fitzwilliam), cr. 1716; cr. 1792	Wycombe, E., cr. 1760	14	13
1764	Clanwilliam, E. (Meade), cr. 1766; cr. 1802	Lansdowne, M., cr. 1784	15	14
1768	Digby, E. (Digby), cr. 1620	Leveson and Holland, E., cr. 1763	16	15
1769*	Grenville, V. (Nugent-Temple-Grenville), cr. 1784	Milton, E., cr. 1782	17	16
1784	Bulkeley, V. (Bulkeley), cr. 1814; cr. 1822	Dorchester, E., cr. 1792	18	17
"	Clare, E. (R.R.R. Fitzgerald-Vere-de-Vere), cr. 1784; cr. 1822	Glenesk, B., cr. 1796; cr. 1858	19	18
1786	Stradbroke, E. (Rous), cr. 1821	Bulkeley, E., cr. 1784; cr. 1822	20	19
	Abercorn, D. " cr. 1868	York, D., cr. 1784; cr. 1827	21	20
"	Tyrone, E. (Beresford), cr. 1746	Hamilton, V., cr. 1786	22	21
"	Waterford, M. " cr. 1789	Abercorn, M., cr. 1790	23	22
"	Shannon, E. (Boyle), cr. 1756	Tyrone, B., cr. 1786	24	23
"	Carleton, B., cr. 1786	Carleton, B., cr. 1786	25	24
"	Delaval, B., (Delaval), cr. 1785; cr. 1808	Delaval, B., cr. 1785; cr. 1808	26	—
1789*	Nugent, E. (Nugent-Temple-Grenville), cr. 1784	Brecknock, M. (Greville), cr. 1784	27	25
		Bridgewater, D. " cr. 1833		
1789	Munster, E. (R.R.R. Fitzclarence), cr. 1831	Clarence, D., cr. 1789; merged in the Crown, 1830	28	—
1790	Donegall, E. (Chichester), cr. 1791	Pembroke, E., cr. 1790	27	26
"	Erle, (?) E. (Pole), cr. 1789	Erle, B., cr. 1790; cr. 1806	29	(?)

(*) In 1729, Lord Darnley (E.), who in 1725 had inherited that Barony from his mother, succeeded his father as Earl of Darnley.

(†) On 4 July 1818, the Irish Earldom of Shelburne (1753) became merged in that of Kerry, cr. 1722.

(‡) On 14 May 1789, by the extinction of the senior line of the Viscounts Dunclle, that title devolved on the Earls of Jersey (E.), descended from the youngest brother of the 2d and 4th Viscounts.

(a) Earl of Abercorn in Scotland, cr. 1606.

(b) By the death of Earl Spencer, 14 Oct. 1783, that title devolved on his son-in-law, the Marquess of Blandford (U.K.).

(c) Another Barony of Erle (U.K., 1887), was created on the holder of this Earldom in 1821, but it also became extinct in 1896, as would also that of 1887, had not the 5th Earl, who cr. Baron Erle (U.K.), on whom also that Barony, however, has become,

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. In 1801	Number. In 1887
1790	Grimston, V. (*Grimston*), *cr.* 1719	Verulam, B., *cr.* 1790 „ E., *cr.* 1815	29	21
,	Gage, V. (*Gage*), *cr.* 1720	Gage B., *cr.* 1790[a]	30	22
1793	Auckland, B. (*Eden*), *cr.* 1789	Auckland, B., *cr.* 1793	31	23
„ [b]	Moira, E. (*Rawdon* afterwards *Rawdon-Hastings*), *cr.* 1762; *ex.* 1868	Rawdon, B., *cr.* 1783 } *ex.* Hastings, M., *cr.* 1815 } 1868	32	—
1794	Upper Ossory, E. (*Fitzpatrick*), *cr.* 1751; *ex.* 1818	Upper Ossory, B., *cr.* 1794; *ex.* 1818	33	—
„	Clive, B. (*Clive*, afterwards *Herbert*), *cr.* 1762	Clive, B., *cr.* 1794 Powis, E., *cr.* 1804	34	24
„	Mulgrave, B. (*Phipps*), *cr.* 1767	Mulgrave, B., *cr.* 1794 „ E., *cr.* 1812 Normanby, M., *cr.* 1838	35	25
„	Westcote, B. (*Lyttelton*), *cr.* 1776	Lyttelton, B., *cr.* 1794	36	26
1796	Hood, B. (*Hood*), *cr.* 1782	Hood, V., *cr.* 1796	37	27
„	Courtown, E. (*Stopford*), *cr.* 1762	Saltersford, B., *cr.* 1796	38	28
„	Macartney, E. (*Macartney*), *cr.* 1794; *ex.* 1806	Macartney, B., *cr.* 1796; *ex.* 1806	39	—
„	Downe,[c] V. (*Dawnay*), *cr.* 1680	Dawnay, B., *cr.* 1796; *ex.* 1832	40	[c]
„	Midleton, V. (*Brodrick*), *cr.* 1717	Brodrick, B., *cr.* 1796	41	29
„	Bridport,[d] B. (*Hood*), *cr.* 1794	Bridport, B., *cr.* 1796 „ V., *cr.* 1800 *ex.* 1814	42	[d]
1797	Mornington,[e] E. (*Wellesley*), *cr.* 1760 Wellesley, M. „ *cr.* 1799; *ex.* 1842	Wellesley, B., *cr.* 1797; *ex.* 1842	43	[e]
„	Carrington, B. (*Smith*), *cr.* 1796	Carrington, B., *cr.* 1797	44	30
1799	Dublin, E. (*H.R.H. Prince Edward*), *cr.* 1799; *ex.* 1820	Kent, D., *cr.* 1799; *ex.* 1820	45	—
„	Armagh, E. (*H.R.H. Prince Ernest*), *cr.* 1799	Cumberland, D., *cr.* 1799	46	31
„	Clare, E. (*FitzGibbon*), *cr.* 1795; *ex.* 1864	FitzGibbon, B., *cr.* 1799; *ex.* 1864	47	—
		TOTAL ...	47	31

	Since the Union, 1 January 1801.		Number. In all.	Number. In 1887
1801	Drogheda, M. (*Moore*), *cr.* 1791	Moore, B., *cr.* 1801	1	1
	Ely, M. (*Loftus*), *cr.* 1800	Loftus, B., *cr.* 1801	2	2
„	Ossory and Ormonde,[f] E. (*Butler*), *cr.* 1528 and 1541 Ormonde, M., (*Butler*), *cr.* 1816; *ex.* 1820	Butler, B., *cr.* 1801; *ex.* 1820	3	[f]

[a] A previous Barony of Gage (G. B.) had been conferred in 1780 on this grantee, which became extinct at his death in 1791.

[b] By the death, 20 June 1793, of the 1st Earl of Moira, that Earldom devolved on his son, who had previously, 1783, been *cr.* Baron Rawdon in Great Britain. He was subsequently, 1815, *cr.* Marquess of Hastings (U.K.).

[c] See two pages back, note "b."

[d] Another Peerage of Bridport (U.K.), *i.e.* the *Viscountcy* of Bridport, was in 1868, conferred on the holder of this Barony.

[e] The Irish Earldom of Mornington, devolved 26 Sep. 1842, on the Barony of Maryborough (U.K.), and subsequently, 25 July 1863, on the Dukedom of Wellington (U.K.)

[f] Another Peerage (U.K.), *i.e.* the Barony of *Ormonde*, was, in 1821, conferred on the holder of these Earldoms.

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. 1st / Last 1801	1st / Last 1867
1790	Grimston, V. (Grimston), cr. 1719	Verulam, B., cr. 1790	} 20	21
"	Gage, V. (Gage), cr. 1720	Gage, B., cr. 1815		
1793	Auckland, B. (Eden), cr. 1789	Auckland, B., cr. 1793	30	32
" (a)	Mercer, E. (Dundas afterwards Dundas-Darlington), cr. 1794; cr. 1803	Dundas, B., cr. 1794	31	32
1794	Upper Ossory, E. (Fitzpatrick), cr. 1751; cr. 1812	Upton, B., cr. 1780 / Hastings, M., cr. 1816	32	—
"	Clive, E. (Clive, afterwards Herbert), cr. 1762	Upper Ossory, B., cr. 1794; cr. 1818	33	—
"	Mulgrave, E. (Phipps), cr. 1767	Clive, B., cr. 1794	34	1/4
"	Westcote, B. (Lyttelton), cr. 1776	Mulgrave, B., cr. 1794 / " E., cr. 1812 / Normanby, M., cr. 1838	35	38
1796	Hood, B. (Hood), cr. 1782	Lyttelton, B., cr. 1794	36	38
"	Courtown, E. (Stopford), cr. 1762	Hood, V., cr. 1796	37	37
"	Mountjoy, E. (Gardiner), cr. 1789; cr. 1794	Rutherford, B., cr. 1796	38	38
"	Downe,(b) V. (Downey), cr. 1760	Mountjoy, B., cr. 1796; cr. 1800	39	—
"	Middleton, V. (Brodrick), cr. 1717	Downey, B., cr. 1796; cr. 1832	40	(c)
"	Bridport,(d) B. (Hood), cr. 1794	Brodrick, B., cr. 1796	41	39
1797	Mornington,(e) E. (Wellesley), cr. 1760 / Wellesley, M. " cr. 1799; cr. 1812	Bridport, B., cr. 1796 / " V., cr. 1800	42	cr. 1814 (d)
"	Carrington, B. (Smith), cr. 1796	Wellesley, B., cr. 1797; cr. 1812	43	(e)
1799	Dublin, E. (R.C. Prince Adelbert), cr. 1799; cr. 1800	Carrington, B., cr. 1797	44	39
"	Armagh, E. (R.C. Prince Adelbert), cr. 1797	Rent, B., cr. 1799; cr. 1820	45	—
"	Clare, E. (Fitzgibbon), cr. 1795; cr. 1800	Cumberland, D., cr. 1799	46	31
		FitzGibbon, B., cr. 1799; cr. 1864	47	—
		TOTAL ...	47	31

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. 1st / Last 1801	1st / Last 1867
1801	Diepenbeck, M. (Moore), cr. 1791	Moore, B., cr. 1801	1	1
"	Ely, M. (Loftus), cr. 1800	Loftus, B., cr. 1801	2	2
"	Ormonde, M. (Butler), cr. 1791; cr. 1816; cr. 1825	Butler, B., cr. 1801; cr. 1820	3	(f)

(a) A previous Barony of Clyde (G. B.) had been conferred in 1760 on this grandson, which became extinct on his death in 1771.

(b) By the death, 30 June 1793, of the 1st Earl of Mayo, that Dignity devolved on his son, who had previously, 1776, been created Baron Downe in these Peerages.

(c) Now two peers, viz. Viscount ... and Baron ... (U. K.).

(d) Another Peerage of Bridport (G. B.), viz. the Viscounty of Bridport, was in 1868, conferred on the holder of this B. title.

(e) The Irish Dignities of Mornington, conferred in Sep. 1760, on the Barony of Mornington (G. B.), and Marquisate of Wellesley, conferred in 1799, on the Viscounty of Wellington (G. B.) and Dukedom of Wellington (U. K.), viz. the Barony of Mornington, was, in 1863, conferred on the holder of these Peerages.

(f) Now two peers, viz. ... and Baron ... (U. K.).

THE COUNTESS LUCY:

SINGULAR OR PLURAL?

(*Concluded from p.* 114.)

To replace the speculations which have been based on the false views respecting the duality of the Countess, it will be necessary to propose others which, it is hoped, will prove to be much better founded.[1] After the explanations which have been given in the preceding portions of this paper, it will be needless to account in every case for the differences between the new views and the old ones, or even to refute the latter; but all suggestions which seem still to be of service will be readily adopted. It is proposed in the first place, to treat of the Countess's ancestors, then of her husbands, and lastly of herself.

The Family of Lincoln.

According to the charter of Henry, Duke of Normandy,[2] Countess Lucy had two uncles, Robert Malet and Alan de Lincoln, whose fees were granted to her son, Ranulph Gernons. It can be shown with some certainty that Robert Malet was brother of the Countess's mother, and hence it is almost equally certain that Alan de Lincoln was brother of her father, Thorold. This obvious inference did not fall in with the modern theories, but there is very little against it.[3] The family of Lincoln therefore first demands attention.

The account given by Dugdale of this family is very unsatisfactory. He commences with Alan de Lincoln, and says a few words about Alan's daughters; then he goes on to speak of Alfred de Lincoln as a contemporary of Alan, and of Alfred's son Robert, as if the latter inherited from his father. But this Robert and his descendants were settled in Dorset, and had no part of Alfred's large possessions in Lincolnshire.[4]

The fees possessed by Alan de Lincoln are described in the Lindsey

[1] For a summary of the results obtained from the double-Lucy theory, see Mr. Freeman's "Norman Conquest," iii, 776 seq. (2nd edit.). See also Sir Alexander Malet's translation of Wace, and Mr. Arthur Malet's "Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family."

[2] See Abstracts of Charters, No. 39.

[3] Stapleton supposed that Robert and Alan were half-brothers, the former being son of William Malet by Hesilia Crispin, and the latter son of Hesilia by another husband. See also *Top. and Gen.*, i, 15. But in that case Lucy's son could not have inherited from both, as Hesilia was not an heiress.

[4] Alfred de Lincoln had no estates in Dorset in 1086, but apparently acquired some afterwards, and settled them on Robert, for a gift by Alfred de Lincoln and Robert his son to the priory of Montacute of the land of Gillingham and the land of Brugia in Dorset, is recorded in the *Monasticon*, v, 167. Now several estates in Gillingham are returned in Domesday, one of them belonging to the Crown, but none to Alfred. Robert had a son Alfred de Lincoln, who was followed by others of the same name. (Dugdale's *Baronage*, i, 412; Testa de Nevill.) It is noteworthy that Robert de Haia, also a great landowner in Lincoln, and a successor to Colswain de Lincoln, made a grant to the same priory of Montacute.

Survey, and on comparing them with the fees of Alfred de Lincoln described in Domesday, it becomes evident that they were identical, and that Alan was heir to Alfred. Stapleton considered Alan to have been brother and heir to Alfred,[1] but Mr. Freeman shows that he was son and heir, as a brother could not have succeeded, because Alfred certainly had a son named Robert.[2]

Both Dugdale and Stapleton were influenced by the fact that Alan de Lincoln appears to have been present at a Council held at London in 1082, according to a charter of the Bishop of Durham to the monks there; and this certainly is a knotty point.[3] Dugdale says Alan attended as a Baron, but he had not succeeded Alfred at that date, and if it is necessary to suppose this, "Alan" must be an error for "Alfred." If not, and if this was the same Alan who is mentioned in the Lindsey Survey, and in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, he must have heen a mere youth in 1082. He may however have been a different person altogether, as the surname of Lincoln was not uncommon, and seems to have been borne by several distinct families.[4]

The fees possessed by Alfred de Lincoln in Lincolnshire[5] and Bedfordshire are set out at great length in Domesday, which also has a reference to one "Alveredus nepos Turoldi." In the dearth of information relative to Thorold the Sheriff, this reference has been eagerly seized upon by Stapleton, Nichols, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Malet to prove that he was uncle to "Aluredus de Lincole." But though Domesday might perhaps give two different descriptions of the same person, it is now impossible to accept that view, for if Thorold was brother to Alan de Lincoln, as he seems to have been, it follows that he was son to Alfred de Lincoln.

Thus we obtain a pedigree which is vastly different to any which has hitherto been put forward; but to make it complete and acceptable it seems necessary to adopt one or two suggestions which have been made

[1] Mr. Eyton believed that Ivo Taillebois, Alfred, and Alan were brothers. (Addit. MS. 31, 929, f. 68).[b]

[2] Ordericus Vitalis mentions "Rodbertus Alveredi de Lincolia filius" as holding the castle of Wareham against Stephen in 1138; and both Alan and Robert occur in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I.

[3] The name is certainly "Alano" in the Laud MS., Misc. 748, Bodleian Library, as I am informed.

[4] Wigod of Lincoln was witness to a charter of Edward the Confessor to Ramsey abbey; possibly an ancestor of Alfred de Lincoln. (Charter Roll, 8 Edw. III, m. 29.) Wigot de Lincoln occurs as a landowner in the Lindsey Survey, which also has several references to "Wigot" simply. Wigot, Sheriff of Lincoln (temp. Hen. I), is mentioned in the Spalding Registers, Addit. MS. 5844, ff. 220, 234, and Harl. MS. 742, f. 9. Martin son of Ulf de Lincoln (1120-30) is mentioned in the Ramsey Chronicle. Richard de Lincoln, son of Osbert the Sheriff, and William grandson or nephew (*nepos*) of the same Osbert occur in the Lindsey Survey. As to Osbert, see abstracts of Charters, *ante*, Nos. 6, 7, 14, and 22 (note), and Addit. MS. 5844, ff. 222, 223. He had a brother named Ralph the Canon (Lindsey Survey). Acardus de Lincoln was witness to a charter of Ralph de Bayeux to the abbey of Newhouse. Joel de Lincoln is mentioned in Leland's Collectanea. Alanus filius Johelli Linc,' Ancha de Lincol,' Outi de Linc,' as well as Robert de Linc' and Alur' de Linc,' occur in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I. John de Lincoln was witness to a charter (temp. Ric. I?) of Nichola de Haya, a descendant of Colswain. (Close Roll, 11 Edw. II, No. 72; *Monasticon*, vi, 1116.) A few Lincolns of later date occur in the Harleian Charters.

[5] "Lincole, Aluredus de, *Linc.*, 357[b]," is omitted from Ellis's list of Tenants *in capite*.

by Mr. Freeman. He supposes that Colswain, whose fees are described in Domesday, was also son of Alfred de Lincoln, and something may be said in favour of this view, though the reasons he gives for it are not conclusive. He further suggests that Alfred had Colswain before the Conquest, and Alan de Lincoln and Robert de Lincoln after the Conquest. If we add Thorold to the list of Alfred's children before the Conquest, we may get rid of the difficult question, how was it that Alan rather than Thorold succeeded Alfred? For it may well be that Alfred married a second time after the Conquest, with a Norman lady, and that his estates were entailed on her issue, and descended to her son Alan, because Alfred's sons by his first wife were already sufficiently provided for. Indeed it seems to have been part of the policy of the early Norman kings to prevent their vassals from becoming too powerful, by regulating successions in this manner.[1]

The further question naturally arises—what position did this family occupy before the Conquest, and how did three members of it, a father and two sons, acquire such large territories? It is clear that these were not in their possession before the Conquest, and it might well have been doubted if they were of Anglo-Saxon origin, were it not for their names;[2] but when we find the name of Colegrim also among the tenants *in capite*, it is evident that it was not unusual for William I to bestow lands on Anglo-Saxons.[3] There are two references to Alfred de Lincoln in Domesday which at first sight seem to show that he was "an Englishman," and the person desiderated by Mr. Malet at the head of his pedigree. Under the head of "The Land of Alfred de Lincoln" in Bedfordshire, p. 215[b], is the following entry:

"(M.) Alfred de Lincoln holds three hides in Wimentone, and Glen (holds) of him. It (the manor) is worth 40 shillings; *when he received it*, 50 shillings; in the time of King Edward, 60 shillings. Godwin Franpold held this manor, and could sell it. With these three hides Alfred reclaims upon Walter the Fleming half a hide, of which he (Walter) unjustly disseised him, as the men of the Hundred bear witness thereof; *for his (Alfred's) ancestor was seised thereof in the time of King Edward, and the same Alfred was afterwards seised*. With this land the same Alfred further reclaims upon the Bishop of Coutances a wood of 100 hogs, *which his ancestor had in the time of King Edward*, but the Bishop disseised him unjustly, as the men of the Hundred testify."

Again, under the head of "Claims in Kesteven," p. 337[b], the following note occurs:

"Alfred de Lincoln claims one carucate of land in Quedhaveringe upon Alan the Earl. The men of Hoilant agree in favour of the same Alfred, *because it was also of his ancestor*, and he himself was seised thereof in the time of Earl Ralph."[4]

These entries appear to imply that Alfred was an Anglo-Saxon by birth, and that his ancestors held lands, to which he had some claim, yet it is clear that his lands in Domesday did not belong to any one

[1] Thus Meschin had to give up the lordship of Carlisle and the estates of his wife in Lincolnshire, before succeeding to the Earldom of Chester.

[2] Thorold's name might however have been Norman.

[3] On this subject Mr. Freeman remarks, "The examples of Thurkill of Warwick, Wiggod of Wallingford, and Colswegen himself show that it was perfectly possible for an Englishman to keep a large estate, to have Norman tenants, and, unhappily, to receive the forfeited estates of other Englishmen." (*Norm. Conq.* iii, 780; 2nd edit.)

[4] Ralph Waher or Guader, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. (Ellis, i, 471.)

Anglo-Saxon owner, whom we might have looked upon as his father.[1] Indeed he seems to have obtained his lands in precisely the same way as he would have done if he had been a Norman adventurer, but the grant was probably made to him in consideration of his marriage with a Norman lady; and Thorold and Colswain would seem to have acquired their possessions in the same manner. Besides, many other entries in Domesday clearly prove that the Survey uses the word "antecessor" in the sense of "predecessor," or previous occupier; and in most if not in all cases there was no relationship between the tenant in the time of King William and the tenant in the time of King Edward.

It may be objected that Alan de Lincoln seems to have lived to almost as late a date as Lucy his niece; but this objection has been met by supposing that Alfred married a Norman lady, and that Alan was her son; and as Thorold seems to have married about 1066, there is no reason why the uncle should be much, if any, older than the niece; this being, in fact, a not uncommon occurrence. The date when Alan succeeded Alfred is uncertain, but Alfred may have lived till the beginning of the reign of Henry I, as the name of Alfred de Lincoln occurs among the witnesses to a charter of that King to the abbey of Rheims, dated at Tamworth, apparently between the years 1102 and 1107.[2]

In spite of the grant of Alan's fee to Ranulph Gernons, Earl of Chester, it does not appear that the Earl obtained it. It is hard to see how the grant came to be made. Alan in fact had a daughter, and even if she were passed over, the fee would be more likely to go to his brother Robert than to his niece Lucy. Alan's daughter Margaret married Ranulph de Bayeux, as may be inferred from the Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I, and Testa de Nevill, and as is positively stated in the charters to the abbey of Newhouse. Margaret subsequently separated from her husband, having vowed chastity in the chapter of Lincoln. Their son Hugh de Bayeux speaks of Alan de Lincoln as his grandfather. Hugh had a brother Alan and a brother William.[3] But it would be out of place to treat of Alan's descendants.[4]

[1] There are many references to "Alfred" and "Thorold," simply, in Domesday, both as tenants in the time of Edward the Confessor, and as undertenants at Domesday, in many counties, including Lincoln; but it seems difficult to identify any of them with Alfred de Lincoln and Thorold the Sheriff. It is perhaps only a coincidence that Winterburne in Dorset belonged to an "Alfred" t.R.E., and at a later period to an Alfred de Lincoln, a descendant of Robert, before mentioned. "Alfred the Sheriff" held Lulvorde in Dorset, t.R.E. Robert's descendants held large possessions in that county, but these had mostly *not* belonged to "Alfred." Yet it is to be remarked that Alfred de Lincoln afterwards acquired estates in Dorset, which would be quite intelligible if he had originally belonged to that county.

[2] Patent Roll, 6 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 8; *Monasticon*, vi, 1043, from the original at Rheims. If this may be relied on, the Lindsey Survey was not compiled before 1102.

[3] *Monasticon*, vi, 865, 886; Lindsey Survey; the Black Book, Hearne, p. 275; the Red Book, ff. 54, 63, 64, 79b, 218; Pipe Rolls, 31 Henry I, Henry II, &c. Among the charters to Newhouse is one relating to Lucy, which has been omitted from the abstracts on p. 70, viz.

29a. Charter of William, Earl of Lincoln, addressed to Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and confirming gifts to the abbey of Newhouse, for the souls of his father (Roger Fitz Gerold) and mother (Lucy); Hadewisa the Countess being one of the witnesses.

[4] It may however be noted that Dugdale makes Alan to have had two daughters, Margaret, wife of Ranulph de Bayeux, and . . . . wife of Humfrey d'Albini; but

With regard to Colswain, a charter before referred to[1] shows that he bore the surname of "de Lincoln," a fact not before noticed, and which greatly supports Mr. Freeman's argument; and both Colswain's and Thorold's descendants claimed the constableship of Lincoln castle, as will be seen.

Colswain had a son named Picot, whose wife was named Beatrice, and whose son or son-in-law was Robert de Haia. This is evident from the charters before quoted, and also on comparing Domesday with the Lindsey Survey.[2] In Testa de Nevill their barony is described as the honor of Haia or Haya, which must not be confounded with the honor of Eye, frequently spelt Heia, Haia, and Heya.

Robert de Haia's wife was Muriel, who may have been daughter and heiress to Picot. They had a son Richard de Haia, a son Ralph de Haia (called "senior"), and a daughter Cecily. Richard succeeded Robert in this Barony. His wife was named Matilda, and Nichola, his daughter and heiress, was married to Gerard de Camville. A Geoffrey de Haya also occurs.[3]

Here we have an important Lincolnshire pedigree from the Conquest to the reign of King John, which I believe has never before been worked out, and which cannot fail to be of interest even if the parentage of Colswain should prove to have been other than is above suggested.

Thorold the Sheriff, Baron of Spalding.

Having done something to clear up the history of the mysterious family of Lincoln, we may now turn our attention to that member of it with whom we are more particularly concerned.

the entries in the Pipe Roll appear to mean that Alan had a daughter, who was married first to Humfrey, and afterwards to Ranulph; that he had given part of his fee to her on her first marriage; and that Ranulph paid a fine for possession of the land of Humfrey d'Albini. Alan de Lincoln may however have had more than one daughter. Testa de Nevill and Mr. Eyton's MS. (Addit. 31, 941, f. 94) show that Richard de Sanford, Hugh de Bayeux, and others were successors to Alan de Lincoln about 1210, and John de Bayeux and others about 1243. For the fees of John de Bayoes, see the Feodary of Lincolnshire, Chapter House Miscell. Books, B. $\frac{1}{15}$, p. 11.

[1] No. 22; see also No. 46, p. 138.

[2] See Abstracts of Charters, No. 22, with note, and No. 46. A Colswain is also mentioned in charter No. 26, as uncle to Robert, "grandson (or nephew) of the Countess" (qu. which Countess?); but he could hardly have been the same as Colswain de Lincoln, whose lands could not have been bestowed by William de Roumare; nor was the Ivo mentioned in that document the same as Ivo Taillebois. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Malet, however, build much upon it.

[3] These particulars are derived from Domesday, the Lindsey Survey, Harl. MS. 742, ff. 219, 219^b; *Monasticon*, i, 968 (old edit.); v, 167; vi, 916, 1116, 1117; the Black Book (Hearne); the Bed Book, ff. 54, 63, 64^b, 71^b, 79^b, 114, 139, 160^b, 210; Pipe Rolls, Henry II; Duchy of Lancaster Cowchers, ii, 254, 476, 480, 482, 486. The account of the barony of "Haye" given by Dugdale (i, 597) says nothing about Robert de Haia's succession to Colswain and Picot's barony in Lincolnshire, but starts with Henry I's grant to him of the honor of Halnac in Sussex. Dugdale makes out that Richard had two other daughters besides Nichola, but does not give their names. In a charter Richard mentions his "nepos" Reginald de Maisnil. Lady Nichola had a daughter and heiress named Idonia, who married William Lungespe, Earl of Salisbury. (Feodary of Lincolnshire, as before, p. 11.) The great grand-daughter of this Earl, Margaret Lungespe, became the wife of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, a descendant of the Countess Lucy, and thus the families of Thorold and Colswain became once more united.

The name of Thorold, as Mr. Freeman points out, was of Scandinavian origin, and was in use both in Normandy and England, but he says "we may assume Thorold was an Englishman."[1] This he wrote without knowing that Thorold did not receive his large estates till after the Conquest, which fact might be taken to indicate that he was a Norman; but if Thorold was the son of Alfred de Lincoln, and if Alfred was English, as above suggested, Mr. Freeman is right.[2] Still, Thorold was not an imposing personage in the pre-Norman time, as hitherto believed.

The chroniclers of Peterborough and Croyland were evidently of opinion that Thorold was an Anglo-Saxon landed proprietor, ; otherwise they would hardly have alleged that Thorold gave a manor in Spalding to the monks of Croyland so early as the year 1051 or 1052, to be converted into a cell; and thus it is certain that the charter of "Thorold de Bukenhale," as set out by Ingulph, is an unmitigated forgery.[3]

It would be useless now to discuss the assertion of the Peterborough chronicler that Thorold was brother-german to the Countess Godiva.[4] If we are on the right track, they could not possibly have belonged to the same generation. The chronicler seems to have made a bad guess, founded on the equally wrong notion that Earl Algar was father of Lucy; and the latter notion rested merely on the imperfect knowledge that Algar was lord of Spalding, and that Lucy brought that manor to Ivo at her marriage.

There is only one reference to "Thorold the Sheriff" in Domesday, under the head of Bukenhale, which he gave to Croyland abbey for his soul. Other references to the name of "Thorold" have been tortured in order to make them lend some countenance to the various impossible conjectures which have been ventured on the subject, but to no purpose.[5]

[1] *Norm. Conq.*, 2nd edit., iii, 776, 781.

[2] It might also have been argued that an Anglo-Saxon would hardly have given tithes to the monastery of Angers, as Thorold seems to have done: hence Nichols' surmise that Thorold, as well as Ivo, came over from Anjou. The name of Turold occurs among the witnesses to a charter of William, Duke of Normandy in 1060, and this man might have been supposed to be identical with "the Sheriff," especially as his name is joined with that of "Ricardus le Vicomte." (D'Anisy, *Extrait des Chartes* &c., i, 247.) But even before the Conquest it was possible for a grant of property in England to be made to a Norman abbey; thus we find that the abbey of Rheims had the church of Lapley &c. in the time of Edward the Confessor. (*Monasticon*, vi, 1043.)

[3] Thorold is made to convey a manor-house in Spalding with the consent of his "lord and kinsman" Earl Algar in 1051. It is true that the monks had an estate in Spalding at the date of Domesday, but Algar was the previous owner of the chief manor there, and he would have been the person, at the date alleged, to have given the "berewick" in Spalding to Croyland Abbey. Ingulph indeed alludes to a charter made by Earl Algar, but the grant was more probably made by Thorold after the Conquest. The surname of "de Bukenhale" was given to Thorold without authority, and in ignorance of his having held lands in many other places. Another estate in Spalding had belonged to one Alestan, t. R.E.

[4] Mr. Freeman has endeavoured to make something of this statement, but it would take too long to discuss his solution. (*N.C.* iii, 779, 2nd edit.)

[5] "Alveredus nepos Turoldi" has already been disposed of. One of Ivo's estates in Ludesford, a small one, is said to have belonged to "Thorold," t. R.E.; but it is doubtful whether he was the Sheriff. The name of "Turaldus de Gretevill" occurs in the description of the city of Lincoln (f. 336), as noticed by Stapleton; but Mr. Freeman considers that he was not the same as Thorold the Sheriff; possibly he was

This fact furnishes an additional argument for the accuracy of the conclusions which have been come to; for it is obvious that our Thorold must have been a man of considerable property, and it may be asked, where is the description of his lands in Domesday if they are not described under the head of "The Land of Ivo Taillgebosc?"

For this and other weighty reasons which have been given, it is certain that all the lands which were afterwards returned as being in the hands of Ivo Taillebois and Ranulph Meschin, had originally belonged to Thorold the Sheriff. It would take up too much space to set them out fully, but some idea of their names and extent has already been given.[1] At what precise date these lands were given him by the Conqueror is not stated; nor do we know whether it was entirely due to his marriage with a Norman lady. As Alfred and Colswain also obtained large possessions, it is possible that, although they were Anglo-Saxons, they had all three in some way favoured William's cause, and that they shared the spoil as if they were Normans.

A few estates in Norfolk are also returned in Domesday as belonging to Ivo Taillebois, but they are not found to have been afterwards in the tenure of Thorold's descendants; so they may have either belonged to Ivo in his own right, or have been surrendered by Meschin in 1120, and never restored.[2]

All that is known of Thorold's history is that he gave lands in Bukenhale to Croyland Abbey, and lands and tithes in Spalding and other places to the abbey of Angers,[3] for the support of the cell of Spalding, of which he appears to have been the founder. Whether he at first filled the cell with monks from Croyland is uncertain, but this may have been the case, if the writer of Ingulph's chronicle can be

father to Reinfrid de Bretevill (*sic*), who, with his son Alfred, is mentioned in charter No. 20. Mr. Eyton says that Gretevill was not a Norman name, but a Norman reading of "Greetwell," which place is in the county of Lincoln. (Addit. MS. 31,929, f. 68b.) Possibly the real name was Breteuil, which frequently occurs in Ord. Vit.

[1] It may be added that the manor called Archintone belonging to Taillebois is obviously the same as Helchintuna, which belonged to Meschin, the modern spelling being Elkington (see pp. 135, 136, *ante*); and that Meschin must have had Ivo's estate in Alchebarge, for Hautebarge (Aulkborough) subsequently belonged to William de Roumare (the third), who made a gift there for the soul of Alice his wife. (Harl. MS. 742, f. 269b). See also *post*, as to Spalding having belonged to Meschin.

[2] If Ivo possessed the barony of Appleby, and it afterwards went to Meschin, as supposed by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, it must have been part of Lucy's inheritance, and therefore belonged to Thorold. But Mr. Hinde states elsewhere that "the barony of Appleby was included in the grant to Ranulph de Meschines of the earldom of Carlisle." This was more probably the case, and therefore the barony never belonged to Thorold or to Ivo, but Meschin had it in his own right, and not in right of his wife. Mr. Eyton considered Meschin to have succeeded Ivo in Cumberland and Westmorland as well as in Lincoln, but there is no warrant for this supposition; otherwise Thorold would have been "Lord of Cumberland," which is impossible, according to the account given of that lordship by Mr. Hinde, for Thorold died before it was established.

[3] See charters Nos. 1, 4, 6, 12, 40. In support of the argument on p. 140, it should be remarked that Ivo's second charter (No. 6) gives the names of five places where the monks already had tithes, viz., Teteney, Alcobar, Normanby, Bolingbroc, and Beltisford. These places are doubtless referred to in Ivo's first charter, which speaks of the tithes given by Thorold and his men; and therefore they had all belonged to Thorold, which is a most important fact.

trusted upon a point about which he may well have had some tradition. But this could have been only a temporary arrangement, as Thorold made his original gifts to St. Nicholas of Angers, according to charter No. 4, so that Spalding was from the first a cell to that abbey.

From his surname it has been inferred that Thorold was Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, and, if so, he probably held the office for some years. He may have been succeeded in that office as well as in his lands by Ivo Taillebois, for Mr. Eyton gives some reasons for supposing that the latter was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1086.[1]

The date of Thorold's death is not stated, but it took place not later than the year 1085; he may have died some years before, leaving his daughter Lucy a minor and unmarried. He was certainly dead when Domesday was taken, and at the date of Ivo's charter in 1085. He evidently died at an early age, since his daughter survived him perhaps more than fifty years. There are two subsequent references to him, one in Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I, when his daughter paid a fine for his lands, and the other in Pipe Roll, 11 Henry II, when his great-grandson Hugh, Earl of Chester, paid a fine for his "fee," or rather for some estates which had not been restored to his grandmother, Countess Lucy.

Such indeed appears to be the true explanation of the obscure entry on the latter Pipe Roll, for on the death of Earl Hugh in 1181, the King assigned to "Bertra" his widow, as dower, the manors of Beltesford, Hemingeby, and Dunington.[2] Now the manor of Beltesford, with soke in Hemingeby, Dunington, and other places, had belonged to Thorold, and it was evidently not restored either to William de Roumare about 1122, or to the Countess Lucy in 1130, as Earl Hugh could not possibly have inherited it. In one of the Duchy Cowchers there is a charter by Ranulph (Gernons), Earl of Chester, granting a yearly rent out of his manor of Beltesford (1147-1153). He must have obtained the manor from the King by purchase, and the entry on the Pipe Roll of 11 Henry II refers either to the settlement of that account, or to the purchase of some other portion of the property by Earl Hugh. Thus the entry in the Pipe Roll of 11 Henry II is fully accounted for, and at the same time the theory that Thorold was the previous owner of all Ivo's estates, is confirmed.[3]

In fact, every fresh item of information tends to justify the effort which has been made to restore Thorold to his proper position as one of "the greater barons" of the kingdom.

Thorold's wife.

Thorold's wife is mentioned in two of the charters,[4] but no particulars as to her parentage or even as to her name are given. Here we

[1] Addit. MS. 31,929, f. 70.

[2] *Baronage*, i, 41, from *Rotulus de Dominabus et Puellis.*

[3] Possibly Earl Hugh acquired some of Thorold's lands in Halton. See a grant by Bretteya, Countess of Chester, of half a fee in Halton. (Duchy Grants in boxes, A. 74.) The distinction between the fees belonging to the barony of Chester in Lincoln and those belonging to the barony of Bolingbroke was long kept up, even after the whole of the latter barony came to Ranulph Blundvill as heir both to Earl Hugh and to William de Roumare. See Feodary of Lincoln, as before, pp. 1 and 14.

[4] Nos. 4 and 19.

obtain great assistance from a suggestion by Stapleton, who pointed out that the manor of Aulkborough, which is returned in Domesday as belonging to Ivo, is there stated to have previously belonged to William Malet. Stapleton shrewdly remarks that this severance from Malet's barony could only have been effected in his lifetime by a gift in frank marriage with a daughter. As Mr. Eyton says, this suggestion is made "in Mr. Stapleton's best manner," and it is only his method of applying it that is at fault. He regarded the passage in question as indicating that she was the wife of Ivo Taillebois. This we know to have been impossible, but the suggestion is none the less valuable. It can now be used to prove that Thorold's wife was the daughter of William Malet; and this conclusion is supported by the fact that at a later date Robert Malet, William's son, is called "uncle" of the Countess Lucy, Thorold's daughter.

The marriage between Thorold and Malet's daughter probably took place just before or soon after the Conquest, for if it had taken place long previously to that event, the gift in frank marriage would have consisted of lands in Normandy, and would hardly have been added to after Malet's settlement in England.[1]

The Malet family.

It will naturally be asked whether the discoveries made in the course of this inquiry throw any light on the question why William Malet is described by Guy of Amiens as "partly Norman, partly English."[2] To this it may be replied that his daughter seems to have married an Englishman, a fact not before known; and it may be worth while to remove a misapprehension as to the rest of Malet's description by the same writer. He is called "compater Heraldi," which Mr. Freeman takes to mean that he and Harold were godfathers to the same child; but the real meaning of the words surely is, that William Malet was godfather to Harold himself. Thus he may well have been regarded as "partly English," by relationship and by sympathy, if not by birth; and it was peculiarly appropriate that the burial of Harold's body should be committed to him.

Mons. Le Prévost, in a note to Mons. Pluquet's edition of Wace, is puzzled to know why William of Poitiers uses the word *concessit* in speaking of the delivery by the Conqueror of Harold's body to Malet for burial, as it implies a demand on Malet's part, for which he, the annotator, could see no cause arising from "*rapports particuliers*." This

[1] There is some probability that Thorold's wife was Beatrice, the sister of Robert Malet, who is mentioned in the cartulary of the priory of Eye (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, iii, 401, 404, 405; Addit. MS. 8177, ff. 100, 101, 109, 111, 114, 130b, 131b); but a charter of Henry I. speaks of her as the wife of "William de Archis," who may however have been her second husband. According to the Lindsey Survey, "William de Arcis" held lands in Scallabi, Redburne, Hibaldestow, and Gameltorp; and as Thorold had lands in all those places, it may be that William held them in right of his wife, she having had them in dower; but if so, she did not possess the whole of those estates, for Meschin is also returned as holding lands in all of them except Scallabi; besides, Osbern de Arcis, William's predecessor, had lands in Scallebi and Redburne in 1086.

[2] Freeman, iii, 466 (1st ed.); iii, 776 (2nd ed.) William's wife Hesilia (Crispin) is mentioned in a charter of Robert Malet to Eye priory, but Mr. Freeman seems to deny that relationship (iii, 776). A gift by William Malet to the abbey of Bec is referred to in the *Monasticon*.

difficulty is removed by the interpretation above proposed, which further promises some aid towards a clear understanding of the conflicting accounts of the burials by Malet and by Harold's mother. Malet has been looked upon as being merely the official executor of a stern mandate, but in granting the body to him, the Conqueror really made a concession to the dead hero's mother, whose wishes Malet would be sure to consult.

There seems to be nothing to prove that William's mother was English, a point on which Mr. Freeman insists, or that he was related to Harold's father or mother. But it may be questioned whether he would have formed an intimate friendship with Earl Godwin, and stood godfather to the Earl's child, unless there were some such relationship as Mr. Freeman imagines. That he was a personage of great consequence is evidenced by the vastness of the territories which were granted to him in England. Sir Alexander Malet, in his translation of Wace, adopts the suggestion of modern genealogists that Earl Algar married a sister of William Malet, but gives no proof.[1]

On William's death at the siege of York by the Danes in 1069,[2] his possessions descended to his son Robert Malet, about whom something has already been said. They were situate in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Lincoln, and other counties, only three of his manors being in the county of Lincoln, namely, Wellebrune, Bergebi, and Sechebroc. These are not mentioned in the Lindsey Survey, but they are described in Testa de Nevill as forming part of "the honor of Eye," which was the title given to the barony of Malet, the castle of Eye, in Suffolk, being its *caput*. They were probably seized with the honor by Henry I, and, being in the Crown, are not noticed in the Survey.[3]

Robert had a brother named Gilbert, and in the cartulary of Eye is recorded a charter, whereby their sister Beatrice makes provision for their souls as if she were their heir, which might also be inferred from the charter granting to Gernons the fee of his great-uncle; but I have made no inquiry in that direction.[4] It may however be observed that, according to Testa de Nevill, Gernons did not obtain any of Robert Malet's lands, as Henry II kept the honor of Eye in his own hands for more than thirty years.

Ivo Taillebois.

The ancestors of the Countess having been ascertained as far as is at present possible, we may now go on to put together the information relating to her three husbands.

The lands in Lincolnshire which are returned under the name of Ivo Taillebois were not given to him at the Conquest, as has always been

[1] Pp. 268-9. See also *Top. and Gen.* i, 15.

[2] Stapleton's Norman Pipe Rolls, ii, cliii.

[3] See *Testa de Nevill*, p. 296, where there is a concise but apparently not quite an accurate account of the history of the honor of Eye. Among other things it states that Henry I seized the honor and kept it for seven years, and then granted it to Earl Stephen his nephew, who held it for 22 years while he was King and Earl. According to this, Henry I seized the honor about 1125, but the Lindsey Survey was compiled before that date.

[4] Robert Malet occurs as witness to charters of Henry I. (*Mon.* i, 161, 437, old edit.) Ralph Malet and Walter Malet are mentioned in the Lindsey Survey, but were probably descendants of Durand Malet. Mr. Arthur Malet professes to trace down the male descendants of Robert and Gilbert for many generations. See also the Roll of Battle Abbey, by Burke, p. 73.

taken for granted, but he really obtained them by his marriage with Lucy, daughter of Thorold the Sheriff. Some writers[1] call him nephew of William the Conqueror; and a rubric in the Spalding register alleges that he came over with William. If he took part in the invasion, he would have received large rewards; but Domesday mentions only a few other estates in Norfolk, besides those in Lincoln, as belonging to him, and these may also have been Thorold's. His charter to St. Mary's, York, however, shows that he had lands in several places in Westmorland,[2] which Mr. Hodgson Hinde describes as the barony of Kendal. These he doubtless possessed in his own right. The same charter mentions his father and mother, but does not give their names.

From his charter to St. Nicholas of Angers it has been inferred that he came from Anjou, but he thereby merely enlarged a previous gift by his father-in-law, Thorold, so that the inference is not well founded. Ingulph calls him Count of Anjou; but Nichols has shown that he could not have borne that title, and in this paper it has been further shown that he was never "Earl of Lincoln," as has been supposed.[3]

The date of 1072 or 1073 has been assigned to his marriage with Lucy, under the mistaken idea that she succeeded Earls Edwin and Morcar, and was given with their lands to Ivo; but if Thorold did not marry till about the time of the Conquest, as is probable, the marriage of Ivo and Lucy would not take place till after 1080; but as Ivo was in possession of Thorold's lands in 1085,[4] it certainly took place before that date.

The charter to Angers (No. 4) speaks of "Thorold and his wife" as Ivo's ancestors, but this may mean only that they were his predecessors in title, the word being used here with the same meaning as in Domesday. Mr. Eyton indeed, referring to this very charter, explains the word "ancestors" in this sense.[5]

It has been suggested (p. 142) that the manor of Spalding was the chief residence of Ivo and Lucy. It was in fact more than a manor; there was a castle, known in modern times as Taillebois' Castle. This name was no doubt correctly given to it, for it must have been built before Ranulph Meschin's surrender; and after Lucy's final grant of the manor to the priory, it would be allowed to fall into decay.[6]

Mr. Eyton notes that Ivo claimed a mansion in Lincoln city formerly belonging to Stori, the Saxon lord of the great manors of Beltesford and Bolingbroc; that Ivo was on a royal commission concerning the rights of Ely abbey about the year 1079; and that Ivo attested a charter of William II about 1090. He gives some reasons for believing that Ivo

[1] Allen's *Lincolnshire*, i, 278; Cole's MS. 43 (Addit. 5844), p. 139; &c.

[2] Not Yorkshire, as in *Top. and Gen.*, i, 12.

[3] Ingulph appears to say that Ivo was a candidate for the earldom of Northampton and Huntingdon on the death of Earl Waltheof. His story that Ivo was taken prisoner in 1071, by Hereward, while defending Thorold, abbot of Peterborough, is very apocryphal.

[4] See charter No. 4, and Domesday.

[5] Addit. MS. 31,929, f. 70. The mention of Thorold's wife as an "ancestor" shows that she brought Thorold some property, doubtless the manor of Aulkborough.

[6] Allen's *Lincolnshire*, i, 293, gives particulars as to its remains in the last century. "The building of castles began late in the Conqueror's reign." (Lecture by Mr. J. H. Parker; Transactions of the Essex Archæol. Society, iv, 236.)

was Sheriff of Lincoln in 1086. He also makes some remarks on Ingulph's account of Ivo's rebellion and his banishment by William II.[1]

Ivo was living at the date of the fire at Croyland, 1091, according to Ingulph. He probably died about the year 1093. Peter of Blois appears to assign the date of 1114 as the date of his death, but William II's charter (No. 7) shows that he was dead before 1100.[2]

The question whether Ivo had a son named Ethelred or Eltred, who begat Ketel, &c., has already been dealt with, though not settled. If he had, it seems clear that Eltred was not the son of Lucy, as otherwise he would have had a better claim than William de Roumare to recover his mother's inheritance.[3]

It has been shown that Ivo had a daughter Beatrice, wife of Ribaud, Lord of Middleham, whose descendants are set out by Whittaker, and in the "Pedigree of Tailbois" before quoted; but she was evidently not the daughter of Lucy. She was in fact married and had a grown-up son before Ivo's death, according to charter No. 2,[4] and hence it may be inferred that she was Ivo's daughter by a previous wife. She was not the "only daughter, nobly espoused," who is said by Peter of Blois to have been the issue of Ivo and Lucy, for she did not die childless, as Peter alleges of Lucy's daughter. Peter may therefore refer to Matilda, daughter of Countess Lucy, mentioned in charter No. 24, and who would also be daughter of Ivo in case Peter is correct. Of course it is possible that Matilda was daughter of Roger FitzGerold; but it is more probable that she was Ivo's daughter, because she married Hugh, brother of her mother's third husband, thus becoming sister-in-law to her own mother, and therefore it is necessary to put the date of her birth as early as may be.

Beatrice's eldest son, Ralph, and it is said other sons, adopted the surname of Taillebois, probably because Ivo had no male descendants, and to keep up the name.[5]

A word or two as to Ivo's relations with Croyland. That abbey had lands in Spalding at the date of Domesday, though Ingulph alleges that

[1] Addit. MS. 31,929, ff. 69b, 70. It has been seen that a few of Ivo's lands did not apparently come to Meschin. Some of them may have been retained by the King on his restoration to favour after his rebellion. But the Lindsey survey comprises only part of the county, and for this reason Spalding, which is in Holland, is not returned among Meschin's lands in that Survey. It is indeed certain that Meschin had Spalding, for Lucy's second charter says she held it his lifetime.

[2] Gough alleges that Ivo was buried at Spalding in 1104. An "Ivo Taillebosc" is mentioned in a charter by the Princess Cecily, youngest daughter of William I, abbess of Caen, who is supposed to have filled that office from 1113 to 1127; but there seems to be some question as to these dates, and besides, this Ivo may not have been the same person as the Ivo of Domesday. (See an article by Thomas Stapleton in the Archæol. Journal, iii, 20-22, 26, referred to in Mr. Eyton's MSS.) The land of William Taillebois in Lincolnshire is described in Domesday. He may have been a brother or near relative of the Ivo of Domesday, and father of the Ivo referred to by the Princess Cecily.

[3] The land of "Edric," son of Ketel, was granted by Henry I to Walter de Gloucester (1115-23).—Duchy of Lanc., Royal Charters.

[4] It mentions Ribaud, Ivo's son-in-law, and Ralph Taillebois, probably Ribaud's son; and it appears to be of later date than No. 4.

[5] This Ralph was witness to one of Ivo's charters, and a charter of William I, in favour of the abbey of St. Alban's, is addressed to him. (Matthew Paris, vi, 33.) Several persons of the name of Taillebois are mentioned by D'Anisy.

its monks were expelled from Spalding priory as early as 1074. It is clear, however, that the abbey did not possess those lands at the date of Testa de Nevill, and therefore it is possible that the account of Ivo's seizure of them is true.[1] Under what pretence Ivo acted may, perhaps, be ascertained from a careful review of the facts. There seems to be no doubt that Thorold made a gift to the abbey of Angers, as well as to the abbey of Croyland. This may have caused some dispute, in which Ivo took the part of the former, and the more especially as Croyland was a Saxon foundation.

Roger FitzGerold de Roumare.

Roger FitzGerold appears to have been son or brother and heir of Robert FitzGerold,[2] who is returned as having lands in Hants, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, at the date of Domesday, but none in Lincolnshire. He married Lucy, daughter of Thorold the Sheriff, and widow of Ivo Taillebois, and succeeded in her right to her father's numerous possessions in Lincolnshire, and, perhaps, to a few in Norfolk. Their marriage took place probably soon after Ivo's death.[3] He is evidently addressed as Lord of Spalding and husband of Lucy in a charter of William Rufus (No. 7), that is, before 1100. He had no title of nobility above that of baron.

Roger and Lucy had issue William de Roumare, who afterwards bore the title of Earl of Lincoln.

The date of Roger's death is unknown. His "son and heir" William is mentioned under the date of 1118, by Ordericus Vitalis. It seems probable that William came of age just before that date, having been a minor when his father died.[4] There are several references to Roger in the charters of his son.

Ranulph Meschin de Bayeux.

Ranulph de Briquessart, Viscount of Bayeux, is not mentioned in Domesday, and therefore he had no estates in England.[5] His son Ranulph Meschin, however, became Lord of Carlisle, but probably not till the reign of Henry I, and the grant included the barony of Appleby.[6]

[1] Various charges are brought by the Croyland monks against Ivo; among others, he is said to have cut off the tails and ears of their cattle. Truly there is nothing new under the sun! (Ingulph, 71.)

[2] Stapleton calls him "brother" of Robert; Norman Pipe Rolls, ii, cliii. Robert FitzGerold was present at the Council held in London in 1082.

[3] There seems to be now no reason why the story that Lucy mourned Ivo with only moderate lamentations, and married again within a month after his death, "must fall to the ground . . . as historical, or rather poetical embellishment," as suggested in the "Annals of Lacock" (p. 71). As great disparity in age must have existed between Ivo and Lucy, there may be some truth in the story.

[4] A long account of the family of Roumare is given in the "Annals of Lacock" by Bowles and Nichols.

[5] He was one of the Norman nobles who conspired against William the Bastard on his accession to the Duchy of Normandy. (Archæol. Journal, xvi, 229, quoting William of Poitiers.) His wife Mahald and his *eldest* son Richard are mentioned in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham. (*Ibid.*)

[6] See Introduction to Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, &c., p. xv, and Archæol. Journal, vol. xvi, p. 230; and a note by Mr. Luard to Matthew Paris, Chron. Majora, ii, 8. Mr. Luard considers that Ranulph's surname was "de Meschines," or "de Messina," and the compiler of the Spalding Register calls him "de Messynes" (p. 117);

He is by some writers called Earl of Carlisle. but no such title is given him in the Lindsey Survey.

Meschin married Lucy, widow of Roger FitzGerold, probably about the year 1100, the marriage being referred to by Ordericus Vitalis.[1] Apparently he had no lands of his own in Lincolnshire before his marriage, but his brother, William Meschin, is returned as holding lands in that county.[2]

The lands which Ranulph received with his wife are described in the Lindsey Survey, and were practically co-extensive with those formerly belonging to Ivo Taillebois. That he did not become Earl of Lincoln by marrying Lucy, as alleged by Stapleton and Nichols, is patent to every one who inspects the original Survey. The words "Comes Linc.," on which they rely, do not form part of the text, but are written over his name in only two places out of many, and at a date long subsequent to the compilation; in fact, the handwriting of the annotations is of as late a period as the fourteenth century. The annotator had little or no better means of ascertaining the real titles of Ranulph Meschin than we have at present. Having, as I believe, exhausted all those means, I am unable to produce any evidence that Ranulph Meschin was known as Earl of Lincoln. But did the annotator really mean to imply that Meschin was Earl of Lincoln? By comparison with similar annotations it is evident that he did not, but that he was referring to an Earl of Lincoln of his own time, or a little earlier, probably to Henry de Lacy, who possessed Bolingbroke and Halton, over which names the words "Comes Linc." are written.[3]

but in all authentic records it is written Mischinus, Meschinus, or Meschin. Some recent writers use the form "le Meschin," but there is apparently no authority for the article. Wherever the Latin form is not found, "Meschin" simply is written. The proper spelling would perhaps be Mesquin. (See Cotgrave.) The word means "young," or "junior," and was used to distinguish the person bearing it from an elder person of the same family.

[1] Their eldest son Ranulph (Gernons) was born before 1109, for he was of age before 1130, as remarked by Stapleton, ii, cliv. They are said to have had three other children, viz., William, who is called Earl of Cambridge, Alice, or Adeliza, wife of Richard FitzGilbert, ancestor of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, and Agnes, wife of Robert de Grandmesnil. Dugdale; Banks, i, 210; *Top. and Gen.*, i, 17.

[2] Possibly Ranulph surrendered these to William on marrying Lucy. It is hard to learn to whom William's lands belonged in Domesday. They may have belonged partly to Durand Malet and partly to William le Blund. As to William being brother to Ranulph, see *Top. and Gen.*, i, 302. William Meschin and his son Ralph [de Bayeux ?] are mentioned in charter No. 46, p. 139. Hugh Fitz-Ranulph, another brother of R. Meschin, is mentioned in charter No. 24, and in Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.

[3] Among the Duchy of Lancaster Records, and also in Léchaudé d'Anisy's "Extrait des Chartes" &c., there are numerous charters by and relating to "Ranulph, Earl of Chester." A few of these relate to Ranulph Meschin, and a few more to his son Ranulph Gernons, but most of them refer to Ranulph Blundvill, grandson of Gernons. There are also many other charters in which "Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln," is mentioned; and although the dates of some of these last is uncertain, owing to the obscurity of the names of the witnesses, it may with confidence be alleged that none of them relate to Meschin or Gernons, but all to Blundvill. I have been unable to find any instance of the application of the double title, "Chester and Lincoln," to the two former. Special reference may be made to the charter of Henry I to Ranulph Gernons, "Earl of Chester," (Royal Charters, Duchy of Lancaster), and to a charter of Ranulph (Gernons), "Earl of Chester," (Duchy of Lancaster, Grants in boxes, A. 65), as showing that this Earl was not known by the double appellation. Yet it has been alleged that he transferred his "share of the earldom" of Lincoln to Gilbert de Gant

It cannot therefore be supposed that the original compiler of the Lindsey Survey erred in omitting to give the title of Earl to Ranulph Meschin. That he would have inserted it, if due, may be inferred from the fact that he rightly calls Meschin's cousin "Earl Richard," in describing the latter's large possessions in the county. There is therefore no authority for the notion that Ranulph Meschin was Earl of Lincoln before he became Earl of Chester.

It may be surmised that the reason why no Earl of Lincoln was created probably was, that after the rebellion of Earls Edwin and Morcar their lands in Lincolnshire partly remained in the Crown, and were partly granted away in small portions to sundry persons. If Earl Edwin had lived, we should probably have found him described as Earl of Lincoln. He would no longer have been called Earl of Mercia, as the Norman idea, though not at all well defined, seems to have been that there should be an Earl to each county, or to two counties at most, whereas the Anglo-Saxon Earls of the eleventh century, especially those with whom we have been dealing, had much wider jurisdictions, which may be more appropriately described as duchies than as earldoms. The word "ducatus," from which "duchy" is derived, is indeed frequently used by the chroniclers to describe the dominion of those Earls, just as the word "dux" was used interchangeably with "comes" to indicate their personal status.

But, after all, is it certain that there was no Earl of Lincoln, in fact, if not in name, after the death of Earl Edwin? We have disposed of the imaginary claims of Taillebois and FitzGerold, and shown that Meschin did not use this title before he became Earl of Chester. But may not Hugh Lupus have been Earl of Lincoln as well as of Chester? Domesday (p. 336[b]), contains the following references to "the Earl" under the head of Lincolnshire.

"In the time of King Edward, the city of Lincoln used to render to the King 20*l.* and to the Earl 10*l.*; *now* it renders 100*l.* by tale between the King and the Earl."

"The customs (*consuetudines*) of the King and of the Earl in Sudlincolie render 28*l.*; in Norttreding, 24*l.*; in Westreding, 12*l.*; in Sudtreding, 15*l.*"

"Each hundred pays 8*l.* Twelve hundreds amend to the King, and six to the Earl."

"If any man shall be outlawed for any offence by the King and by the Earl and by the men of the shire (*vicecomitatus*), no one but the King shall be able to give him peace."

Now surely some one must have been Earl of Lincoln at that time. It so happens that among the tenants *in capite* in the county, there were two Earls, viz., "Earl Alan" (of Richmond and Britany) and "Earl Hugh" (of Chester). The former's lands were the more extensive, but the latter's possessions are described as being in "Nort Treding," "Sud Treding," &c., which seems to identify him with "the Earl" above mentioned.[1]

on the marriage of Gilbert with his niece, Rohese. In a charter recorded in the Spalding register he calls himself "Ranulph junior, Earl of Chester;" his brother, William de Roumare, being one of the witnesses.

[1] Domesday, pp. 349 a, b.

All authorities have however agreed in calling Hugh Lupus "Earl of Chester," and no one seems to have suggested that he may also have been Earl of Lincoln, as he well may have been. His predecessors, the Saxon Earls, are frequently described as Earls of Chester and Lincoln, as we have seen, but without any good authority. The Lincolnshire Survey also speaks of his son "Earl Richard" without any further title, as if he were Earl of that county; while Earl Alan's successor is distinguished therein as "Stephen, Earl of Britany." Moreover, Ranulph Blundvill, a descendant of the Earls Hugh and Richard, finally assumed the double title of "Earl of Chester and Lincoln," and alleged a claim to "the third penny" of the county of Lincoln, in right of his ancestors, formerly Earls of Lincoln. In one record the third penny is said to have belonged to him "ex parte R. Comitis patris (proavi?) sui."[1] It has usually been assumed that he claimed as a descendant of the Countess Lucy; but the explanation just offered appears to be much more worthy of acceptance. Possibly Blundvill had two strings to his bow, for he married Constance of Britany, who was heiress to a descendant of Earls Alan and Stephen.[2]

Therefore when, in 1120, on the death of Earl Richard, who perished with his wife in the ill-fated "White Ship," without leaving any issue, Ranulph Meschin was permitted to succeed him, it may be inferred that he became not only Earl of Chester, as is usually stated, but also Earl of Lincoln. But the assertion already made, that he never used or was known by the latter title, still holds good. He was not allowed to succeed to the earldom altogether as a matter of right, but he had to offer a large sum of money, to be paid by instalments, the last of which was paid by his son in 31 Henry I.[3] At the same time he is said to have surrendered the lordship or earldom of Carlisle; but he did not give up all his possessions in Cumberland, for his son Ranulph Gernons granted lands in Calder, Egremont, and other places in that county to the monastery of Calder.[4] He also surrendered his wife's estates in Lincolnshire, though he had no right to do so, as they were the inheritance of his stepson. It is, however, presumable that he did not act from choice, but from necessity, as the surrender was doubtless insisted on by the King, who would naturally consider it dangerous to allow one subject to possess three such vast patrimonies.

The Countess Lucy.

It remains to summarise the facts relating to the principal figure in this genealogy.

Lucy was the sole daughter and heiress of Thorold the Sheriff, a fact which was unknown to the writer of "Ingulph," and has remained in obscurity ever since. She was born about 1067, and was married to her first husband Ivo Taillebois about 1083, to her second husband,

[1] Close Rolls, 1 Hen. III, p. 308[b]. If "R." be an error for "H.," the argument is equally good, for Earl Hugh Cyvelioc certainly inherited nothing from William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln. See also 2 and 4 Hen. III, pp. 351[a], 355[a], 355[b], 438[a].

[2] He was also heir to the last William de Roumare, whose grandfather was called Earl of Lincoln, though there seems to be some doubt as to his creation, and Gilbert de Gant was Earl of Lincoln at the same time.

[3] See Pipe Roll.

[4] *Monasticon*, v. 339.

Roger FitzGerold de Roumare about 1093, and to her third husband Ranulph Meschin about 1100. She succeeded to no title above that of a baroness, in which degree she remained during the whole of her first and second, and part of her third nuptials. She did not attain the degree of Countess until her third husband became Earl of Chester in 1120, unless it can be shown that he was previously Earl of Carlisle.

In order to obtain the earldom of Chester, which had escheated to the Crown by the death of his cousin Richard d'Avranches, Ranulph Meschin surrendered to the King the lands of "his wife's inheritance;" but her son and heir apparent, William de Roumare, laid claim to those lands, and failing to obtain them he went in great wrath to Normandy, where he made war on the King to such purpose that he was allowed two years later to succeed to "a great part of his right."[1] On the death of Ranulph, according to the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, Lucy paid the King a large sum for the restoration of her father's possessions,[2] which would doubtless mean such part of them as had not already been restored to William, though not the whole residue, as her son Earl Ranulph and her grandson Earl Hugh afterwards obtained a still further portion or portions. She also agreed to pay the King 500 marks, besides other sums to the Queen and others, for exemption from being compelled to re-marry for the period of five years. At the same time her son Ranulph, Earl of Chester, agreed to pay the King 500 marks for the agreement which the King had made between him and his mother concerning her dower.

The charters describe Lucy either as "Countess of Chester," or simply as "the Countess."[3] It appears that she was also called "the Countess of Bolingbroke," which title occurs five times in Testa de Nevill, where it is stated that she gave large benefactions to the priory of Spalding, viz., 8 carucates and 5 bovates of land in Pincebec, 8 carucates and 5 bovates of land in Spalding, 5 carucates of land in Weston, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land in Moleton; and that she also made a donation of $3\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land in Moleton to the abbey of Angers (?). These lands, except those in Spalding, at the date of Testa de Nevill, are stated to have been held of the honor of Bolingbroke.

During the lifetime of Ivo, she and her husband made the castle of Spalding their chief abode, and Ingulph says she kept her court there during Ivo's banishment by William Rufus; but it was given up by Meschin to the King in 1120. From her second charter, after Meschin's death, it may be inferred that Spalding was one of the estates of her father which she re-purchased in 1130, as otherwise she could not have given the charter.[4] Between 1120, when Meschin made the surrender, and 1129, when he died, the castle and manor were doubtless in the Crown; and during the same interval Lucy resided with her husband at Chester.[5] As on recovering Spalding she gave it up to the priory, it may be conjectured that she removed to Bolingbroke and made that her principal residence: whence the title last mentioned. The Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I states that

[1] Ordericus Vitalis; Dugdale's *Baronage*.
[2] The note to this passage in the printed edition is obviously incorrect.
[3] See *ante*, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, 25, 40, 42, 43.
[4] This affords an additional confirmation of the assumption that Thorold was her father, and the gifts above mentioned further prove her to have been an heiress.
[5] *Baronage*, i, 37.

she had agreed to pay the King 100 marks for the privilege of administering justice in her court among her tenants (*homines*), doubtless at Bolingbroke. Many later documents among the Duchy records show that her son William de Roumare, who afterwards bore the title of Earl of Lincoln, also made Bolingbroke his residence, and the seat of his earldom; but how he acquired the earldom remains to be seen. It is asserted in Allen's *Lincolnshire*, on the authority of a Harleian manuscript, that he built the castle there.[1]

It may, perhaps, be said that the title of "Countess of Bolingbroke" points to Lucy having been Countess of Lincoln rather than Countess of Chester, but "the Earl of Tutbury," in Staffordshire, was really Earl of Derby, though it is true that "the Earl of Arundel" was Earl of Sussex.[2] And it has been shown that the title of Earl was originally used without any reference to the name of a county. In agreement with this custom, the charters before recited prove that Lucy was mostly called "the Countess;" and as she evidently lived in state at Bolingbroke after 1130, it is easy to understand how she came by the appellation.[3]

In an old abstract of a charter of King Stephen to Ranulph Gernons, it is stated that some of the towers of Lincoln castle belonged to him, and that his mother had fortified one of those towers, to which, with the constableship of the castle and "Lincolnshire," his hereditary right was thereby acknowledged.[4] From this and other references to Lincoln castle in connexion with Gernons, it is inferred by Stapleton and Nichols that Gernons was necessarily Earl of Lincoln, but other records show the fallacy of this supposition.

Several charters in one of the Duchy of Lancaster Cowcher-books prove that "the constableship of Lincolnshire," "the wardenship of Lincoln castle," and "the barony of Eye" or "Haia," always went together. They belonged successively to Robert de Haia (temp. Hen. I, and Stephen?), Richard de Haia (temp. Hen. II), and Nichola, wife of Gerard de Camville (temp. Ric. I.)[5]

[1] Allen, ii, 102; Harl. MS. 6829, p. 162.

[2] *Top. and Gen.*, i, 6; quoting Dugdale's Preface. See, also, Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer, &c., pp. 407-9.

[3] Even if the objection that Bolingbroke was not in Cheshire were valid, it has been anticipated by the suggestion that Meschin may have been Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and therefore his widow might have adopted a title from any place in either county. The only authority, a very bad one, for calling Lucy "Countess of Lincoln," is a copy of an epitaph at Revesby on William de Roumare, in which he is called "William de Roumare, son of Lucy, Countess of Lincoln, founder of Clyve monastery." Another epitaph speaks of "William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, founder of Revesby." "Annals of Lacock," 78. Nichols, however, considers that the former epitaph relates to the grandson of Earl William, and that the words "Lucy, Countess of Lincoln," were inserted at a later date by some one who was ignorant of the true facts. I may further suggest that the writer of the epitaph probably knew that there was a William, Earl of Lincoln, and jumped to the conclusion that his mother "the Countess" also took her title from the name of that county only. Or he may have known that later Countesses of *Lincoln* were sometimes known as Countesses of Bolingbroke. See Inquisitions p.m. 37 Hen. III, No. 18, and Duchy Charters. Hence charter No. 23, abstracted above, may relate to one of these, and not to Lucy.

[4] Duchy of Lanc. Records, Div. 25, A. 9. See Annals of Lacock, 74, and Stapleton, ii, clvi. William of Malmesbury speaks of Gernons and *his* castle of Lincoln, p. 739.

[5] Duchy Cowchers, ii, 476, 480, 482. These people were the descendants of Colswain de Lincoln, and the barony of Eye belonged to Robert Malet; so it might be inferred that they, like Lucy and her son, were descended from Malet,

Although Henry II, in a charter, professes to grant the constableship to Richard de Haia, yet a charter of Richard I recognises that his father Robert de Haya had held it.[1] Richard de Haia and Matilda his wife granted to the abbey of Blancheland the vill of Cambringeham, "et el baile castelli Linconiæ;" and this grant was confirmed by "Nichola de Haya," daughter of Richard de Haya, in her widowhood. Richard of Devizes (*De rebus gestis Ric. I*) says:

"Gerardus de Camvilla, homo factiosus et fidei prodigus, homagium fecerat Johanni Comiti, fratri Regis, de castello Lincolniæ, cujus custodia ad hereditatem Nicholaæ, uxoris ejusdem Gerardi, spectare dinoscitur, sed sub rege."

Thus it would seem that the constableship of Lincoln castle was held jointly by the heirs of Thorold and Colswain, and that it had no connexion with the earldom of Lincoln. The castle was indeed a royal castle, having been built by William I. in 1068,[2] and had always belonged to the Crown. In 19 Edw. I, the "wardenship" of the castle belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln,[3] and on his death in 4 Edw II, the "constableship" was returned among his possessions.[4] He was a descendant of Lucy and Gernons, and as he married Margaret de Longespee, a descendant of Idonia, daughter and heir of Nichola above mentioned, and wife of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, he would have a double claim to the offices in question.

The year 1141 was assigned by Bowles and Nichols[5] as the date of Lucy's death, apparently under the impression that Rohese, Gernon's niece, had some claim to the earldom, as a descendant of "the first Lucy," and in that year succeeded "the second Lucy," and conveyed it to Gilbert de Gant by marriage.[6] But there is no foundation for this idea. Lucy's eldest son, William de Roumare, would of course be her next heir. Gough however alleges that Lucy was buried at Spalding in 1141, but he gives no authority for the assertion,[7] and it cannot well be relied on, as the rest of his statement is incorrect as the date of Ivo's burial.

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perhaps by the marriage of Colswain with another daughter of William Malet, and that Robert Malet had held the constableship of Lincoln castle; but there is no proof of this, and besides it is clear that the barony of Haia, which belonged to the descendants of Colswain, was totally distinct from the barony of Eye, which belonged to the Malets, though the latter name is often spelt Haia or Heya. From what place named Hay or Haye Robert and Richard derived their names, I have not ascertained; they may have taken it from Eye, and if so, there were two baronies of that name. The name of Eye has also had an unfortunate tendency to become confused with another place whose name at first sight is quite different, namely, Hythe in Kent, because both Eye and Hythe were frequently spelt "Heya," the latter being once even spelt "Eya." Thus it has arisen that both towns lay claim to a charter of King John to the burgesses of "Heya," but no doubt that charter belongs to Hythe, as I pointed out to Mr. Jeaffreson. (See Historical MSS. Reports, x, part iv, p. 515.)

[1] Duchy Cowchers, ii, 476, 482, and Duchy Royal Charters. In the same way Duke Richard in 1189 *granted* to Gerard de Camville his wife's heritage, with the constableship of Lincoln Castle.

[2] Ordericus Vitalis, ii, 185 (ed. 1833).

[3] Duchy Cowchers, ii, 486.

[4] Inq. p. m. of that year, No. 51.

[5] Pp. 65, 74; on p. 72 they give the date as 1148, but this must be a misprint.

[6] In the *Top. and Gen.*, i, 17, Nichols writes as follows: "It appears that King Stephen, *after the death of the Countess Lucia*, granted investiture of the dignity to her two sons by her several husbands, as coparceners."

[7] Addit. to Camden, ed. 1789, ii, 238.

Here it is necessary to pause. It would be very instructive to go on and shew how the new lights we have obtained bear upon the later history of the Countess Lucy's descendants, and of the earldom of Lincoln; but this may well be left to another occasion. I believe I have succeeded in rejoining the dissevered portions of the history of the Countess, and restored her to her integrity after she had been treated by all modern antiquaries as two personages for more than fifty years. This alone would have been worth the doing, but it will have been seen that many other questions turn upon the question whether there was one Lucy or two. Thus the question as to her being an heiress could not have been settled without ascertaining the identity of the wife of Taillebois with the wife of Meschin; and the settlement of this question in its turn led to the reinstatement of Thorold, the discovery of her real parentage, and the elucidation of numerous disputed points in the pedigrees of the Earls of Mercia, Chester, and Lincoln, and of the families of Lincoln, Malet, and Roumare. Besides, many doubtful assertions and theories have been put to the test.

From a topographical point of view this inquiry has also been profitable. Something has been done to clear up the early history of large portions of the counties of Lincoln, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Dorset, and of the baronies or honors of Spalding, Bolingbroke, Chester, Lancaster (in Lincoln),[1] Eye, Haye, Carlisle, Kendal, and Appleby. Sundry incidental matters have also been dealt with from new points of view.

I therefore hope that this paper will not be considered to be of undue length; on the contrary, it may be expected that some of the subjects which have here been dealt with in a cursory manner will be thought worthy of much more extended dissertations.

Before concluding, it is worth while to point out one or two lessons which have been learnt in surmounting the difficulties of this inquiry. One is, that numerous charters, royal and other, of very early dates, are recorded in monastic registers, but are not enrolled among the public records, and that the transcripts of them are passably accurate. Many charters of the Norman Kings exist only in such registers, and are not to be found in the Cartæ Antiquæ, nor in subsequent confirmations on the Charter Rolls and the Patent Rolls. They are frequently of historical interest, or at least are of great value to the general historian, as well as to the local antiquary, and it is much to be desired that a complete collection should be formed of all charters of the first six Kings after the Conquest, whether existing in the rolls of Chancery or in the registers of monasteries.

It has been ascertained that "Ingulph" and Peter of Blois are not utterly unreliable. They were quite correct as to the three husbands of Lucy, although their statement has been scouted as ridiculous. They seem also to have known that she was an Englishwoman by descent, and a great heiress, but they wrongly jumped to the conclusion that she was the daughter of Earl Algar. They were further probably right as to Ivo and Lucy having had an only daughter. But the charters of Ingulph are evidently mere inventions.

[1] As to this, see the Feodary of Lincoln, p. 12.

It would be well to utter a word of caution against accepting the text of documents quoted in Dugdale's *Monasticon* without verification. Wherever they have been tested, they have been found to be most inaccurate, and the editors of the second edition seem to have done very little in the way of correction. The error in the printed version of Lucy's second charter consists only of the addition of the letter *t* to the word *tenui*, but it was sufficient to mislead all writers on the subject. This however is nothing to the flagrant errors which are to be found on almost every page.[1]

Lastly, the ill fate of the emendation under discussion demonstrates that the time has not yet come for attempting a general revision of the old or compiling a new Baronage of England. If all the evidence had been readily accessible, the emendators would never have advanced their unfortunate speculations. Until therefore much more is done to facilitate original research, even the most learned emendations of Dugdale will often stand in need of reamendment.

N.B.—A few misprints in the present paper require correction. On p. 65, note 1, *for* 7, *read* 8; p. 68, No. 18, *for* same monks, *read* monks of Spalding; p. 69, note 1, *for* 24, *read* 26; p. 70, note 1, *for* 36, *read* 37; p. 70, No. 38, *for* the tower (*sic*) and city, *read* the tower and the city; p. 71, No. 41, *for* 36, *read* 37; p. 74, note 1, *add* Simeon of Durham; p. 138, last line, *for* slight, *read* unsatisfactory; p. 140, line 28, *for* is very, *read* may seem, and see p. 159, note 3; p. 141, line 26, *for* cousin, *read* kinsman, and see p. 66, note 2.

PLANCHE'S ROLL OF ARMS.

(*Concluded from Vol. IV, N.S., p. 203*).

565. Gu., an eagle displayed Or, and a label of five pendants Az.	Piers de Preaus.	148, 15
566. Paly of six Az. and Or, on a chief Gu. three escallops Arg.	Johan de Nevile.	148, 16
567. Paly of six Or and Az., a chief Gu.	Robert Dagneall.	148[b] 1
568. Barry of six Or and Gu., semy of demi fleurs-de-lis issuant counter-changed.	Johan de Bruecurte.	148[b] 2
569. Barry of six Or and Gu., semy of demi fleurs-de-lis issuant counter-changed, a label of five pendants Az.	Ferans de Bruecurt.	148[b] 3
570. Gu., three round buckles thongs to the dexter Or.	Johan Males.	148[b] 4

[1] For a very marvellous specimen of misquotation the reader is referred to a passage touching a later Ivo Taillebois in vol. iii, p. 553, which should be compared with the original entry in Testa de Nevill, p. 393. Among other things, "Rex I." (*i.e.* Rex Johannes) is converted into "Rex primus (*i.e.* Willelmus Conquæstor)."

571.	Gu., three round buckles thongs to the dexter Or, a label of five pendants Az.	Guillam Males.	148b 5
572.	Gu., three pierced six-foils Arg.	Roger Bacons.	148b 6
573.	Erm., a fess Gu.	Robart de tobanuile.	148b 7
574.	Arg., a fess Gu. frettée Or.	Le Sires de Feriers.	148b 8
575.	Or, three clawed-hammers Gu., and a label of five pendants Az.	Guillam Martell.	148b 9
576.	Arg., nine barrulets Az., and over all a lion ramp. Gu.	Robart Namal.	148b 10
577.	Gu., a bend betw. six cross croslets saltire wise Arg.	Li Sires de Pois.	148b 11
578.	Barry of six Arg. and Az. within a bordure Gu.	Li Wydames de Pigem.	148b 12
579.	Arg., a cross Gu. frettée Or.	Li Visqueus de Resnes.	148b 13
580.	Az., on a chief Or a lion passant Gu.	Esteuens de Marnell.	148b 14
581.	Arg., three inescutcheons Gu.	Gerars de Baubert.	148b 15
582.	Per pale Or and Vert, a cross recercellée Gu.	Guillam de Cam.	148b 16
583.	Gu., an orle Erm.	Engerans de Barlock. (? Ingeram de Bailoil).	149, 1
584.	Or, three pales Gu., a fess Az.	Le queus de foys.	149, 2
585.	Vair; impaling Gu., an orle Erm. dimidiated.	Aubiers de Mondío e.	149, 3
586.	Or, an eagle displayed Az., and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.	Reynaud fitz Edmund.	149, 4
587.	Sa., an eagle displayed Or, and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.	Richard fitz Edmund.	149, 5
588.	Arg., an eagle displayed Az., and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.	Athelward fitz Edmund.	149, 6
589.	Az., an eagle displayed Or, and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.	Wychard fitz Edmund.	149, 7

571. Gu., three round buckles Or, a label of five pendants Az. — William Fitzalan — 148b 5

572. Or, three pierced six-foils Arg. — Roger Darcy — 148b 6

573. Erm., a fess Gu. — Robert de Tosny — 148b 7

574. Arg., a fess Gu. fretté Or. — Pierre de Ferrers — 148b 8

575. Or, three clarved-bunneres Gu., and a label of five pendants Az. — William Martel — 148b 9

576. Arg., nine barrulets Az., and over all a lion ramp. Gu. — Robert Fitzwalter — 148b 10

577. Gu., a bend betw. six cross crosslets saltire wise Arg. — Pierre de Preis — 148b 11

578. Barry of six Arg. and Az. within a bordure Gu. — Philippus de Briguem — 148b 12

579. Arg., a cross Gu. fretté Or. — Philippus de Picquigny — 148b 13

580. Az., on a chief Or a lion passant Gu. — Ferrers de Wentworth — 148b 14

581. Arg., three inescutcheons Gu. — Courcy de Kingsdon — 148b 15

582. Per pale Or and Vert, a cross recercelée Gu. — William de Caen — 148b 16

583. Gu., an orle Erm. — Engerran de Marlock (? Ingerran de Fiennes). — 149, 1

584. Or, three pales Gu., a fess Az. — Le comte de Foix — 149, 2

585. Vair; impaling Gu., an orle Erm. dimidiated. — Maubrun de Montbrun — 149, 3

586. Or, an eagle displayed Az., and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field. — Bertrand fitz Edmund — 149, 4

587. Sa., an eagle displayed Or, and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field. — Richard fitz Edmund — 149, 5

588. Arg., an eagle displayed Az., and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field. — Hubert fitz Edmund — 149, 6

589. Az., an eagle displayed Or, and on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field. — Edgard fitz Edmund — 149, 7

590.	Arg., three piles meeting in base Az. depressed by as many bars Gu., and over all a stag saliant Sa.	Rickman Kranplan.	149, 8
591.	Gu., on a mound in base Az. two herons respectant, the dexter bird feeding, Arg.	Colekyn Cloudeor.	149, 9
592.	Barry of six Az. and Or, a lion ramp. Gu.	Gernegan fitz Hughe.	149, 10
593.	Or, a lion ramp. Sa.	Cunte de Nichole.	149, 11
594.	Gu., a chevron Or.	Phillipe de Lyme.	149, 12
595.	Sa., a lion ramp. Arg.	Nychole de Segrave.	149, 13
596.	Gu., a lion ramp. Arg.	Roger de Mowmbray.	149, 14
597.	Arg., three bars Az. and a label of five pendants Gu.	Reynaud de Grey.	149, 15
598.	Arg., eight barrulets Gu., and over all a lion ramp. Sa.	Robart de Stotville.	149, 16
599.	Barry of six Arg. and Az., a bend of lozenges conjoined Gu.	Johan de Grey.	149b 1
600.	Gu., a saltire and chief Or.	Richard de Brus.	149b 2
601.	Quarterly perfess indented (no tinctures given).	Foulke fitz Warryn.	149b 3
602.	Az., a saltire and chief Or.	Ingram de Bruse.	149b 4
603.	Az., two bars vairy Gu. and Erm.	Reynald de Brewes.	149b 5
604.	Arg., frettée Gu., and on canton of the second a lion passant gardant Or.	Water de Dunstanville.	149b 6
605.	Gu., a saltire Arg.	Robart de Nevile.	149b 7
606.	Arg., a lion ramp. Sa.	Robart fitz Roger.	149b 8
607.	Arg., three pierced cinquefoils Gu.	Norman de Arsi.	149b 9
608.	Gu., crusilly Or and a chevron Arg.	Thomas de Berkley.	149b 10
609.	Barry of eight Or and Gu.	Brian fitz Aleyn.	149b 11
610.	Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Az.	Symon Bassett.	149b 12
611.	Arg., a bend betw. six martlets Gu.	Gerard de Furnyball.	149b 13
612.	Gu., three pierced mullets of six points Arg.	Johan Hansard.	149b 14
613.	Bendy of lozenges conjoined Or and Gu., a lion ramp. Sa.	Hammond de Massy.	149b 15
614.	Gu., four bends Or.	Robarte Grelle.	149b 16

615. Arg., a fess Gu. betw. three eagles displayed Sa.	Richard de Manestone.	150, 1
616. Per pale Arg. and Sa., a chevron Gu.	Robarte de Londres.	150, 2
617. Arg., on a chief Gu. three roundles Or.	Raufe Russell.	150, 3
618. Sa., a bend Arg.	Raufe de Helles.	150, 4
619. Arg., a label of five pendants Gu. (? example of the bearing "Tout d'Argent.")	William de Hinelynton.	150, 5
620. Lozengy Or and Sa.	William le Blund.	150, 6
621. Barry of six Az. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two gyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg.	Roger de Mortemer.	150, 7
622. Barry of six Az. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two gyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg., and over all a baston Gu.	William de Mortemer.	150, 8
623. Barry of six Az. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two gyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg., and over all a saltire Gu.	Geffray de Mortymer.	150, 9
624. Barry of six Gu. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two gyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg.	Johan de Mortemer.	150, 10
625. Barry of six Sa. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two gyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg.	Richard de Boyes.	150, 11
626. Or, three lions passant in pale Gu.	Walter de Pedwardyn.	150, 12
627. Arg., a fess Gu. frettée Or.	Phillipe de Cantelo.	150, 13
628. Gu., two lions passant Arg. within a border engrailed Or.	Roger le Estrange.	150, 14
629. Gu., a fess and label of five pendants Arg.	Robarte le Wafre.	150, 15

616. Arg., a fess Gu. betw. three eagles displayed Sa. — Richard de Flanesford. 180, 1

616. Per pale Arg. and Sa., a chevron Gu. — Robert de Cordres. 180, 2

617. Arg., on a chief Gu. three roundles Or. — Hugh Russell. 180, 3

618. Sa., a bend Arg. — Hugh de Helles. 180, 4

619. Arg., a label of five pendants Gu. (I example of the bearing "Tont d'Argent.") — William de Hineligton. 180, 5

620. Lozengy Or and Sa. — William le Blund. 180, 6

621. Barry of six Az. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two pyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg. — Roger de Fleetemer. 180, 7

622. Barry of six Az. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two pyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg., and over all a bendlet Gu. — William de Fleetemer. 180, 8

623. Barry of six Az. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two pyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg., and over all a saltire Gu. — Gerard de Fleetymer. 180, 9

624. Barry of six Gu. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two pyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg. — Johan de Fleetemer. 180, 10

625. Barry of six Sa. and Or, on a chief of the second a pale betw. two pyrons from the chief of the first; an inescutcheon Arg. — Richard de Rogers. 180, 11

626. Or, three lions passant in pale Gu. — Walter de Bykmarsh. 180, 12

627. Arg., a fess Gu. betw. Gu. — Philippe de Cumlelo. 180, 13

628. Gu., two lions passant Arg. within a border engrailed Or. — Roger le Estrange. 180, 14

629. Gu., a fess and label of five pendants Arg. — Robert le Galiard. 180, 15

630. Az., six eagles displayed Or.	Water de Byblesworth.	150, 16
631. Gu., a bend of lozenges conjoined Or.	Johan le Mareschall.	150b 1
632. Az., two chevrons Or.	Thomas de Cheworth.	150b 2
633. Arg., a bend Sa. and label of five pendants Gu.	Bryen de St Pere.	150b 3
634. Gu., three bends Arg.	Henry Malvesyn.	150b 4
635. Gu., a bend Arg.	Richard Foliott.	150b 5
636. Barruly (of 12) Arg. and Az., a bend Gu.	Johan de Nele.	150b 6
637. Or, on a chief Gu. two roundles Arg.	Johan de Camoyes.	150b 7
638. Az., frettée Or.	Richard de Mandevile.	150b 8
639. Erm., three bars Gu.	Henry Hese.	150b 9
640. Az., a chief chequy Or and Gu.	Symon de Perpont.	150b 10
641. Chequy Or and Gu., a chief Az.	Symon (*sic*) de Perpontt.	150b 11
642. Gu., a maunch Arg.	Johan de la Mare.	150b 12
643. Sa., a fess of fusils conjoined Arg.	Johan de Persy.	150b 13
644. ..., crusilly ..., two hautboys in pile ...	James de Nevile.	150b 14
645. Quarterly Or and Gu., a bend Vair (modern).	Androwe de Sakeville.	150b 15
646. Arg., a chief indented Sa.	Adam de Bavent.	150b 16
647. Lozengy Or and Az.	Thomas de Warbrenton.	151, 1
648. Az., a fess dancettée Arg.	Lucas de Vyane.	151, 2
649. Gu., a chief indented Or.	Nele de Broke.	151, 3
650. Arg., two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant Gu.	Richard de Farynges.	151, 4
651. Az., a fleur-de-lis Arg.	Wm Augulon.	151, 5
652. Arg., two (of three) crescents and a canton Gu.	Radulphus de Stupham.	151, 6
653. Chequy Or and Gu., on a chief Az. two pierced mullets of six points Arg.	Hamo Bonett.	151, 7
654. Or, three water-bougets Az.	Hugh de Bucy.	151, 8
655. Arg., three bars Az., and over all a bend Gu. bezantée.	Richard de Grey.	151, 9
656. Gu., a lion ramp. Or.	Herberd de Burherse.	151, 10
657. Arg., a bend indented per bend indented Or and Az. within a bordure Gu.	Wm de Bodyham.	151, 11

658.	Az., frettée Arg., and on a canton Or a fleur-de-lis Gu.	Symon de Sumery.	151, 12
659.	Gu., a fess Erm., and in chief two pierced mullets of six points Arg.	Roger le Couert.	151, 13
660.	Arg., crusilly Gu., a lion ramp. Sa.	Robarte Lyuett.	151, 14
661.	Gu., a fess Arg., and in chief three pierced mullets of six points Or.	Rychard de Eshburnham.	151, 15
662.	Az., three lions passant in pale Arg. crowned Or.	Water Gyfforde.	151, 16
663.	Gu., a fess Or.	Robart Bertram.	151b 1
664.	Erm., three bars Gu., and a label of five pendants Az.	William Martyn.	151b 2
665.	Gu., a cross patonce Or.	William Latymer.	151b 3
666.	Erm., three bars Gu.	Warryn Martyn.	151b 4
667.	Gu., a maunch Erm. from shoulder of which (by error) a hand issuant holding a fleur-de-lis Or.	Johan Moun.	151b 5
668.	Quarterly Arg. and Az. within a bordure vairy (modern) Or and Gu.	Johan de Mandevile.	151b 6
669.	Gu., crusilly and a fess dancettée Or.	William Langayne.	151b 7
670.	Arg., on a cross Gu. five pierced mullets of six points Or.	Robart de Grymeles.	151b 8
671.	Gu., an eagle displayed Erm.	Piers de Bedingefeild.	151b 9
672.	Gu., three right-hand gauntlets Arg.	Nichole de Wancy.	151b 10
673.	Or, three bucks' heads, three-quarter, couped at the neck Sa.	Water de Helyon.	151b 11
674.	Gu., a swan Arg., billed and legged Or.	Peres de Beham.	151b 12
675.	Gu., on a chief Arg. three roundles of the field.	Johan de Wanton.	151b 13
676.	Or, the base grafted in point Gu., three annulets counter-changed.	Nychole de Cryel.	151b 14
677.	Arg., six fleurs-de-lis Sa.	William le Peyferer.	151b 15
678.	Gu., a bend Vair (modern).	Hugh de Wyndlesore.	151b 16
679.	Sa., three boars' heads Arg.	Raufe de Leueland.	152, 1

680. Gu., three dexter hands erected Or.	Henry Malemaynes.	152,	2
681. Erm., a cross Gu. frettée Or.	Nichole de Ere.	152,	3
682. Gu., a fess Arg. betw. three boars' heads Or.	William de Seynclere.	152,	4
683. Or, two chevrons Gu.; and on a canton of the second a lion passant of the field.	Roger de Romenall.	152,	5
684. Sa., a bend betw. six lions ramp. Arg.	Johan de Snaves.	152,	6
685. ..., on a chief ... three lions ramp. ...	Thomas de Sandwyz.	152,	7
686. Arg., on a chief Gu. three birds Or.	Bartholmew de Moristone.	152,	8
687. Erm., on a chief Az. three lions ramp. Or.	Raufe Sauage.	152,	9
688. Az., six men's heads couped at the neck Or.	Ybun de Schillighelde.	152,	10
689. Arg., crusilly Sa., a chevron Gu.	William de Mereworthe.	152,	11
690. Arg., three pierced six-foils Sa.	Aleyn de Twytham.	152,	12
691. Az., six annulets Or.	Johan de Potham (read "Pecham")	152,	13
692. Arg., four chevrons Sa.	Robart de Juham.	152,	14
693. Arg., a chief Az.	Johan de Bykenore.	152,	15
694. Arg., three lions ramp. Sa.	William le Jobe.	152,	16
695. Or, three hammers Gu.	[Blank] Martell.	152b	1
696. Az., two bends Or.	Robarte de Arnes.	152b	2

FINIS.

COMMON SEAL OF LYNN-REGIS IN 1394.—Some years ago, I found an example of this seal among the Duchy of Lancaster deeds. The deed is an indenture between John, Duke of Guienne and Lancaster, and the Mayor and Commonalty of Lenne, by which the Duke leases to them for 20 years, from Michaelmas, 1394, all the profits of their "Tolbothe" of Lenne, from "tolun, tronage, lovecou'p (?)," &c., excepting "wrek de mere, lagan', pesson' roialle, chateux de futifs, felons et utlags," at a yearly rent of 17 marks, to be paid to his Receiver of the county of Norfolk. Done on Thursday next after Michaelmas, 17 Rich. II.

The seal of the commonalty, in green wax, is attached, rather damaged. The obverse represents a large bird like a gannet or cormorant with outstretched wings, looking backwards; standing on a scroll with the letters "... IDERAT." The inscription round the edge of the seal is "..... TATIS : LENNIE." The reverse of the seal shews a deeply recessed canopy, beneath which stands an elegant female figure, holding in her right hand a cross-headed staff, and an open book in her left hand. On her left side is a serpent in pale, with its tongue protruded. The inscription is "... A SUU. MARGARET ..."

Perhaps the counterpart of the document, with John of Gannt's seal, may be among the Corporation Records, which I think have not yet been examined for the Historical MSS. Commission, so far as I have seen the reports. There may also be more perfect specimens of the Common Seal, but meanwhile this may be worth notice, as the style is different from the usual seal of a seaport town to the best of my knowledge. J. BAIN.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

SOME REMARKS ON ITS STATE AT AND SINCE THE UNION, 1ST JANUARY 1801.

Table VIII. Peerages which, since the Union have become united with Peerages of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom; *continued* from Vol. v. (N.S.), p. 152.

Date.	*Peerage of Ireland.*	*Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.*	*Number.*	
			In all.	*In 1887*
1801	Carysfort, E. (*Proby*), *cr.* 1789	Carysfort, B., *cr.* 1801	4	3
„	St. Helens, B. (*Fitzherbert*), *cr.* 1791; *ex.* 1839	St. Helens, B., *cr.* 1801; *ex.* 1839	5	—
„	Thomond, M. (O'*Brien*), *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1855	Thomond, B., *cr.* 1801; *ex.* 1808	6	—
„	Keith, B. (*Keith-Elphinstone*), *cr.* 1797; *ex.* 1867	Keith of Stonehaven, B. *cr.* 1801; *ex.* 1823 Keith of Banheath, B. *cr.* 1803; *ex.* 1867 Keith, V. *cr.* 1814; *ex.* 1823	7	—
1802[a]	Clifden, V. (*Agar* afterwards *Agar-Ellis*), *cr.* 1781	Mendip, B. (*Ellis*), *cr.* 1794([a])	8	4
„	Arden, B. (*Perceval*), *cr.* 1770; *merged*, 1874([b])	Arden, B., *cr.* 1802; *merged* 1874([b])	9	*merged*[b]
„	Sheffield, B. (*Holroyd*), *cr.* 1781 „ E. „ *cr.* 1816	Sheffield, B., *cr.* 1802	10	5
1806	Sligo, M. (*Browne*), *cr.* 1800	Monteagle, B., *cr.* 1806	11	6
„	Granard, E. (*Forbes*), *cr.* 1684	Granard, B., *cr.* 1806	12	7
„	Gardner, B. (*Gardner*), *cr.* 1800	Gardner, B., *cr.* 1806	13	8
1813	Whitworth, B. (*Whitworth*), *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1825	Whitworth, V., *cr.* 1813 „ E., *cr.* 1815 *ex.* 1825	14	—
1815	Clancarty, E. (*Trench*), *cr.* 1803	Trench, B., *cr.* 1815 Clancarty, V., *cr.* 1823	15	9
„	Enniskillen, E. (*Cole*), *cr.* 1789	Grinstead, B., *cr.* 1815	16	10
„	Melbourne, V. (*Lamb*), *cr.* 1781; *ex.* 1853	Melbourne, B., *cr.* 1815; *ex.* 1853	17	—
1816	Limerick, E. (*Pery*), *cr.* 1803	Foxford, B., *cr.* 1815	18	11
1821	Donoughmore, E. (*Hutchinson*), *cr.* 1800	Hutchinson, V., *cr.* 1821	19	12
„	Conyngham, M. (*Conyngham*), *cr.* 1816	Minster, B., *cr.* 1821	20	13
„	Ossory and Ormonde, E. (*Butler*), *cr.* 1528 and 1541 Ormonde, M. (*Butler*), *cr.* 1825	Ormonde, B., *cr.* 1821	21	14
„	Roden, E. (*Jocelyn*), *cr.* 1771	Clanbrassil, B., *cr.* 1821	22	15
„	Kingston, E. (*King*), *cr.* 1768	Kingston, B., *cr.* 1821; *ex.* 1869	23	—
„	Longford, E. (*Pakenham*), *cr.* 1735	Silchester, B., *cr.* 1821	24	16
1822[c]	Londonderry, M. (*Stewart*), *cr.* 1816	Stewart, B., *cr.* 1814([c]) Vane, E., *cr.* 1823	25	17
1825	Strangford, V. (*Smythe*), *cr.* 1628; *ex.* 1869	Penshurt, B., *cr.* 1825; *ex.* 1869	26	—
„	Thomond, M. (*O'Brien*), *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1855	Tadcaster, B., *cr.* 1826; *ex.* 1846	27	—
„	Clanricarde, M. (*de Burgh*), *cr.* 1825	Somerhill, B., *cr.* 1826	28	18

([a]) On 2 Feb. 1802, by the death of Welbore *(Ellis)*, 1st Baron Mendip (G.B.), that Barony devolved on his grand-nephew, Henry Welbore *(Agar)*, 2d Viscount Clifden.

([b]) On 2 Aug. 1874, the Irish Barony of Arden, *merged* in the Earldom of Egmont: and the Barony of Arden (U.K.), merged in the Barony of Lovel and Holland *cr.* 1762.

([c]) On 12 Aug. 1822 by the death of Robert, 2nd Marquess of Londonderry, that title devolved on his brother Charles, Baron Stewart, (U.K.).

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

Table VIII. Peerages which, since the Union have become united with Peerages of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom; continued from Vol. v. (N.S.), p. 132.

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number.	
			As at date.	As at 1857
1801	Carysfort, E. (Proby), cr. 1789	Carysfort, B., cr. 1801	4	3
"	St. Helens, B. (Pakenham), cr. 1791 ; cr. 1839	St. Helens, B., cr. 1801 ; cr. 1839	5	—
"	Thurles, V. (O'Brien), cr. 1800; cr. 1858	Thurles, B., cr. 1801 ; cr. 1858	6	—
"	Keith, B. (Keith-Falconer), cr. 1787 ; cr. 1857	Keith of Stonehaven, B. cr. 1801 ; cr. 1813 Keith of Banbogh, B. cr. 1803 ; cr. 1857 Keith, V. cr. 1814 ; cr. 1823	7	—
1802[a]	Clifden, V. (Agar-Ellsworth-Agar-Ellis), cr. 1781	Mendip, B. (Ellis), cr. 1794[a]	8	4
"	Ardee, B. (Plunkett), cr. 1779 ; merged 1874[b]	Ardee, B., cr. 1802 ; merged 1874[b]	9	merged[b]
"	Bloomfield, B. (Bloomfield), cr. 1761	Bloomfield, B., cr. 1802	10	5
1806	Sligo, M. (Browne), cr. 1800	Monteagle, B., cr. 1806	11	6
"	Ormond, M. (Butler), cr. 1791	Ormond, B., cr. 1806	12	7
"	Gardner, B. (Gardner), cr. 1800	Gardner, B., cr. 1806	13	8
1812	Wicklow, E. (Wilmot-Howard), cr. 1800 ; cr. 1822	Wilmot-Horton, V., cr. 1812 ; cr. 1846 " B., cr. 1812 } 1822	14	—
1816	Clancarty, E. (Trench), cr. 1802	Trench, B., cr. 1816 Clancarty, V., cr. 1823	15	9
"	Ennismore, E. (Fitzpatrick), cr. 1789	Cuffe, B., cr. 1816	16	10
"	Mulgrave, E. (Phipps), cr. 1794 ; cr. 1838	Mulgrave, B., cr. 1816 ; cr. 1838	17	—
1816	Limerick, E. (Pery), cr. 1803	Foxford, B., cr. 1816	18	11
1821	Donoughmore, E. (Hutchinson), cr. 1800	Hutchinson, V., cr. 1821	19	12
"	Congleton, M. (Congleton), cr. 1816	Minster, B., cr. 1821	20	13
"	Ormonde, M. (Butler), cr. 1791 ; cr. 1825	Ormonde, B., cr. 1821	21	14
"	Rodon, E. (Hastings), cr. 1717	Cluanhaseil, B., cr. 1821	22	15
"	Kingston, E. (King), cr. 1768	Kingston, B., cr. 1821 ; cr. 1869	23	—
"	Longford, E. (Pakenham), cr. 1785	Silchester, B., cr. 1821	24	16
1822[a]	Londonderry, M. (Stewart), cr. 1816	Stewart, B., cr. 1814[c] Vane, B., cr. 1823	25	17
1823	Strangford, V. (Smyth), cr. 1628 ; cr. 1628	Penshurst, B., cr. 1850 ; cr. 1850	26	—
"	Thomond, M. (O'Brien), cr. 1800 ; cr. 1850	Tadcaster, B., cr. 1826 ; cr. 1826	27	—
"	Clanricarde, M. (de Burgh), cr. 1825	Somerhill, B., cr. 1826	28	18

(a) On 9 Feb. 1802, by the death of Wicklow (1822), Earl Storm Mendip (G.B.), that Barony devolved on his Second-cousin, Henry Wellbore Agar, 2d Viscount Clifden.

(b) On 2 Aug. 1874, the 16th Lord Forbes of Ardee, merged in the Earldom of Granard and the Barony of Arden (U.K.), merged in the Barony of Lord Holland cr. 1762.

(c) On 12 Aug. 1822, by the death of Robert, 2nd Marquess of Londonderry, that title devolved on his brother Charles, Baron Stewart, (U.K.).

Date.	*Peerage of Ireland.*	*Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.*	*Number.*	
			In all.	*In 1887*
1825	Northland, V. (*Knox*), *cr.* 1791 Ranfurly, E. „ *cr.* 1831	Ranfurly, B., *cr.* 1826	29	19
1827	Fife,[a] E. (*Duff*), *cr.* 1759	Fife, E., *cr.* 1827 ; *ex.* 1857	30	[a]
1828	Clanwilliam, E. (*Meade*), *cr.* 1776	Clanwilliam, B., *cr.* 1828	31	20
1828[b]	Ferrard, V. (*Foster*), *cr.* 1797 ; *merged* 1843[b]	Oriel, B., *cr.* 1821[b]	32	[b]
1831	Fingall, E. (*Plunkett*), *cr.* 1628	Fingall, B., *cr.* 1831	33	21
„	Sefton, E. (*Molyneux*), *cr.* 1771	Sefton, B., *cr.* 1831	34	22
„	Leitrim, E. (*Clements*), *cr.* 1795	Clements, B., *cr.* 1831	35	23
„	Headfort, M. (*Taylor*), *cr.* 1800	Kenlis, B., *cr.* 1831	36	24
„	Meath, E. (*Brabazon*), *cr.* 1627	Chaworth, B., *cr.* 1831	37	25
„	Ludlow, E. (*Ludlow*), *cr.* 1760 ; *ex.* 1842	Ludlow, B., *cr.* 1831 ; *ex.* 1842	38	—
„	Howden, B. (*Cradock*), *cr.* 1819 ; *ex.* 1873	Howden, B., *cr.* 1831 ; *ex.* 1873	39	—
„	Cloncurry, B. (*Lawless*), *cr.* 1789	Cloncurry, B., *cr.* 1831	40	26
1835	FitzGerald and Vesey, B. (*FitzGerald*), *cr.* 1826 ; *ex.* 1860	FitzGerald, B., *cr.* 1835 ; *ex.* 1843	41	—
„	Gosford, E. (*Acheson*), *cr.* 1806	Worlingham, B., *cr.* 1835	42	27
1837	Charlemont, E. (*Caulfield*), *cr.* 1763	Charlemont, B., *cr.* 1837	43	28
1838	Lismore, V. (*O'Callagan*), *cr.* 1806	Lismore, B., *cr.* 1838	44	29
„	Rossmore, B. (*Cuninghame* afterwards *Westenra*), *cr.* 1796	Rossmore, B., *cr.* 1838	45	30
„	Carew, B. (*Carew*), *cr.* 1834	Carew, B., *cr.* 1838	46	31
1839	Talbot of Malahide,[c] B. (*Talbot*), *cr.* 1831	Furnival, B., *cr.* 1839 ; *ex.* 1849	47	[c]
1841	Kenmare,[c] E. (*Browne*), *cr.* 1800	Kenmare, B., *cr.* 1841 ; *ex.* 1853	48	[c]
1842[d]	Mornington, E. (*Wellesley*), *cr.* 1760[d]	Maryborough, B., *cr.* 1821 ; *ex.* 1863	49	—
1843[b]	Massereene, V. (*Skeffington*), *cr.* 1660	Oriel, B., *cr.* 1821[b]	50	32
1847	Cremorne, B. (*Dawson*), *cr.* 1797	Dartrey, B., *cr.* 1847 „ E., *cr.* 1866	51	33
1850	Dufferin and Clandeboye, B. (*Blackwood*), *cr.* 1800	Clandeboye, B., *cr.* 1850 Dufferin, E., *cr.* 1871	52	34
1856[e]	Kenmare, E. (*Browne*), *cr.* 1800[e]	Kenmare, B., *cr.* 1856	53	35
„ [f]	Talbot of Malahide, B. (*Talbot*), *cr.* 1831[f]	Talbot de Malahide, B., *cr.* 1856	54	36
1857[a]	Fife, E. (*Duff*), *cr.* 1759[a]	Skene, B., *cr.* 1857 Fife, E., *cr.* 1885	55	37
1863[d]	Mornington, E. (*Wellesley*), *cr.* 1760[d]	Wellington, D., *cr.* 1814	56	38
1866[g]	Clermont, B. (*Fortescue*), *cr.* 1852[g]	Clermont, B., *cr.* 1866 ; *cr.* 1887	57	[g]

[a] See three pages back, note "f."

[b] On 16 Aug. 1828 by the death of John, (*Foster*) 1st Baron Oriel, (U. K.) that title devolved on his son Thomas Henry, Viscount Ferrard, who, on 20 Jan. 1824, had succeeded his mother in that Viscountcy. Viscount Ferrard married Harriet, *suo jure* Viscountess Massereene (a creation of 1660) in which Peerage the Viscountcy of Ferrard (1797) became merged (when inherited by his son then Viscount Massereene) on his death in 1843. See, however, note "b" to Table III.

[c] Another Barony (U.K.), was in 1856 conferred on the holder of this Peerage.

[d] See two pages back, note "e."

[e] A previous Barony of Kenmare (U. K.) had, in 1841, been conferred on the holder of this Earldom.

[f] A previous Barony (U. K.), that of *Furnival*, had, in 1839, been conferred on the holder of this Peerage.

[g] See next page, note "a."

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. In order.	Number. In 1857
1852	{ Northland, V. (Adare), cr. 1791 } { Hamilton, B., cr. 1831 }	Hamilton, B., cr. 1852	28	19
1827	Pole,(a) E. (Duke), cr. 1758	Pole, B., cr. 1827 ; cr. 1837	30	(a)
1852	Clanwilliam, E. (Meath), cr. 1776	Clanwilliam, B., cr. 1828	31	20
1852[b]	Perrard, V. (Carew), cr. 1797 ; merged 1852(b)	Ongl, B., cr. 1821(b)	32	(b)
1831	Fingall, E. (Preston), cr. 1628	Fingall, B., cr. 1831	33	21
"	Sefton, E. (Molyneux), cr. 1771	Sefton, B., cr. 1831	34	22
"	Leitrim, E. (Clements), cr. 1795	Clements, B., cr. 1831	35	23
"	Headfort, M. (Taylour), cr. 1800	Kenlis, B., cr. 1831	36	24
"	Meath, E. (Brabazon), cr. 1627	Chaworth, B., cr. 1831	37	25
"	Ludlow, E. (Ludlow), cr. 1760 ; cr. 1842	Ludlow, B., cr. 1831 ; cr. 1842	38	—
"	Howden, E. (Crosbie), cr. 1819 ; cr. 1819	Howden, B., cr. 1831 ; cr. 1819	39	—
"	Clancarty, E. (Jocelyn), cr. 1743	Clancarty, B., cr. 1831	40	26
1853	Fitzgerald and Vesey, B. (Fitzgerald), cr. 1826 ; cr. 1826	Fitzgerald, B., cr. 1826 ; cr. 1843	41	—
"	Cloncl, E. (Jocelyn), cr. 1806	Wrottesley, B., cr. 1838	42	27
1827	Charlemont, E. (Caulfeild), cr. 1763	Charlemont, B., cr. 1837	43	28
1838	Lismore, V. (Callaghan), cr. 1806	Lismore, B., cr. 1838	44	29
"	Rosmore, E. (Cunningham-Moore-Wurtz Hyde), cr. 1796	Rosmore, B., cr. 1838	45	30
"	Carew, B. (Carew), cr. 1834	Carew, B., cr. 1838	46	31
1839	Talbot of Malahide,(c) B. (Talbot), cr. 1831	Proutvel, B., cr. 1839 ; cr. 1843	47	(c)
1841	Normanton,(c) E. (Agar), cr. 1800	Normanton, B., cr. 1841 ; cr. 1853	48	(c)
1842[d]	Morningtun, E. (Wellesley), cr. 1760(d)	Mornington, B., cr. 1821 ; cr. 1863	49	—
1843[b]	Mazereene, V. (Skeffington), cr. 1800	Oriel, B., cr. 1821	50	32
1847	Cremorne, E. (Dawson), cr. 1797	{ Dartrey, B., cr. 1847 } { " E., cr. 1856 }	51	33
1850	Dufferin and Claneboye, B. (Blackwood), cr. 1800	{ Claneboye, B., cr. 1850 } { Dufferin, B., cr. 1871 }	52	34
1850[e]	Kenmare, E. (Browne), cr. 1798(e)	Kenmare, E., cr. 1856	53	35
" [f]	Talbot of Malahide, B. (Talbot), cr. 1831(f)	Talbot de Malahide, B., cr. 1856	54	36
1857[e]	Brie, E. (Duff), cr. 1758(e)	{ Skene, B., cr. 1857 } { Pole, B., cr. 1885 }	55	37
1858[g]	Morrington, E. (Wellesley), cr. 1760(g)	Wellington, D., cr. 1814	56	38
1858[e]	Clermont, E. (Fortescue), cr. 1852(e)	Clermont, B., cr. 1858 ; cr. 1887	57	(e)

(a) See three pages back, note "c."

(b) On 16 Aug. 1852 by the death of John, (Peter) 1st Baron Oriel, (U. K.) that title devolved on his son Thomas Henry, Viscount Ferrard, who, on 20 Jan. 1854, had succeeded his mother in that Viscountcy. Viscount Ferrard married Harriet, 2nd dau. of Viscountess Massereene (a peeress of 1660) in which Peerage the Viscountcy of Ferrard (1797) became merged (when inherited by his son Viscount Massereene) on his death in 1863. See however, note "b" to Table III.

(c) Another Barony (U. K.), that in 1850 conferred on the holder of this Peerage.

(d) See two pages back, note "g."

(e) A previous Barony of Normanton (U. K.) had, in 1841, been conferred on the holder of this Earldom.

(f) A previous Barony (U. K.) that of Talbot of Malahide, in 1839, been conferred on the holder of this Peerage.

(g) See next page, note "a."

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. In all.	Number. In 1887
1866	Athlumney, B. (*Somerville*), *cr.* 1863	Meredyth, B., *cr.* 1866	58	39
„	Dunraven and Mount Earl, E. (*Quin*, afterwards *Wyndham-Quin*), *cr.* 1822	Kenry, B., *cr.* 1866	59	40
„	Monck, V. (*Monck*), *cr.* 1801	Monck, B., *cr.* 1866	60	41
„	Henniker, B. (*Henniker* afterwards *Henniker-Major*) *cr.* 1800	Hartismere, B., *cr.* 1866	61	42
„	Boyne, V. (*Hamilton*), *cr.* 1717	Brancepeth, B., *cr.* 1866	62	43
1868	Bridport, B. (*Hood*), *cr.* 1794	Bridport, V., *cr.* 1868	63	44
„	Gormanston, V. (*Preston*) cr. 1478	Gormanston, B., *cr.* 1868	64	45
1869	Listowel, E. (*Hare*), *cr.* 1827	Hare, B., *cr.* 1869	65	46
1871	Bloomfield, B. (*Bloomfield*) *cr.* 1825; *ex.* 1879	Bloomfield, B., *cr.* 1871; *ex.* 1879	66	—
1873	Normanton, E. (*Agar*), *cr.* 1806	Somerton, B., *cr.* 1873	67	47
1876	Erne, E. (*Crichton*), *cr.* 1789	Fermanagh, B., *cr.* 1876	68	48
1880	Barrington, V. (*Barrington*) *cr.* 1720	Shute, B., *cr.* 1880	69	49
1881	Howth, E. (*St. Lawrence*), *cr.* 1767	Howth, B., *cr.* 1881	70	50
1884	Arran, E. (*Gore*), *cr.* 1762	Sudley, B., *cr.* 1884	71	51
„	De Vesci, V. (*Vesey*), *cr.* 1776	De Vesci, B., *cr.* 1884	72	52
1885	Powerscourt, V. (*Wingfield*), *cr.* 1743	Powerscourt, B., *cr.* 1885	73	53
„	Henley, B. (*Eden* afterwards *Henley*), *cr.* 1799	Northington, B., *cr.* 1885	74	54
1886	Hawarden, V. (*Maude*), *cr.* 1793	De Montalt, E., *cr.* 1886	75	55
„	Kensington, B. (*Edwardes*), *cr.* 1776	Kensington, B., *cr.* 1886	76	56
1887	Galway, V. (*Monckton*, afterwards *Monckton-Arundell*), *cr.* 1727	Monckton, B., *cr.* 1887	77	57
„ [a]	Clermont, B. (*Fortescue*), *cr.* 1852[a]	Carlingford, B., *cr.* 1874	78	58
	Total of Peerages which, *since the Union*, have become united with Peerages of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom		78	
	Ditto of such *still so existing* in 1887			58
	To which add the Peerages which *at the time of the Union* were united with Peerages of England or Great Britain, and which, in 1887, *still so continue.* (See three pages back in second column)			31
	Total of Peerages, which, in 1887, were united with Peerages of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom ...			89

Note.—On 3 May 1879, Charles William FitzGerald, *styled* Marquess of Kildare, s. and h. ap. of the Duke of Leinster, was *cr.* Baron Kildare [U.K.], but that title *merged* in the Viscountcy of Leinster, *cr.* 1747 (see Table viii) on 10 Oct. 1874, when, on the death of his Father, he inherited the Irish honours of his family, *together* with the said Viscountcy.

[a] On 29 July 1887, by the death of Lord Clermont (I. and U. K.), the *Irish* Barony (alone) of that name (*cr.* 1852), devolved on his brother Lord Carlingford (U. K.), the Barony of Clermont [U.K.], *cr.* 1866, becoming *extinct.*

Date.	Peerage of Ireland.	Peerage of England, G. B., or U. K.	Number. In all.	Number. In 1857.
1856	Ashtown, B. (Somerville), cr. 1800	Normanby, M., cr. 1838	58	39
"	Dunraven and Mount Earl, E. (Quin, afterwards Wyndham-Quin), cr. 1822	Emly, B., cr. 1856	59	40
"	Monck, V. (Monck), cr. 1801	Monck, B., cr. 1856	60	41
"	Hemphill, B. (Hemphill, afterwards Martineau), cr. 1800	Martineau, B., cr. 1856	61	42
"	Bagot, V. (Bagot), cr. 1797	Bingham, B., cr. 1856	62	43
1858	Dufferin, E. (Hamilton), cr. 1791	Dufferin, V., cr. 1858	63	44
"	Castlerosse, V. (Browne), cr. 1479	Castlerosse, B., cr. 1858	64	45
1859	Leitrim, E. (Clements), cr. 1795	Leitrim, B., cr. 1859	65	46
1871	Dunsandle, B. (Monckton), cr. 1800	Dunsandle, B., cr. 1871; cr. 1879	66	—
1872	Normanton, E. (Agar), cr. 1800	Somerton, B., cr. 1873	67	47
1876	Erne, E. (Creighton), cr. 1789	Fermanagh, B., cr. 1876	68	48
1880	Rossmore, B. (Westenra), cr. 1796	Rossmore, B., cr. 1880	69	49
1881	Howth, E. (St. Lawrence), cr. 1767	Howth, B., cr. 1881	70	50
1884	Arran, E. (Gore), cr. 1762	Sudley, B., cr. 1884	71	51
"	De Vesci, V. (Vesey), cr. 1776	De Vesci, B., cr. 1884	72	52
1885	Fingall, E. (Plunkett), cr. 1628	Fingall, B., cr. 1885	73	53
"	Huntingdon, E. (Hastings), cr. 1529	Hastings, B., cr. 1885	74	54
1886	Hawarden, V. (Maude), cr. 1793	De Montalt, E., cr. 1886	75	55
"	Kensington, B. (Edwardes), cr. 1776	Kensington, B., cr. 1886	76	56
1887	Galway, V. (Monckton, afterwards Monckton-Arundell), cr. 1727	Monckton, B., cr. 1887	77	57
" (*)	Clermont, E. (Fortescue), cr. 1822	Carlingford, B., cr. 1874	78	58
	Total of Peerages which, since the Union, have become united with Peerages of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom		78	
	Date of such gift or existing in 1857 ...			58
	To which add the Peerages which at the time of the Union were united with Peerages of England or Great Britain, and which, in 1857, still so continue. (See three pages back in second column)			21
	Total of Peerages, which, in 1857, were united with Peerages of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom ...			79

Note.—On 3 May 1870, Charles William Fitzclarence, styled Marquess of Kildare, s. and h. ap. of the Duke of Leinster, was cr. Baron Kildare [U. K.], but that title merged in the Viscountcy of Taplow, cr. 1937 (see Table VIII) on 10 Oct. 1874, when, on the death of his father, he succeeded the Irish honours of his family, together with the said Viscountcy.

(*) On 29 July 1857, by the death of Lord Clermont (E. and U. K.) the Irish Barony (alone) of that name (cr. 1850) reverted on his brother Lord Carlingford (U. K.) the Barony of Clermont [U. K.] cr. 1850, becoming extinct.

TABLE IX.

List of Irish Representative Peers since the Union ; arranged chronologically.

The 28 Representative Peers elected at the time of the Union.

1.	1801, Jany. 1.	Thomas (Taylour), 1st MARQUESS OF HEADFORT ; *d.* 24 Oct. 1829.
2.	„ „	John Denis (Browne), 1st MARQUESS OF SLIGO ; *cr.* Baron Monteagle [U.K.] 20 Feb. 1806 ; *d.* 2 Jan. 1809.
3.	„ „	John Thomas (de Burgh) 13th EARL OF CLANRICARDE ; *d.* 27 July 1808.
4.	„ „	George Frederick (Nugent), 7th EARL OF WESTMEATH ; *d.* 30 Dec. 1814.
5.	„ „	Robert (Jocelyn), 2nd EARL OF RODEN ; *d.* 29 June 1820.
6.	„ „	John (Crosbie), 2nd EARL OF GLANDORE ; *d.* 23 Oct. 1815.
7.	„ „	Thomas (Pakenham), 2nd EARL OF LONGFORD ; *cr.* Baron Silchester [U.K.] 17 July 1821 ; *d.* 24 May 1835.
8.	„ „	John (Creighton), 1st EARL ERNE ; *d.* 15 Sep. 1828.
9.	„ „	Otway (Cuffe), 1st EARL OF DESART ; *d.* 9 Aug. 1804.
10.	„ „	Robert (Clements). 1st EARL OF LEITRIM ; *d.* 27 July 1804.
11.	„ „	Richard (Bingham), 2nd EARL OF LUCAN ; *d.* 30 June 1839.
12.	„ „	Robert (Stewart), 1st EARL OF LONDONDERRY ; *pr.* as MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, 22 Jan. 1816 ; *d.* 8 April 1821.
13.	„ „	Henry (Conyngham), 1st EARL CONYNGHAM ; *pr.* as MARQUESS CONYNGHAM, 22 Jan. 1816 ; *cr.* Baron Minster [U.K.], 17 June 1821 ; *d.* 28 Dec. 1832.
14.	„ „	Francis (Mathew), 1st EARL OF LLANDAFF ; *d.* Sep. 1806.
15.	„ „	Charles Henry (O'Neill), 1st EARL O'NEILL ; *d.* 25 March 1841.
16.	„ „	Francis (Bernard), 1st EARL OF BANDON ; *d.* 26 Nov. 1830.
17.	„ „	Richard (Hely-Hutchinson), 1st EARL OF DONOUGHMORE ; *cr.* Viscount Hutchinson [U.K.], 14 June 1821 ; *d.* 22 Aug. 1825.
18.	„ „	Robert (Howard), 2nd VISCOUNT WICKLOW ; *suc.* 7 March 1807, as EARL OF WICKLOW ; *d.* 23 Oct. 1815.
19.	„ „	Thomas (Knox), 1st VISCOUNT NORTHLAND ; *d.* 5 Nov. 1818.
20.	„ „	Laurence (Harman-Parsons), 1st VISCOUNT OXMANTOWN ; *pr.* as EARL OF ROSSE, Feb. 1806 ; *d.* 20 April 1807.
21.	„ „	Hugh (Carleton), VISCOUNT CARLETON OF CLARE ; *d.* 25 Feb. 1826.
22.	„ „	Edmund Henry (Pery), 1st VISCOUNT LIMERICK ; *pr.* as EARL OF LIMERICK, 11 Feb. 1803 ; *cr.* Baron Foxford [U.K.], 11 Aug. 1815 ; *d.* 7 Dec. 1844.
23.	„ „	Charles (Agar), VISCOUNT SOMERTON (Archbishop of Cashel, 1779-1801, and subsequently, 1801-1809, of Dublin) ; *pr.* as EARL OF NORMANTON, 7 Feb. 1806 ; *d.* 14 July 1809.
24.	„ „	Richard (Longfield), VISCOUNT LONGUEVILLE ; *d.* 23 May 1811.
25.	„ „	Richard (Butler), 10th LORD CAHER ; *pr.* as EARL OF GLENGALL, 22 Jan. 1816 ; *d.* 20 Jan. 1819.
26.	„ „	George (Agar), BARON CALLAN ; *d.* 29 Oct. 1815.
27.	„ „	Robert (Cuninghame), 1st BARON ROSSMORE ; *d.* 6 Aug. 1801.
28.[a]	„ „	James (Cuffe), BARON TYRAWLEY ; *d.* 15 June 1821.[b]

[a] Of the above 28 it is to be observed that no less than 21 had *themselves* obtained a Peerage (*viz.* 20 being the first Peers of their then style and the other, the Earl of Clanricarde, having in 1800 obtained another Earldom with a spec. rem. in favour of his daughter) ; five others (*viz.* Roden, Glandore, Longford, Lucan and Wicklow) were the *sons* of persons who had received peerages, while of the remaining two (1) Caher, subsequently, obtained an Earldom, and the other (2) Westmeath, was posthumously rewarded (as indeed was Clanricarde also) by a Marquessate granted to his son.

[b] Of these Peers all but five (Conyngham, Longford, Lucan, O'Neill and Limerick

TABLE IX.

List of Irish Representative Peers since the Union; arranged chronologically.

No. 29 Representative Peers elected at the time of the Union.

1.	1801, Jany. 1.	Thomas (Taylour), 1st Marquess of Headfort	d. 24 Oct. 1829.
2.	" "	John Denis (Browne), 1st Marquess of Sligo	cr. Baron Monteagle [U.K.] 30 Feb. 1806; d. 2 Jan. 1809.
3.	" "	John Thomas (de Burgh), 13th Earl of Clanricarde	d. 27 July 1808.
4.	" "	George Frederick (Ogle), 7th Earl of Westmeath	d. 30 Dec. 1814.
5.	" "	Robert (Jocelyn), 2nd Earl of Roden	d. 20 June 1820.
6.	" "	John (Crosbie), 2nd Earl of Glandore	d. 23 Oct. 1815.
7.	" "	Thomas (Pakenham), 2nd Earl of Longford	cr. Baron Silchester [U.K.] 17 July 1821; d. 24 May 1835.
8.	" "	John (Ormsby), 1st Earl Lucan	d. 15 Sep. 1839.
9.	" "	Otway (Cuffe), 1st Earl of Desart	d. 9 Aug. 1804.
10.	" "	Robert (Clements), 1st Earl of Leitrim	d. 27 July 1804.
11.	" "	Richard (Hobart), 2nd Earl of Lucan	d. 30 June 1839.
12.	" "	Robert (Stewart), 1st Earl of Londonderry	cr. as Marquess of Londonderry, 22 Jan. 1816; d. 6 April 1821.
13.	" "	Henry (Conyngham), 1st Earl Conyngham	cr. as Marquess Conyngham, 22 Jan. 1816; cr. Baron Minster [U.K.] 17 June 1821; d. 28 Dec. 1832.
14.	" "	Arthur (Saunders), 1st Earl of Normanton	d. Sep. 1806.
15.	" "	Charles Henry (O'Neill), 1st Earl O'Neill	d. 20 March 1841.
16.	" "	Francis (Bernard), 1st Earl of Bandon	d. 26 Nov. 1830.
17.	" "	Richard (Hely-Hutchinson), 1st Earl of Donoughmore	cr. Viscount Hutchinson [U.K.] 14 June 1821; d. 22 Aug. 1825.
18.	" "	Robert (Harvard), 2nd Viscount Wicklow	suc. 7 March 1807, as Earl of Wicklow; d. 28 Oct. 1815.
19.	" "	Thomas (Knox), 1st Viscount Northland	d. 5 Nov. 1818.
20.	" "	Laurence (Harman-Parsons), 1st Viscount Oxmantown	pr. as Earl of Rosse, Feb. 1806; d. 20 April 1807.
21.	" "	Hugh (Carleton), Viscount Carleton of Clare	d. 25 Feb. 1826.
22.	" "	Edmund Henry (Fey), 1st Viscount Lorton	pr. as Earl of Limerick, 11 Feb. 1803; cr. Baron Foxford [U.K.] 11 Aug. 1815; d. 7 Dec. 1844.
23.	" "	Charles (Agar), Viscount Somerton (Archbishop of Cashel, 1779-1801, and subsequently, 1801-1809, of Dublin)	pr. as Earl of Normanton, 7 Feb. 1806; d. 14 July 1809.
24.	" "	Richard (Longfield), Viscount Longueville	d. 29 May 1811.
25.	" "	Richard (Butler), 10th Lord Cahir	pr. as Earl of Glengarry, 22 Jan. 1816; d. 29 Jan. 1819.
26.	" "	George (Agar), Baron Callan	d. 29 Oct. 1810.
27.	" "	Robert (Cunninghame), 1st Baron Rossmore	d. 6 Aug. 1801.
28.(*)	" "	James (Lees), Baron Twemlow	d. 15 June 1821.(*)

(*) Of the above 28 it is to be observed that no less than 21 had therefore obtained a Peerage (viz. 20 being the first Peers, of their then style and the other, the Earl of Clanricarde, having in 1800 obtained another Peerage with a spec. rem. in favour of his daughter); five others (viz. Headfort, Donoughmore, Longford, Lucan and Wicklow) were the sons of persons who had received peerages, while of the remaining two (1) Cahir, subsequently obtained an Earldom, and the other (2) Westmeath, was posthumously promoted (a honour also) by a Marquessate granted to his son.

(*) Of these Peers all but five (Conyngham, Longford, Lucan, O'Neill and Limerick

29.	1801, Sep. 10.	Charles William (Bury), 1st VISCOUNT CHARLEVILLE, *vice* Baron Rossmore [No. 27]. He was *pr.* as EARL OF CHARLEVILLE, 16 Feb. 1806 ; *d.* 31 Oct. 1835.
30.	1804, Aug. 21.	John Willoughby (Cole), 2nd EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, *vice* the Earl of Leitrim [No. 10]. He was *cr.* Baron Grinstead [U.K.], 11 Aug. 1815 ; *d.* 31 March, 1840.
31.	„ Oct. 3.	Dupré (Alexander), 2nd EARL OF CALEDON, *vice* the 1st Earl of Desart [No. 9]. He *d.* 8 April 1839.
32.	1806, Sep. 30.	Francis William (Caulfeild), 2nd EARL OF CHARLEMONT, *vice* the Earl of Llandaff [No. 14]. He was *cr.* Baron Charlemont [U.K.], 13 Feb. 1837 ; *d.* 26 Dec. 1863.
33.	1807, May 19.	George (King), 3rd EARL OF KINGSTON, *vice* the Earl of Rosse [No. 20]. He was *cr.* Baron Kingston [U.K.], 17 July 1821 ; *d.* 18 Oct. 1839.
34.	1808, Oct. 24.	Richard (Le Poer Trench), 2nd EARL OF CLANCARTY, *vice* the Earl of Clanricarde [No. 3]. He was *cr.* Baron Trench [U.K.], 4 Aug. 1815, and Viscount Clancarty [U.K.], 8 Dec. 1823 ; *d.* 24 Nov. 1837.
35.	1809, Feb. 21.	Charles John (Gardiner), 2nd VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY, *vice* the Marquess of Sligo [No. 2]. He was *pr.* as EARL OF BLESINGTON, 22 Jan. 1816 ; *d.* 25 May 1829.
36.	„ Aug. 29.	Laurence (Parsons), 2nd EARL OF ROSSE, *vice* the Earl of Normanton [No. 23]. He *d.* 24 Feb. 1841.
37.	1811, June 27.	Archibald (Acheson), 2nd EARL OF GOSFORD, *vice* Viscount Longueville [No. 24]. He was *cr.* Baron Worlingham [U.K.], 13 June 1835 ; *d.* 27 March 1849.
38.	1815, Jan. 30.	Stephen (Moore), 2nd EARL MOUNTCASHELL, *vice* the Earl of Westmeath [No. 4]. He *d.* 27 Oct. 1822.
39.	1816, Jan. 9.	William (O'Brien), 2nd MARQUESS OF THOMOND, *vice* the Earl of Glandore [No. 6]. He was *cr.* Baron Tadcaster [U.K.], 3 July 1826 ; *d.* 21 Aug. 1846.
40.	„ „	John James (Maxwell), 2nd EARL OF FARNHAM, *vice* the Earl of Wicklow [No. 18]. He *d.* 23 July 1823.
41.	„ „	John (Bourke), 4th EARL OF MAYO, *vice* Baron Callan [No. 26]. He *d.* 23 May 1849.
42.	1819, Jan. 19.	Somerset Richard (Butler), 3rd EARL OF CARRICK, *vice* Viscount Northland [No. 19]. He *d.* 4 Feb. 1838.
43.	„ March 9.	Somerset (Lowry-Corry), 2nd EARL BELMORE, *vice* the Earl of Glengall [No. 25]. He *d.* 18 April 1841.
44.	1820, Aug. 15.	James Stevenson (Blackwood), BARON DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, *vice* the Earl of Roden [No. 5]. He *d.* 8 Aug. 1836.
45.	1821, June[a] 11.	Richard (Wingfield), 5th VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT, *vice* the Marquess of Londonderry [No. 12]. He *d.* 9 Aug. 1823.
46.	„ Sep. 18.	William (Howard), EARL OF WICKLOW, *vice* Baron Tyrawly [No. 28]. He *d.* 22 March 1869.
47.	1822, Dec. 14.	Robert Edward (King), 1st VISCOUNT LORTON, *vice* Earl Mountcashell [No. 38]. He *d.* 20 Nov. 1854.
48.	1823, Sep. 2.	John (Evans-Freke), 6th BARON CARBERY, *vice* the Earl of Farnham [No. 40]. He *d.* 12 May 1845.
49.	„ Oct. 14.	Charles (Vereker), 2nd VISCOUNT GORT, *vice* Viscount Powerscourt [No. 45]. He *d.* 11 Nov. 1842.
50.	1825, Oct. 25.	John (Maxwell), 5th BARON FARNHAM, *vice* the Earl of Donoughmore [No. 17]. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1838.
51.	1826, May 9.	Stephen (Moore), 3rd EARL MOUNTCASHELL, *vice* Viscount Carleton of Clare [No. 21]. He *d.* 10 Oct. 1883.
52.	1828, Oct. 27.	Henry Sadlier (Prittie), 2nd BARON DUNALLEY, *vice* Earl Erne [No. 8]. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1854.

were dead within the next 30 years ; all but two (O'Neill and Limerick) within the next 40 years, the survivor, the Earl of Limerick, dying 7 Dec. 1844 in the 86th year of his age and the 44th of his election.

(a) *January*, according to the Report of 1874, see two pages on, note "a."

53.	1829, July 10.	Richard (Butler), 2nd EARL OF GLENGALL, *vice* the Earl of Blesington [No. 35]. He *d.* 22 June 1858.
54.	1830, Jan. 21.	Hayes (St. Leger), 2nd VISCOUNT DONERAILE, *vice* the Marquess of Headfort [No. 1]. He *d.* 27 March 1854.
55.	1831, Jan. 4.	George Thomas (Nugent), Marquess of Westmeath, *vice* the Earl of Bandon [No. 16]. He *d.* 5 May 1871.
56.	1833, Feb. 5.	Ulysses (De Burgh), 2nd BARON DOWNES, *vice* Marquess Conyngham [No. 13]. He *d.* 26 July 1863.
57.	1835, June 9.	James (Bernard), 2nd EARL OF BANDON, *vice* the Earl of Longford [No. 7]. He *d.* 31 Oct. 1856.
58.	„ Nov. 26.	Edward Wadding (Plunkett), 14th LORD DUNSANY, *vice* the Earl of Charleville [No. 29]. He *d.* 11 Dec. 1848.
59.	1836, Sep. 8.	Cornwallis (Maude), 3rd VISCOUNT HAWARDEN, *vice* Baron Dufferin and Claneboye [No. 44]. He *d.* 12 Oct. 1856.
60.	1837, Dec. 29.	Robert (Dillon), 3rd BARON CLONBROCK, *vice* the Earl of Clancarty [No. 34]. He was *the senior Rep. Peer living* 1889.
61.	1838, Feb. 19.	Charles William (Bury), 2nd EARL OF CHARLEVILLE, *vice* the Earl of Carrick [No. 42]. He *d.* 14 July 1851.
62.	„ Nov. 27.	John (Vesey), 2nd VISCOUNT DE VESCI, *vice* Baron Farnham [No. 50]. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1855.
63.	1839, May 10.	Henry (Maxwell), 7th BARON FARNHAM, *vice* the Earl of Caledon [No. 31]. He *d.* 20 Aug. 1868.
64.	„ July 30.	Wyndham Alexander (Quin), 2nd EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNTEARL, *vice* the Earl of Lucan [No. 11]. He *d.* 6 Aug. 1850.
65.	„ Nov. 29.	Edward (Crofton), BARON CROFTON OF MOTE, *vice* the Earl of Kingston [No. 33]. He *d.* 27 Oct. 1869.
66.	1840, May 1.	George Charles (Bingham), 3rd EARL OF LUCAN, *vice* the Earl of Ennlskillen [No. 30]. He *d.* 10 Nov. 1888.
67.	1841, March 16.	James Du Pré (Alexander), 3rd EARL OF CALEDON, *vice* the Earl of Rosse [No. 36]. He *d.* 30 June 1855.
68.	„ April 20.	Cadwallader Davis (Blayney), 12th BARON BLAYNEY OF MONAGHAN, *vice* Earl O'Neill [No. 15]. He *d.* 18 Jan. 1874.
69.	„ May 14.	Richard (Handcock), 3rd BARON CASTLEMAINE, *vice* Earl Belmore [No. 43]. He *d.* 4 July 1869.
70.	1842, Dec. 9.	John Bruce Richard (O'Neill), 3rd VISCOUNT O'NEILL, *vice* Viscount Gort [No. 49]. He *d.* 12 Feb. 1855.
71.	1845, Jan. 2.	William (Parsons), 3rd EARL OF ROSSE, *vice* the Earl of Limerick [No. 22]. He *d.* 31 Oct. 1867.
72.	„ June 2.	John (Crichton), 3rd EARL ERNE, *vice* Baron Carbery [No. 48]. He *d.* 3 Oct. 1885.
73.	1846, Oct. 20.	John Otway (Cuffe), 3rd EARL OF DESART, *vice* the Marquess of Thomond [No. 39]. He *d* 1 April 1865.
74.	1849, Feb. 23.	Eyre (Massey), 3rd BARON CLARINA, *vice* Lord Dunsany [No. 58]. He *d.* 18 Nov. 1872.
75.	„ May 1.	John Cavendish (Browne), 3rd BARON KILMAINE, *vice* the Earl of Gosford [No. 37]. He *d.* 13 Jan. 1873.
76.	„ June 22.	George John Danvers (Butler-Danvers), EARL OF LANESBOROUGH, *vice* the Earl of Mayo [No. 41]. He *d.* 7 July 1866.
77.	1850, Sep. 27.	Randal Edward (Plunkett), 15th LORD DUNSANY. *vice* the Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl [No. 64]. He *d.* 7 April 1852.
78.	1851, Aug. 1.	Denis St. George (Daly), 2nd BARON DUNSANDLE AND CLANCONAL, *vice* the Earl of Charleville [No. 61]. He was *living* 1889.
79.	1852, April 30.	Robert (Bourke), 5th EARL OF MAYO, *vice* Lord Dunsany [No. 77]. He *d.* 13 Aug. 1867.
80.	1854, May 9.	Richard (White), 2nd EARL OF BANTRY, *vice* Viscount Doneraile [No. 54]. He *d.* 16 July, 1868.
81.	„ Nov. 17.	Edward (Ward), 4th VISCOUNT BANGOR, *vice* Baron Dunalley [No. 52]. He *d.* 14 Sep. 1881.

82.	1855, Jan. 2.	Henry John Reuben (Dawson-Damer), 3rd EARL OF PORTARLINGTON, *vice* Viscount Lorton [No. 47]. He was *living* 1889.
83.	„ March 10.	Hayes (St. Leger), 4th VISCOUNT DONERAILE, *vice* Viscount O'Neill [No. 70]. He *d.* 26 Aug. 1887.
84.	„ July 20.	Arthur (Hill-Trevor), 3rd VISCOUNT DUNGANNON, *vice* the Earl of Caledon [No. 67]. He *d.* 11 Aug. 1862.
85.	„ Dec. 1.	James (Hewitt), 4th VISCOUNT LIFFORD, *vice* Viscount De Vesci [No. 62]. He *d.* 20 Nov. 1887.
86.	1856, Nov. 18.	Thomas (Vesey), 3rd VISCOUNT DE VESCI, *vice* Viscount Hawarden [No. 59]. He *d.* 23 Dec. 1875.
87.	„ Nov. 21.	Somerset Richard (Lowry-Corry), 4th EARL BELMORE, *vice* the Earl of Bandon [No. 57]. He was *living* 1889.
88.	1858, June 29.	Francis (Bernard), 3rd EARL OF BANDON, *vice* the Earl of Glengall [No. 53]. He *d.* 17 Feb. 1877.
89.	1862, Oct. 10.	Cornwallis (Maude), 4th VISCOUNT HAWARDEN, *vice* Viscount Dungannon [No. 84]. He was on 9 Sep. 1886, *cr.* Earl de Montalt [U.K.] and was *living* 1889.
90.	1863, Aug. 28.	Lucius (O'Brien), 13th BARON INCHIQUIN, *vice* Baron Downes [No. 56]. He *d.* 22 March 1872.
91.	1864, Jan. 15.	Edward (Plunkett), 16th LORD DUNSANY, *vice* the Earl of Charlemont [No. 32]. He was *living* 1889.
92.	1865, April 21.	John Prendegast (Vereker), 3rd VISCOUNT GORT, *vice* the Earl of Desart [No. 73]. He *d.* 20 Oct. 1865.
93.	„ Nov. 3.	Mervyn (Wingfield), 7th VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT, *vice* Viscount Gort [No. 92]. He was *living* 1889.
94.	1836, July 24.	George Frederick (Upton), 3rd VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN, *vice* the Earl of Lanesborough [No. 76]. He was *living* 1889.
95.	1867, Aug. 23,	William Richard (Annesley), 4th EARL ANNESLEY, *vice* the Earl of Mayo [No. 79]. He *d.* 10 Aug 1874.
96.	„ Nov. 29.	Theobald Fitzwalter (Butler), 14th BARON DUNBOYNE, *vice* the Earl of Rosse [No. 71]. He *d.* 22 March 1881.
97.	1868, Aug. 4.	Charles Allanson (Winn), 3rd LORD HEADLEY, BARON ALLANSON AND WINN, *vice* the Earl of Bantry [No. 80]. He *d.* 30 July 1877.
98.	„ Oct. 30.	Laurence (Parsons), 4th EARL OF ROSSE, *vice* Baron Farnham [No. 63]. He was *living* 1889.
99.	1869, May 14.	William Henry Hare (White), 3rd EARL OF BANTRY, *vice* the Earl of Wicklow [No. 46]. He *d.* 15 Jan. 1884.
100.	„ July 15.	Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick (Browne-Guthrie) 2nd BARON ORANMORE AND BROWNE, *vice* Baron Castlemaine [No. 69]. He was *living* 1889.
101.	1870, Feb. 11.	John Vansittart Danvers (Butler-Danvers), 6th EARL OF LANESBOROUGH, *vice* Baron Crofton [No. 65]. He was *living* 1889.
102.	1871, May 18.	Dayrolles Blakeney (Eveleigh-De Moleyns), 4th BARON VENTRY, *vice* the Marquess of Westmeath [No. 55]. He was *living* 1889.
103.	1872, April 27.	Charles Francis Arnold (Howard), EARL OF WICKLOW, *vice* Baron Inchiquin [No. 90]. He *d.* 20 June, 1881.
104.	„ Dec. 20.	Edward Henry Churchill (Crofton), BARON CROFTON, *vice* Baron Clarina [No. 74]. He (as were all that have been elected subsequently to him) was *living* 1889.
105.	1873, Feb. 11.	Edward Donough (O'Brien), 14th BARON INCHIQUIN, *vice* Baron Kilmaine [No. 75].
106.	1874, March 17.[a]	Richard (Handcock), 4th BARON CASTLEMAINE, *vice* Baron Blayney of Monaghan [No. 68].
107.	„ Nov. 10.[b]	John Henry Reginald (Scott), 4th EARL OF CLONMELL, *vice* Earl Annesley [No. 95].

[a] The dates to this point are from the Report of the Committee of House of Lords on the REP. PEERAGE of Scotland and Ireland printed 23 July 1874.

[b] This date and those subsequently have been kindly supplied by Sir A. W. Woods, *Garter*.

108.	1876, March 14.	John Thomas William (Massy), 6th BARON MASSY OF DUNTRILEAGUE, *vice* Viscount De Vesci [No. 86].
109.	1877, April 28.	Hugh (Annesley), 5th EARL ANNESLEY, *vice* the Earl of Bandon, [No. 88].
110.	„ Oct. 30.	James (Alexander), 4th EARL OF CALEDON, *vice* Lord Headley [No. 97].
111.	1881, June 6.	James Francis (Bernard), 4th EARL OF BANDON, *vice* Baron Dunboyne [No. 96].
112.	„ Aug. 23.	Edward Nugent (Leeson), 6th EARL OF MILLTOWN, *vice* the Earl of Wicklow [No. 103].
113.	„ Dec. 31.	Francis Charles (Needham), 3rd EARL OF KILMOREY, *vice* Viscount Bangor [No. 81].
114.	1883, Dec. 20.	Charles Mark Allanson (Winn), 4th LORD HEADLEY, BARON ALLANSON AND WINN, *vice* Earl Mountcashell [No. 51].
115.	1884, March 14.	Hercules Edward (Rowley), 4th BARON LANGFORD, *vice* the Earl of Bantry [No. 99].
116.	1885, Nov. 27.	Henry William Crosbie (Ward), 5th VISCOUNT BANGOR, *vice* Earl Erne [No. 72].
117.	1887, Oct. 24.	Henry Ernest Newcomen (King-Tenison), 8th EARL OF KINGSTON, *vice* Viscount Doneraile [No. 83].
118.	1888, Jan. 23.	Cecil Ralph (Howard), EARL OF WICKLOW, *vice* Viscount Lifford, [No. 85].
119.	„ Dec. 31.	Eyre Challoner Henry (Massey), 4th BARON CLARINA, *vice* the Earl of Lucan]No. 66.]

TABLE X.

List of the KNIGHTS of the most illustrious Order OF ST. PATRICK from the institution of that Order, 5 Feb. 1783.

[Founded 5 Feb. 1783, the number being limited to 15, exclusive of the *Sovereign*, and of the Chief-Governor of Ireland for the time being, who, during his term of office, is *Grand Master*.

In July 1821 six extra Knights were nom. at the coronation of George IV, of which number, four, during his reign, became subsequently constituent members by the death of four regularly elected members.

On 18 Nov. 1831, four *more* extra Knights were nom. at the coronation of William IV, and on 24 Jan. 1833 the total *number* was permanently *increased*, from 15 to 22.

In 1839 Queen Victoria authorised each successive *Grand Master* to retain and wear the star, riband and badge of the Order, *after* he had ceased to be Chief Governor of Ireland].

	Date of Nomination.	The fifteen original Knights, or "KNIGHTS FOUNDERS," *nominated* 5 Feb. 1783, were as under; of these, fourteen were *invested* [11 March 1783] and *installed* [17 March 1783], the 15th, the Earl of Ely, being absent from ill heath and dying soon afterwards.
1.	1783, Feb. 5.	*H.R.H.* PRINCE EDWARD, afterwards (24 April 1799), *cr.* DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN [G.B.] and EARL OF DUBLIN. He *d.* 23 Jan. 1820.
2.	„ „	William Robert (Fitz Gerald), 2nd DUKE OF LEINSTER. He *d.* 20 Oct. 1804.
3.	„ „	Henry (De Burgh), 12th EARL OF CLANRICARDE, afterwards (18 Aug. 1785), *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE. He *d.* 8 Dec. 1797.
4.[a]	„ „	Thomas (Nugent), 6th EARL OF WESTMEATH. He *d.* 7 Sep. 1792.

[a] Randall William (Mac Donnell), 6th EARL OF ANTRIM (who would have been here placed, between the Earls of Clanricarde and Westmeath) declined the honour, not wishing to give up the Order of the Bath which was a preliminary required of him. The Earl of Arran [No. *11*] was consequently elected in his room.

108.	1874, March 14.	John Thomas William (Massy), 6th Baron Massy or Duntrileague, vice Viscount De Vesci [No. 83].
109.	1877, April 23.	Hugh (Annesley), 6th Earl Annesley, vice the Earl of Bandon [No. 88].
110.	„ Oct. 30.	James (Abercorn), 4th Baron or Claredon, vice Lord Hartley [No. 97].
111.	1881, June 6.	James Francis (Dormer), 4th Earl of Harrowby, vice Baron Dunboyne [No. 93].
112.	„ Aug. 23.	Edward Augustus (Lascelles), 4th Earl of Harewood, vice the Earl of Wicklow [No. 109].
113.	„ Dec. 31.	Francis Charles (Needham), 3rd Earl of Kilmorey, vice Viscount Bangor [No. 81].
114.	1883, Dec. 20.	Charles Mark Allanson (Winn), 4th Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn, vice the Earl of Mountcashell [No. 81].
115.	1884, March 14.	Horatio Edward (Townley), 4th Baron Langford, vice the Earl of Huntry [No. 99].
116.	1885, Nov. 20.	Henry William Crosbie (Ward), 3rd Viscount Bangor, vice Earl Rossmore [No. 73].
117.	1887, Oct. 22.	Henry Ernest Stevenson (King-Tenison), 6th Earl of Kingston, vice Viscount Dunsanie [No. 83].
118.	1888, Jan. 23.	Cecil Ralph (Hanmer), Baron of Wicklow, vice Viscount Lifford, [No. 85].
119.	„ Dec. 31.	Hyde Charlemont Henry (Massy), 4th Baron Clarina, vice the Earl of Limerick [No. 86].

[Founded 5 Feb. 1783, the number being limited to 15, exclusive of the Sovereign, and of the Chief Governor of Ireland for the time being, who, during his term of office, is Grand Master.

In July 1821 six extra Knights were made, at the coronation of George IV, of which number, four, during his reign, became subsequently supernumerary members by the death of four regularly elected members.

On 18 Nov. 1831, four more extra Knights were made, at the coronation of William IV, and on 24 Jan. 1833 the total number was permanently increased, from 15 to 22.

In 1889 Queen Victoria authorized each successive Grand Master to retain and wear the star, ribband and badge of the Order, after he had ceased to be Chief Governor of Ireland.]

	Date of Nomination.		
1.	1783, Feb. 5.	H.R.H. Prince Edward, afterwards (24 April 1799), 6th Duke of Kent and Strathearn [U.K.] and Earl of Dublin. He d. 23 Jan. 1820.
2.	„ „	William Robert (Fitz Gerald), 2nd Duke of Leinster. He d. 20 Oct. 1804.
3.	„ „	Henry (De Burgh), 13th Earl of Clanricarde, afterwards (18 Aug. 1785), 1st Marquess of Clanricarde. He d. 8 Dec. 1797.
4.(a)	„ „	Thomas (Wyndham), 6th Baron of Wesmeath. He d. 7 Sep. 1792.

(a) Randall William (Mac Donnell), 8th Earl of Antrim (who would have been placed, between the Earls of Clanricarde and Westmeath) declined the honour, not wishing to give up the Order of the Bath which was a parliamentary regalia of him. The Earl of Arran [No. 17] was consequently elected in his room.

5.	1783, Feb. 5.	Murrough (O'Brien), 5th EARL OF INCHIQUIN, afterwards (29 Dec., 1800) *cr.* MARQUESS OF THOMOND. He *d.* 10 Feb. 1808.
6.	„ „	Charles (Moore), 6th EARL OF DROGHEDA, afterwards (5 July 1791), *cr.* MARQUESS OF DROGHEDA. He *d.* 22 Dec. 1821.(b)
7.	„ „	George de la Poer (Beresford), 2d EARL OF TYRONE, afterwards (19 Aug. 1789), *cr.* MARQUESS OF WATERFORD. He *d.* 3 Dec. 1800.
8.	„ „	Richard (Boyle), 2d EARL OF SHANNON. He *d.* 20 May 1807.
9.	„ „	James (Hamilton), 2d EARL OF CLANBRASSILL. He *d.* 6 Feb. 1798. (*Peerage extinct before the Union.*)
10.	„ „	Richard (Wellesley), 2d EARL OF MORNINGTON, afterwards (20 Oct. 1797), *cr.* MARQUESS WELLESLEY. He *resigned* 3 3 March 1810, on being elected K.G.(c)
11.	„ March 9.(d)	Arthur Saunders (Gore), 2d EARL OF ARRAN.(d) He *d.* 8 Oct. 1809.
12.	„ Feb. 5.	James (Stopford), 2d EARL OF COURTOWN. He *d.* 30 March, 1810.
13.	„ „	James (Caulfeild), 1st EARL OF CHARLEMONT. He *d.* 4 Aug., 1799.
14.	„ „	Thomas (Taylour), 1st EARL OF BECTIVE. He *d.* 14 Feb. 1795.

15.	„ „	Henry (Loftus), EARL OF ELY. He *d.* abroad 8 May 1783, without having ever been invested or installed, and is therefore not considered as one of the Knight's Founders, tho' named in the letters patent. *(Peerage extinct before the Union.)*

Knights nominated since the foundation.

Date of Investiture.		
16.	1784, Feb. 5.(e)	John Joshua (Proby), 2d BARON CARYSFORT, *vice* the Earl of Ely [No. 15]. He was, on 18 Aug. 1789, *cr.* EARL OF CARYSFORD, and *d.* 7 April 1828.
17.	1794, Dec. 12.(e)	Charles (Loftus, *formerly* Tottenham), 1st EARL OF ELY, *vice* the Earl of Westmeath [No. 4]. He was, on 29 Dec. 1800, *cr.* MARQUESS OF ELY, and *d.* 22 March 1806.
18.	1795, March 30.(e)	Walter Henry (Fortescue), EARL OF CLERMONT, *vice* the Earl of Bective [No. 14]. He was *invested* by the Sovereign in England. He *d.* 30 Sep. 1806.
19.	1798, March 19.(e)	Walter (Butler), EARL OF ORMONDE AND OSSORY, *vice* the Marquess of Clanricarde [No. 3]. He was, on 12 Jan. 1816, *cr.* MARQUESS OF ORMONDE. He *d.* 10 Aug. 1820.
20.	„ „(e)	Charles (Dillon), 12th VISCOUNT DILLON OF COSTELLO GALLEN, *vice* the Earl of Clanbrassill [No. 9]. He *d.* 9 Nov. 1813.
21.	1800, Aug. 5.(e)	John Denis (Browne), 3d EARL OF ALTAMONT, *vice* the Earl of Charlemont [No. 13]. He was, 12 January 1800, *cr.* MARQUESS OF SLIGO and *d.* 2 Jan. 1809.

Knights nominated since the Union.

22.	1801, Jan. 22.(f)	Henry (Conyngham), 1st EARL CONYNGHAM, *vice* the Marquess of Waterford [No. 7]. He was, on 22 Jan. 1816, *cr.* MARQUESS CONYNGHAM, and *d.* 28 Dec. 1832.
23.	1806, March 14.(f)	Henry de la Poer (Beresford), 2d MARQUESS OF WATERFORD *vice* the Duke of Leinster [No. 2]. He died 16 July 182 6.

(b) He was the survivor of the orig. Knights *then existing* as such, the Marquess Wellesley, who survived him 21 years, having resigned in 1810.

(c) He *d.* 26 Sep. 1842, aged 82, being (by 21 years), the survivor of the original Knights of this order, tho', at his death, not one of them.

(d) Nominated on the refusal of the Earl of Antrim—see, last page, note "a."

(e) Installed at the second installation (of 6 Knights) on 11th Aug. 1800.

(f) Installed at the third installation (of seven Knights) 29 June 1809.

24. 1806, May 15.[f] Thomas (Taylour), 1st MARQUESS OF HEADFORT, *vice* the Marquess of Ely [No. 17]. *Invested* by the Sovereign in England. He *d.* 23 Oct. 1829.

25. „ Nov. 13.[f] Robert (Jocelyn), 2d EARL OF RODEN, *vice* the Earl of Clermont [No. 8] He *d* 29 June 1820.

26. 1807, Nov. 3.[f] John (Loftus), 2d MARQUESS OF ELY, *vice* the Earl of Shannon [No. 8]. He *d.* 23 Sep. 1845.

27. 1808, Sep. 5.[f] Henry (Boyle), 3rd EARL OF SHANNON, *vice* the Marquess of Thomond [No. 5]. He *d.* 22 April 1842.

28. 1809, Feb. 13.[f] Charles Henry St. John (O'Neill), 1st EARL O'NEILL, *vice* the Marquess of Sligo [No. 21]. He *d.* 25 March 1841.

29. „ Nov. 11.[g] William (O'Brien), 2nd MARQUESS OF THOMOND, *vice* the Earl of Arran [No. 11]. He *d.* 21 Aug. 1846.

30. 1810 March 24.[g] Howe Peter (Browne), 2nd MARQUESS OF SLIGO, *vice* the Marquess Wellesley [No. 10], resigned. Was *invested*, by spec. dispensation, at Malta. He *d.* 26 Jan. 1845.

31. „ April 27.[g]. John Willoughby (Cole), 2nd EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, *vice* the Earl of Courtown [No. 12]. He *d.* 31 March 1840.

32. 1813, Dec. 17.[g] Thomas (Pakenham), 2nd EARL OF LONGFORD, *vice* Viscount Dillon [No. 20]. He *d.* 24 May 1835.

33. 1821, Aug. 20.[h] *H.R.H.* Ernest Augustus, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND TEVIOTDALE [G.B.] and EARL OF ARMAGH, *vice H.R.H.* the Duke of Kent [No. 1]. Was *invested*, by proxy, by the Sovereign who was then in Ireland. He became KING OF HANOVER, on 20 June 1837, and *d.* 18 Nov. 1851.

34. „ „[h] George Augustus (Chichester), 2nd MARQUESS OF DONEGALL, *vice* the Earl of Roden [No. 25]. He *d.* 5 Oct. 1844.

35. „ „[h] Du Pre (Alexander), 2nd EARL OF CALEDON, *vice* the Marquess of Ormonde [No. 19]. He *d.* 8 April 1839.

Six Knights extraordinary were nominated at the Coronation (19 July 1821) of George IV., to be gradually absorbed among the Knights in ordinary, *viz.*

36. „ „[h] Charles Chetwynd (Talbot), 3rd EARL TALBOT [G.B.], at that time Viceroy of Ireland. He became a *Knight in ordinary*, *vice* the Marquess of Drogheda, [No. 6], decd. 22 Dec. 1821. He *resigned*, 11 Oct. 1844, on being elected **K.G.**[i]

37. „ „[h] James (Butler) EARL OF ORMONDE AND OSSORY, who, on 29 Oct. 1825 was *cr.* MARQUESS OF ORMONDE. He became a *Knight in ordinary*, *vice* the Marquess of Waterford [No. 23] decd. 16 July, 1826. He *d.* 18 May 1838.

38. „ „[h] James Chambre (Brabazon), 10th EARL OF MEATH. He became a *Knight in ordinary*, *vice* the Earl of Carysfort [No. 16] decd. 7 April 1828. He *d.* 15 March 1851.

39. „ „[h] Arthur James (Plunkett), 8th EARL OF FINGALL. He became a *Knight in ordinary*, *vice* the Marquess of Headfoot [No. 24] decd. 20 Oct. 1829. He *d.* 30 July 1836.

40. „ „[h] James George (Stopford), 3rd EARL OF COURTOWN. He became a *Knight in ordinary*, *vice* the Marquess Conyngham [No. 22] decd. 28 Dec. 1832. He *d.* 15 June 1835.

41. „ „[h] Robert (Jocelyn), 3rd EARL OF RODEN. He became a *Knight in ordinary* by the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 20 March 1870.

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[f] Installed at the third installation (of seven Knights) 29 June 1809.

[g] Installed at the fourth installation (of four Knights) 27 May 1819.

[h] Installed at the fifth installation (of nine Knights) 28 Aug. 1821, the Sovereign himself (who was then in Ireland) being present; the Duke of Cumberland (represented by Thomas, Lord Graves) being installed by proxy.

[i] He *d.* 13 Jan. 1849. Earl Talbot was the first person, not an *Irish* Peer, who was Knight of this order. The next was, after an interval of thirty years (2), *H.R.H.*

Four Knights extraordinary were nominated at the Coronation [8 Sep. 1831] of William IV., to be gradually absorbed among the Knights in ordinary, *viz.*

42. 1831, Nov. 24.[k] Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull (Hill), 2nd MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE. He became a *Knight in ordinary* by the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 12 April 1845.

43. „ Oct. 19[k] Ulick John (de Burgh), 1st MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE, *invested* by the Sovereign at St. James Palace, England. He became a *Knight in ordinary* by the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 10 April 1874.

44. „ „[k] Francis William (Caulfield). 2nd EARL OF CHARLEMONT, *invested* as above. He became a *Knight in ordinary* by the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 26 Dec. 1863.

45. „ Nov. 24[k] Francis James (Mathew), 2nd EARL OF LLANDAFF. He became a *Knight in ordinary* by the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 12 March 1833.

On 24 Jan. 1833 it was enacted that the number of Knights should consist of 22 in lieu of 15; the five extraordinary Knights then existing, [Nos. 41 to 45] as above, forming part of that number; the two vacant posts thus created being filled [by Nos. 46 and 47] as under :—

46. 1833, March 27. Francis Nathaniel (Conyngham), 2nd MARQUESS CONYNGHAM. By the increase of the order under the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 17 July 1876.

47. 1834, April 8. Nathaniel (Clements), 8th EARL OF LEITRIM. By the increase of the order under the statute of 24 Jan. 1833. He *d.* 31 Dec. 1854.

48. „ „ John Hely (Hutchinson), 3rd EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, *vice* the Earl of Llandaff [No. 45]. He *d.* 14 Sep. 1851.

49. 1835, July 22. Edmund (Boyle) 8th EARL OF CORK and 8th EARL OF ORRERY, *vice* the Earl of Longford [No. 32], *invested* by the Sovereign at St. James, England. He *d.* 30 June 1856.

50. „ „ Thomas (St. Lawrence), 3rd EARL OF HOWTH, *vice* the Earl of Courtown [No. 40], *invested* as above. He *d.* 4 Feb. 1874.

51. 1837, Sep. 12. Thomas Anthony (Southwell), 3rd VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL, *vice* the Earl of Fingall [No. 39]. He *d.* 20 Feb. 1860.

52. 1839, April 15. Thomas (Taylour), 2nd MARQUESS OF HEADFORT, *vice* the Marquess of Ormonde [No. 37]. He *d.* 6 Dec. 1870.

53. „ „ 29. William (Hare), 3rd EARL OF LISTOWEL, *vice* the Earl of Caledon [No. 53]. He *d.* 3 Feb. 1856.

54. 1841, March 13. Joseph (Leeson), 4th EARL OF MILLTOWN, *vice* the Earl of Enniskillen [No. 31]. He *d.* 31 Jan. 1866.

55. „ May 6.[l] Philip Yorke (Gore), 4th EARL OF ARRAN, *vice* Earl O'Neill [No. 28]. He *d.* 25 June 1884.

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the Duke of Cambridge in 1851; then (3) Viscount Gough in 1857; (4) Baron Lurgan, 1864; (5) the Duke of Manchester in 1877; (6) Baron O'Hagan and (7) Baron Carlingford, both in 1882 (8) Baron Annaly (9) Baron Monteagle of Brandon and (10) Viscount Wolseley, all three in 1885. The above is exclusive of such members of the Royal family as have been elected *supernumary* Knight, *i.e.* (1) The Prince Consort in 1842; (2) The Prince of Wales in 1868; (3) Prince Arthur (afterwards Duke of Connaught) in 1869, and (4) the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1880.

[k] A Royal warrant, 30 Jan. 1833, dispensed with the installation of these Knights; since which date the installation of all the succeeding Knights (in ordinary) has been similarly dispensed with. The investiture of the 24 Nov. was (as ordinary) by the Grand Master, in Dublin.

[l] The dates thus far are from Sir Harris Nicolas' magnificent work, *Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire, &c.*

56.	1842, Jan. 20.[m]	*H.R.H.* Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel, DUKE OF SAXONY, PRINCE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c., declared, by sign manual, an extra Knight, with precedence above all other Knights and dispensation from investiture and installation. He was, on 25 June 1857, *cr.* PRINCE CONSORT, and *d.* 14 Dec. 1861.
57.	„ June 5.	William (Howard), EARL OF WICKLOW, *vice* the Earl of Shannon [No. 27]. He *d.* 22 March 1869.
58.	1845, Jan. 4.	William (Parsons), 3rd EARL OF ROSSE, *vice* the Marquess of Donegall [No. 34]. He *d.* 31 Oct. 1867.
59.	„ „	Henry de la Poer (Beresford), 3rd MARQUESS OF WATERFORD, *vice* Earl Talbot [No. 36], *resigned.* He *d.* 29 March 1859.
60.	„ Sep. 17.	John (Fitz Gibbon), 2nd EARL OF CLARE, *vice* the Marquess of Sligo [No. 30]. He *d.* 18 Aug. 1851.
61.	„ „	John (Butler), 2nd MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, *vice* the Marquess of Downshire [No. 42]. He *d.* 25 Sep. 1854.
62.	„ Nov. 12.	Henry (Maxwell), 7th BARON FARNHAM, *vice* the Marquess of Ely [No. 26]. He *d.* 20 Aug. 1868.
63.	1846, Oct. 9.	Arthur (James Plunkett), 9th EARL OF FINGALL, *vice* the Marquess of Thomond [No. 29]. He *d.* 22 April 1869.
64.	1851, July 3.	John Skeffington (Foster-Skeffington), VISCOUNT MASSEREENE and VISCOUNT FERRARD, *vice* the Earl of Meath [No. 38]. He *d.* 28 April 1863.
65.	„ Nov. 18.	*H.R.H.* George William Frederick Charles, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, EARL OF TIPPERARY, &c. [U.K.], K.G., &c., *vice* the Earl of Clare [No. 60]. He was living 1889, being then (and having been since June 1884) *the senior Knight* of this most illustrious order.
66.	„ „	Robert Shapland (Carew), 1st BARON CAREW, *vice* the Earl of Donoughmore [No. 48]. He *d.* 2 June 1856.
67.	1855, Feb. 22.	Richard (Dawson), 3rd BARON CREMORNE, *vice* the King of Hanover [No. 33]. He was on 12 July 1866, *cr.* EARL OF DARTREY [U.K.] He was living 1889.
68.	„ „	Archibald (Acheson), 3rd EARL OF GOSFORD, *vice* the Marquess of Ormonde [No. 61]. He *d.* 15 June 1864.
69.	1856, Aug. 28.	Frederick William Robert (Stewart), 4th MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, *vice* the Earl of Leitrim [No. 47]. He *d.* 25 Nov. 1872.
70.	1857, Jan. 30.	George Arthur Hastings (Forbes), 7th EARL OF GRANARD, *vice* the Earl of Listowel [No. 53]. He was living 1889.
71.	„ „	Hugh (Gough), 1st VISCOUNT GOUGH OF GOOJERAT AND OF LIMERICK [U.K.],[n] *vice* Baron Carew [No. 66]. He *d.* 2 March 1869.
72.	„ Feb. 3.	George Hamilton (Chichester), 3rd MARQUESS OF DONEGALL, *vice* the Earl of Cork [No. 49]. He *d.* 20 Oct. 1883.
73.	1859, May 24.	Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor (Hill), 4th MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE, *vice* the Marquess of Waterford [No. 59]. He *d.* 6 Aug. 1868.
74.	1860, June 13.	Richard Edmund St. Lawrence (Boyle), 9th EARL OF CORK and EARL OF ORRERY, *vice* Viscount Southwell [No. 51]. He was living 1889.
75.	1864, Jan. 28.	Frederick Temple (Hamilton-Blackwood), BARON DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, *vice* Viscount Massereene [No. 64]. He was, on 13 Nov. 1871, *cr.* EARL OF DUFFERIN [U.K.], and, in Nov. 1888, MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA [U.K.] He was living 1889.

(m) The dates from this period are from the "Statutes, &c., of St. Patrick" (printed 1852, with supplement to 1883), edited by Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, &c., those since 1883, being kindly supplied by his son, H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald.

(n) See two pages back, note "i."

76. 1864, March 31. Charles (Brownlow), 2nd BARON LURGAN [U.K.],° *vice* the Earl of Charlemont [No. 44]. He *d.* 15 Jan. 1882.

77. 1865, Dec. 28. James Molyneux (Caulfeild), 3rd EARL OF CHARLEMONT, *vice* the Earl of Gosford [No. 63]. He was living 1889.

78. 1866, March 13. Edwin Richard (Wyndham-Quin), 3rd EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNTEARL, *vice* the Earl of Milltown [No. 54]. He *d.* 6 Oct. 1871.

79. 1868, Feb. 7. Henry Francis Seymour (Moore), 3rd MARQUESS OF DROGHEDA, *vice* the Earl of Rosse [No. 58]. He was living 1889.

80. „ March 18. *H.R.H.* ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., declared by sign manual an extra Knight, with precedence above all other Knights. He was *installed* at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 18 April 1868 and was living 1889.

81. „ Nov. 17. John Henry de la Poer (Beresford), 5th MARQUESS OF WATERFORD, *vice* the Marquess of Downshire [No. 73]. He was living 1889.

82. „ „ John (Crichton), 3rd EARL ERNE, *vice* Baron Farnham [No. 68]. He *d.* 3 Oct. 1885.

83. „ „ 25. Richard Southwell (Bourke), 6th EARL OF MAYO, Gov. Gen. of India. He was created *a Knight extraordinary* under sign manual 11 Nov. 1868, but became a *Knight in ordinary*, *vice* Viscount Gough [No. 71] deceased 2 March 1869. He was *invested* at Calcutta. He *d.* 8 Feb. 1872.

84. 1869, March 30. *H.R.H. Prince* ARTHUR William Patrick Albert, K.G., &c., declared by sign manual an extra Knight, with precedence next to the Prince of Wales. He was, on 28 May 1874, *cr.* DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN [U.K.], and was living 1889.

85. „ June 2. Granville Leveson (Proby), 4th EARL OF CARYSFORT, *vice* the Earl of Wicklow [No. 57]. He *d.* 18 May 1872.

86. „ „ Archibald Brabazon Sparrow (Acheson), 4th EARL OF GOSFORD, *vice* the Earl of Fingall [No. 63]. He was living 1889.

87. 1871, Aug. 2. Mervyn (Wingfield), 7th VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT, *vice* the Earl of Roden [No. 41]. He was living 1889.

88. „ „ Thomas Arthur Joseph (Southwell), 4th VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL, *vice* the Marquess of Headfort [No. 52]. He *d.* 26 April 1878.

89. 1872, Feb. 29. Robert Shapland (Carew), 2nd BARON CAREW, *vice* the Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl [No. 78]. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1881.

90. „ June 1. Valentine Augustus (Browne), 4th EARL OF KENMARE, *vice* the Earl of Mayo [No. 83]. He was living 1889.

91. 1873, Feb. 20. William (Hare), 3rd EARL OF LISTOWEL, *vice* the Earl of Carysfort [No. 85]. He was living 1889.

92. 1874, Aug. 31. William (Proby), 5th EARL OF CARYSFORT, *vice* the Marquess of Londonderry [No. 69]. He was living 1889.

93. „ „ George Henry Robert Charles William (Vane-Tempest), 5th MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, *vice* the Earl of Howth [No. 50]. He *d.* 6 Nov. 1884.

94. 1876, May 13. Windham Thomas (Wyndham-Quin), 4th EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MONTEARL, *vice* the Marquess of Clanricarde [No. 43]. He was living 1889.

95. 1877, March 3. William Drogo (Montagu), 7th DUKE OF MANCHESTER [G.B.],° *vice* the Marquess Conyngham [No. 46]. He was living 1889.

96. 1879, Feb. 8. Henry John Reuben (Dawson-Damer), 3rd EARL OF PORTARLINGTON, *vice* Viscount Southwell [No. 88]. He was living 1889.

97. 1880, May 20. *H.R.H.* Alfred Ernest Albert, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, EARL OF KENT, AND EARL OF ULSTER [U.K.], K.G., &c., declared by

(°) See three pages back, note "i."

sign manual an extra Knight, with precedence next to the Prince of Wales. He was living 1889.

98. 1882, Jan. 17. Thomas (O'Hagan), 1st BARON O'HAGAN OF TULLAHOGUE [U.K.],[p] and late Lord Chancellor of Ireland ; *vice* Baron Carew [No. 89]. He *d.* 1 Feb. 1885.

99. „ April 11. Chichester Samuel (Parkinson-Fortescue), BARON CARLINGFORD [U.K.],[p] *vice* Baron Lurgan [No. 76]. He suc., 27 July 1887, to an Irish Peerage, as BARON CLERMONT, and was living 1889.

100. 1884, May 8. William Ulick Tristram (St. Lawrence), 4th EARL OF HOWTH, *vice* the Marquess of Donegall [No. 72]. He was living 1889.

101. 1885, Feb. 9. Luke (White), 2nd BARON ANNALY [U.K.],[p] *vice* the Earl of Arran [No. 55]. He *d.* 16 March 1888.

102. „ „ Thomas Spring (Rice), 2nd BARON MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON [U.K.],[p] *vice* the Marquess of Londonderry [No. 94]. He and all subsequently elected Knights were living 1889.

103. „ Nov. 28. Garnet Joseph (Wolseley) VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, [U.K.],[p] *vice* Baron O'Hagan [No. 98].

104. „ „ Thomas (Taylour), 3rd MARQUESS OF HEADFORT, *vice* Earl Erne [No. 82].

105. 1887, June 28. *H.R.H. Prince* ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, K.G., 1st son of *H.R.H.* the PRINCE OF WALES, declared by sign manual an extra Knight.

106. 1888, April 26. James Edward William Theobald (Butler), 3rd MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, *vice* Baron Annaly [No. 101].

(p) See four pages back, note "i."

INDEX TO THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND,

As contained in the above ten tables.

The Roman numerals, I to X, refer to the tables so numbered, after which is, in this index, placed the *date*, every *date* in each such table being in strict *chronological* order.

The abbreviation "Visc." is here used, instead of "V" (as used in the tables themselves) for "Viscount," so as not to make confusion with the *numeral* "V," which in this index, refers to "*Table* V;" the letters "D.," "M.," "E.," and "B." stand (as in the tables) for "Duke," "Marquess," "Earl," and "Baron."

The Peerage titles *within square brackets* are peerages of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, held by any Irish Peer, at or since the Union (as given in Table VIII), or by those few noblemen who, *not* being Irish Peers, or holding an Irish Peerage of *inferior* grade, have been made (as in Table X) Knights of St. Patrick.

The *surnames* of Peers are printed *in italics*.

It should be noted that it is not *every* peerage title *of inferior rank* existing at or since the Union that is in the index, but only such as are in the tables themselves. Thus the Barony of Clonmore (1776), tho' the peerage of *greatest antiquity* held by the Earl of Wicklow, is *not* herein, inasmuch as, its creation being *subsequent* to the accession of George III, it is *not* in Table II; so also as to the Viscounty of Duncannon (1722), an inferior title, but *not* the one of greatest antiquity, held by the Earl of Bessborough; so also with the Earldom of Belfast (1791), the Viscounty of Carlingford (*cr.* 1761; *ex.* 1853), peerages conferred in the *same patent* as the Marquessate of Donegall and the Earldom of Tyrconnel respectively.

It may be convenient to insert here a *synopsis* of each table thus referred to in this Index, *viz.*:—

TABLE	I.	Peerages existing at or since the Union, under the title of the Peerage *highest in rank*.
TABLE	II.	Peerages existing at the Union, *anterior to the accession of George III*, under the date of the peerage of *greatest antiquity*.
TABLE	III.	Peerages held at the Union by *Females*.
TABLE	IV.	Peerages *extinct* since the Union, including those held by the same person of which the patents were distinct.
TABLE	V.	Peerages existing separately at the time of the Union, but since *merged* into higher or more ancient titles.
TABLE	VI.	Peerages made *by creation* since the Union.
TABLE	VII.	Peerages made *by promotion* since the Union.
TABLE	VIII.	Peerages united with Peerages of *England*, *Great Britain*, or *the United Kingdom*, at or since the Union.
TABLE	IX.	Peerages held by *Representative* Peers, since the Union.
TABLE	X.	Peerages held by *Knights of St. Patrick*, since 1783, the date of the institution of that order.

Abercorn (*Hamilton*), D., I and VII, 1868; VIII, 1786.

[Abercorn (*Hamilton*), M., *cr.* 1790; see Strabane, Visc., and Abercorn, D., VIII, 1786.

Acheson, see Gosford.

Adare (*Quin*), B., I, 1800; VII, 1816 and (see *errata*) 1822.

Agar, see Callan, Clifden, Normanton, and Somerton.

[*Albert*, *Prince*, see Prince Consort.]

Aldborough (*Stratford*), E., I, 1777; IV, 1875; Visc. (*cr.* 1776), IV, 1875.

Alexander, see Caledon.

Allen, see Allen.

Allen (*Allen*), Visc., I and II, 1717; IV, 1846.

Altamont (*Browne*), E., *cr.* 1771, X, (K.P.) 1800.

[Annaly (*White*), B., X, (K.P.) 1885.]

Annesley, see Annesley, Mountnorris, and Valentia.

Annesley (*Annesley*), E., I, 1789; IX, 1867, 1877; B., II, 1758.

Antrim (*McDonnell*), E., I and III, 1785.

Arden (*Perceval*), B., I and III, 1770; VIII, 1802; V, 1841.

[Arden (*Perceval*), B., *cr.* 1802, see Arden, B., VIII, 1802.]

Armagh (*Prince Ernest Augustus*), E., I and VIII, 1799; X, (K.P.) 1821.

Arran (*Gore*), E., I, 1762; II, under Visc. Sudley, 1758; X, (K.P.) 1783, 1841 VIII, 1884.

[*Arthur*, *Prince*, see Connaught.]

Arundell, *Monckton-*, see Galway.

Ashbrook (*Flower*), Visc., I, 1751; II, under B. Castledurrow, 1733.

Ashtown (*Trench*), B., I, 1800.

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Athlone (*de Ginkell*), E., I and II, 1691 ; IV, 1844.
Athlumney (*Somerville*), B , I and VI, 1863 ; VIII, 1866.
Auckland (*Eden*), B., I, 1789 ; VIII, 1793.
[Auckland (*Eden*), B., *cr.* 1793 ; see Auckland, B., VIII, 1793.]
Avonmore (*Yelverton*), Visc., I, 1800.
Aylmer, see Aylmer.
Aylmer (*Aylmer*), B., I and II, 1718.

Baltinglass (*Stratford*), B., *cr.* 1763, IV, 1875.
Bandon (*Bernard*), E., I, 1800 ; IX, 1801, 1835, 1858, 1881.
Bangor (*Ward*), Visc., I, 1781 ; IX, 1854, 1885.
Bantry (*White*), E., I and VII, 1816 ; IX, 1854, 1869 ; Visc., I, 1800 ; VII, 1816.
Barnewall, see Barnewall and Trimlestown.
Barnewall of Kingsland (*Barnewall*), Visc., I and II, 1646 ; IV, 1833.
Barrington, see Barrington.
Barrington (*Barrington*), Visc., I and II, 1720 ; VIII, 1880.
Barry, see Barrymore and Buttevant.
Barrymore (*Barry*), E., I, 1628 ; II, under Visc. Buttevant, 1461 ; IV, 1823.
Bateman, see Bateman.
Bateman (*Bateman*), Visc., I and II, 1725 ; IV, 1802.
Bective (*Taylour*), E., *cr.* 1766, X, (K.P.) 1783.
Belfield (*Rochfort*), Visc., *cr.* 1751 ; IV, 1814 ; B., II, 1738 ; IV, 1814.
Bellew, see Bellew.
Bellew (*Bellew*), B., I and VI, 1848.
Bellisle (*Gore*), Visc., *cr.* 1768 ; IV, 1802.
Belmore (*Lowry-Corry*), E., I, 1797 ; IX, 1819, 1856
Belvidere (*Rochfort*), E., I, 1756 ; II, under B. Belfield, 1738 ; IV, 1814
Beresford, see Decies, La Poer, Tyrone, and Waterford.
Bernard, see Bandon.
Bessborough (*Ponsonby*), E., I, 1739 ; VIII, 1749 ; B., II, 1719.
Blackwood, see Dufferin.
Blake, see Wallscourt.
Blaquiere, see De Blaquiere.
Blayney, see Blayney.
Blayney (*Blayney*), B., I and II, 1621 ; IX, 1841 ; IV, 1874.
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Bloomfield, see Bloomfield.
Bloomfield (*Bloomfield*), B., I and VI, 1825 ; VIII, 1871 ; IV, 1879.
[Bloomfield (*Bloomfield*), B., *cr.* 1871, *ex.* 1879 ; see Bloomfield, B., VIII, 1871.]
Bourke, Burke, Burgh, or *De Burgh*, see Clanricarde, Downes, Mayo, and Naas.
Boyle, see Boyle, Cork, and Shannon.
Boyle (*Boyle*), B., II, 1616.
[Boyle (*Boyle*), B., *cr.* 1711 ; see Cork, E., VIII, 1711.]
Boyne (*Hamilton*), Visc., I, 1717 ; II, under B. Hamilton, 1715 ; VIII, 1866.
Brabazon, see Brabazon, and Meath.
Brabazon of Ardee (*Brabazon*), B., II, 1616.
Braco (*Duff*), B., II, 1735.
[Brancepeth (*Hamilton*), B., *cr.* 1866 ; see Boyne, Visc., VIII, 1866.].
Brandon (*Crosbie*), B., I and II, 1758 ; IV, 1832.
Bridport (*Hood*), B., I, 1794 ; VIII, 1796, 1868.
[Bridport (*Hood*), B., *cr.* 1796 ; Visc., *cr.* 1800 ; both *extinct* 1814 ; Visc., *cr.* 1868. See Bridport, B., VIII, 1796 and 1868.]
Brodrick, see Brodrick and Midleton.
Brodrick (*Brodrick*), B., II, (*see errata*) 1715.
[Brodrick (*Brodrick*), B., *cr.* 1796 ; see Midleton, Visc., VIII, 1796.]
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[*Brownlow*, see Lurgan.]
[Buckingham (*Grenville*), M., *cr.* 1784, D., *cr.* 1822 ; see Nugent, E., VIII, 1788.]
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Bulkeley (*Bulkeley*), Visc., I and II, 1643 ; VIII, 1784 ; IV, 1822.
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Burgh, see *Bourke*.
Burke, see *Bourke*.
Bury, see Charleville, and Tullamore.
Butler, see Butler, Caher, Carrick, Glengall, Ikerrin, Lanesborough, Mountgarret, and Ormonde.
Butler of Newton-Butler (*Butler*), B., II, 1715.
[Butler (*Butler*), B., *cr.* 1801 ; *ex.* 1820 ; see Ormonde, E. and M., VIII, 1801.]
Buttevant (*Barry*), Visc., II, 1461 ; IV, 1823.

Caher (*Butler*), B., I and II, 1583 ; IX, 1801 ; VII, 1816 ; IV, 1858.
Caledon (*Alexander*), E., I, 1800 ; IX, 1804, 1841, 1877 ; X, (K.P.) 1821.
Callan (*Agar*), B., I, 1790 ; IX, 1801 ; IV, 1815.
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Caradoc, formerly *Cradock*, see Howden, B.
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Carington, formerly *Carrington*, see Carrington.
Carleton, see Carleton.
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[Carlingford (*Fortescue*), B., *cr.* 1874 ; X, (K.P.) 1882 ; see Clermont, B., VIII, 1887.]
Carpenter, see Carpenter, and Tyrconnel.
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Carysfort (*Proby*), E., I, 1789 ; VIII, 1801 ; X, (K.P.) 1784, 1869, 1874 ; B., II, 1751 ; X, (K.P.) 1784.
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Castlecoote (*Coote*), B., I, 1800 ; IV, 1827.
Castledurrow (*Flower*), B., II, 1733.
Castlemaine (*Handcock*), Visc., I and VII, 1822 ; IV, 1839 ; B., I and VI, 1812 ; VII, 1822 ; IX, 1841, 1874.
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Clanbrassill (*Hamilton*), E., X, (K.P.) 1783 ; *ex* 1798, *i.e.* before the Union.
[Clanbrassill (*Jocelyn*), B., *cr.* 1821 ; see Roden, E., VIII, 1821.]
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Clare (*Fitzgibbon*) E., I, 1795 ; VIII, 1799 ; X (K.P.) 1845 ; IV, 1864.
[Clarence (*Prince William Henry*), D., *cr.* 1789, *merged* 1830 ; see Munster, E., I and VIII, 1789.]
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Clermont (*Fortescue*), E., I, 1777 ; X, (K.P.), 1795 ; IV, 1806 ; Visc., I, 1776 ; IV, 1829 ; B., I and VI, 1852 ; VIII, 1866, 1887 ; X, (K.P.) 1882.
[Clermont (*Fortescue*), B., *cr.* 1866, *ex.* 1887 ; see Clermont, E., VIII, 1866.]
Clifden (Agar) Visc., I., 1781 ; VIII, 1802.
Clifton (*Bligh*), B., II, 1721.
[Clifton (*Bligh*), B., *cr.* 1608 ; see Darnley, E., VIII, 1728.]
Clive, see Clive.
Clive (*Clive*, afterwards *Herbert*), B., I, 1762 ; VIII, 1794.
[Clive (*Clive* afterwards *Herbert*) B., *cr.* 1794 : see Clive, B., VIII, 1794.]
Clonbrock (*Dillon*), B., I, 1790 ; IX, 1837.
Cloncurry (*Lawless*), B., I, 1789 ; VIII, 1831.
[Cloncurry (*Lawless*), B., *cr.* 1831 ; see Cloncurry, B, VIII, 1831.]
Clonmell (*Scott*), E., I, 1793 ; IX, 1874
Clotworthy, see Massereene.
Cokayne, afterwards *Cockayne*, see Cullen.
Cole, see Enniskillen, and Mountflorence.
Coleraine (*Hanger*), B., I, 1762 ; IV, 1824.
Connaught (*Prince William Henry*), E., I and VIII, 1764 ; IV, 1834.
[Connaught (*Prince Arthur*), D., X, (K.P.) 1869.]
Conway, Seymour-, see Conway.
Conway (*Seymour-Conway*), B., I and II, 1712 ; VIII, 1712.

[Conway of Ragley (*Seymour-Conway*), B., *cr.* 1703, see Conway, B., VIII, 1712.]
Conyngham, see Conyngham.
Conyngham (*Conyngham*), M., I and VII, 1816; IX, 1801; X, (K.P.) 1801, 1833; VIII, 1821; E., I, 1797; IX, 1801; X, (K.P.) 1801; VII, 1816.
Coote, see Castlecoote, and Mountrath.
Cork (*Boyle*), E., I, 1620; II, under B. Boyle, 1616; VIII, 1711; X, (K.P.) 1835, 1860.
Corry, Lowry-, see Belmore.
Courcy, see Kingsale.
Courtown (*Stopford*), E., I, 1762; X, (K.P.) 1783, 1821; VIII, 1796; B, II, 1758.
Cradock, afterwards *Caradoc*, see Howden.
Creighton, afterwards *Crichton*. see Erne.
Cremorne (*Dawson*), Visc., I, 1785; IV, 1813; B., I, 1797; VIII, 1847; X, (K.P.) 1855.
Crichton, formerly *Creighton*, see Erne.
Crofton, see Crofton.
Crofton (*Crofton*), B., I and III, 1797; IX, 1839, 1872.
Crosbie, see Brandon, Crosbie, and Glandore.
Crosbie (*Crosbie*), Visc., *cr.* 1771; IV, 1815.
Cuffe, see Desart, and Tyrawley.
Cullen (*Cokayne*, afterwards *Cockayne*), Visc., I and II, 1642; IV, 1810.
[Cumberland (*Prince Ernest Augustus*), D., *cr.* 1799, see Armagh, E., I and VIII, 1799; X, (K.P.) 1821.]
Cuninghame, see Rossmore.

Daly, see Dunsandle.
Damer, see Milton.
Damer, Dawson-, see Portarlington.
Danvers, Butler-, see Lanesborough.
Darnley (Bligh), E., I, 1725; II, under B. Clifton, 1721; VIII, 1728.
Dartrey (Dawson), B., *cr.* 1770; IV, 1813.
[Dartrey (*Dawson*), B., *cr.* 1847, E., *cr.* 1866; see Cremorne, B., VIII, 1847; X, (K.P.) 1855.]
Dawnay, see Downe.
[Dawnay (*Dawnay*), B., *cr.* 1796, *ex.* 1832; see Downe, Visc., VIII, 1796.
Dawson, see Cremorne, Dartrey, and Portarlington.
Deane, see Muskerry.
De Blaquiere (*Blaquiere*), B., I, 1800.
De Burgh, see *Bourke*.
Decies (*Beresford*), B., I and VI, 1812.
De Courcy, see Kingsale.
De Ginkel, see Athlone.
Delaval, see Delaval.
Delaval (*Delaval*), B., I, 1783; VIII, 1786; IV, 1808.
[Delaval (*Delaval*), B., *cr.* 1786, *ex.* 1808; see Delaval, B., VIII, 1786.]
De La Poer, see La Poer.
Delvin (*Nugent*), B., II, 1389.
De Moleyns, formerly *Mullins*, see Ventry.
[De Montalt (*Maude*), E., *cr.* 1886; see Hawarden, Visc., VIII, 1886.]
De Montmorency, formerly *Morres*, see Frankfort, and Mountmorres.
[Denbigh (*Feilding*), E., *cr.* 1622; see Desmond, E., VIII, 1675.]
Desart (*Cuffe*), E., I, 1793; IX, 1801, 1846; B., II, 1733.
Desmond (*Feilding*), E., I and II, 1622; VIII, 1675.
De Vesci (*Vesey*), Visc., I, 1776; II, under B. Knapton, 1750; IX, 1838, 1856: VIII, 1884.
[De Vesci (*Vesey*), B., *cr.* 1884; see De Vesci, Visc., VIII, 1884.]
Digby, see Digby.
Digby (*Digby*), B., I and II, 1620; VIII, 1765.
[Digby (*Digby*), B., *cr.* 1765; Earl, *cr.* 1790, *ex.* 1856; see Digby, B., VIII, 1765.]
Dillon, see Clonbrock, Dillon, Kilkenny West, and Roscommon.
Dillon (*Dillon*), Visc., I and II, 1621; X, (K.P.) 1798.
Donegall (*Chichester*), M., I, 1791; II, under V. Chichester, 1625; VIII, 1790; X, (K.P.), 1821, 1857; E (*cr.* 1647), VIII, 1790.
Doneraile (*St. Leger*), Visc., I, 1785; IX, 1830, 1855.
Donoughmore (*Hely-Hutchinson*), E., I, 1800; IX, 1801; VIII, 1821; X, (K.P.) 1834.
[Dorchester (*Damer*), E., *cr.* 1792, *ex.* 1808, see Milton, B., VIII, 1762.]
Douglas, see Glenbervie.
Downe (*Dawnay*), Visc., I and II, 1680; VIII, 1796.
Downes, afterwards *De Burgh*, see Downes.
Downes (*Downes*, afterwards *De Burgh*), B., I and VI, 1822; IX, 1833; IV, 1863.
Downshire (*Hill*), M., I, 1789; II, under B. Hillsborough, 1717; VIII, 1756; X, (K.P.) 1831, 1859.
Drogheda (*Moore*), M., I, 1791; II, under B. Moore, 1616; X, (K.P.) 1783, 1868; VIII, 1801; E., *cr.* 1661, X, (K.P.) 1783.
(a)Dublin (*Prince Edward*), E., I and VIII, 1799; X, (K.P), 1783; IV, 1820.
Duff, see Braco, and Fife.
Dufferin (*Blackwood*), B., I and III, 1800; IX, 1820; VIII, 1850; X, (K.P.) 1864.

(a) Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was *cr.* Earl of Dublin [U.K.] in 1850; but

[Conway of Begley (Seymour-Conway), E., cr. 1703, see Conway, E., VIII, 1712.]
Conyngham, see Conyngham.
Conyngham (Conyngham), M., I and VII, 1816 ; IX, 1801 ; X. (K.P.) 1805, 1832 ; VIII, 1821 ; E., I, 1797 ; IX, 1801 ; X. (K.P.) 1801 ; VII, 1810.
Coote, see Castlecoote, and Mountrath.
Cork (Boyle), E., I, 1620 ; II, under E. Boyle, 1616 ; VIII, 1711 ; X. (K.P.) 1805, 1820.
Corry, Lowry-, see Belmore.
Corry, see Kilmorey.
Courtown (Stopford), E., I, 1758 ; X. (K.P.) 1782, 1821 ; VIII, 1796 ; E., II, 1758.
Crawford, afterwards Douglas, see Howden.
Creighton, afterwards Crichton, see Erne.
Cremorne (Dawson), Visc., I, 1785 ; IV, 1818 ; E., I, 1797 ; VIII, 1847 ; X. (K.P.) 1855.
Crichton, formerly Creighton, see Erne.
Crichton, see Crofton.
Crofton (Crofton), B., I and III, 1797 ; IV, 1889, 1873.
Crosbie, see Brandon, Crosbie, and Glandore.
Crosbie (Crosbie), Visc., cr. 1771 ; IV, 1813.
Croly, see Deasy, and Tyrawley.
Cullen (Cullen, afterwards Cullen-Penn), Visc., I and II, 1852 ; IV, 1819.
Cumberland (Prince Ernest Augustus), D., cr. 1799, see Armagh, E., I and VIII, 1799 ; X. (K.P.) 1821.]
Cunningham, see Rosemore.

Daly, see Dunsandle.
Damer, see Milton.
Damer, Dawson-, see Portarlington.
Damrey, Darley-, see Lansborough.
Darnley (Bligh), E., I, 1725 ; II, under E. Clifton, 1721 ; VIII, 1725.
Darrey (Dawson), B., cr. 1770 ; IV, 1818.
[Darrey (Dawson), B., cr. 1817, K., cr. 1866 ; see Cremorne, E., VIII, 1847 ; X. (K.P.) 1853.]
Darrey, see Darrey.
[Darrey (Darrey), B., cr. 1794, ex. 1832 ; see Darrey, Visc., VIII, 1796.
Darrey, see Cremorne, Darrey, and Portarlington.
Deane, see Muskerry.
De Blaquiere (Blaquiere), B., I, 1800.
De Burgh, see Bourke.
Deasie (Beresford), B., I and VI, 1812.
De Clare, see Clonmore.
De Cobet, see Atlumney.
Delaval, see Delaval.
Delaval (Delaval), B., I, 1728 ; VIII, 1786 ; IV, 1808.

[Delaval (Delaval), B., cr. 1786, ex. 1808 ; see Delaval, E., VIII, 1786.]
De La Poer, see La Poer.
Delvin (Nugent), B., II, 1828.
De Montalt (Mowray), E., cr. 1338 ; see Arundel, Visc., VIII, 1338.]
De Moleyns, formerly Molyneux, see Ventry.
De Montalt (Mowray), E., cr. 1338 ; see Arundel, Visc., VIII, 1338.]
De Moleyns, formerly Molyneux, see Ventry.
Denbigh (Feilding), E., cr. 1622 ; see Desmond, E., VIII, 1676.]
Denny (Denny), E., I, 1703 ; IX, 1801, 1846 ; E., II, 1758.
Desmond (Feilding), E., I and II, 1622 ; VIII, 1676.
De Vesci (Vesey), Visc., I, 1776 ; II, under E. Knapton, 1750 ; IX, 1828, 1828 ; VIII, 1854.
[De Vesci (Vesey), E., cr. 1884 ; see De Vesci, Visc., VIII, 1884.]
Digby, see Digby.
Digby (Digby), B., I and II, 1620 ; VIII, 1765.
[Digby (Digby), B., cr. 1765 ; Earl, cr. 1790, cr. 1856 ; see Digby, E., VIII, 1765.]
Dillon, see Clonbrock, Dillon, Kilkenny West, and Roscommon.
Dillon (Dillon), Visc., I and II, 1621 ; X. (K.P.) 1786.
Donegall (Chichester), M., I, 1791 ; II, under V. Chichester, 1625 ; VIII, 1790 ; X. (K.P.) 1821, 1827 ; E. (cr. 1647), VIII, 1790.
Donerile (de Lacy), Visc., I, 1768 ; IX, 1820, 1826.
Donoughmore (Hely-Hutchinson), E., I, 1800 ; IX, 1801 ; VIII, 1821 ; X. (K.P.) 1826.
[Dorchester (Carew), E., cr. 1792, ex. 1808, see Milton, E., VIII, 1792.]
Dorville, see Glenbervie.
Downe (Dawney), Visc., I and II, 1680 ; VIII, 1790.
Downe, afterwards De Burgh, see Downe.
Downe (Downe, afterwards De Burgh), B., I and VI, 1822 ; IX, 1838 ; IV, 1825.
Downshire (Hill), M., I, 1789 ; II, under E. Hillsborough, 1717 ; VIII, 1756 ; X. (K.P.) 1831, 1850.
Drogheda (Moore), M., I, 1791 ; II, under E. Moore, 1616 ; X. (K.P.) 1783, 1838 ; VIII, 1801 ; E., cr. 1661, X. (K.P.) 1783.
Dublin (Power Edward), E., I and VIII, 1799 ; X. (K.P.) 1820.
Dufferin (Blackwood), B., I and III, 1800 ; IX, 1820 ; VIII, 1850 ; X. (K.P.) 1864.

(a) Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was cr. Earl of Dublin [U.K.] in 1850 ; but

[Dufferin (Blackwood), E., *cr.* 1871; Marquess, *cr.*..1888; see Dufferin, B., VIII, 1850.]
Dunalley (*Prittie*), B., I, 1800; IX, 1828.
Dunboyne (*Butler*), B., I and II, 1541; IX, 1867.
Dungannon (*Hill-Trevor*), Visc., I, 1766; IX, 1855; IV, 1862.
Dunlo (*Trench*), Visc., I, 1800; VII, 1803.
Dunraven (*Quin*, afterwards *Wyndham-Quin*), E., I and VII, 1822; IX, 1839; VIII, 1866; X, (K.P.) 1866, 1876.
Dunsandle (*Daly*), B., I and VI, 1845; IX, 1851.
Dunsany (*Plunkett*), B., I and II, 1462; IX, 1835, 1850, 1864.

Eardley (*Eardley*), B., I, 1789; IV, 1824.
Eden, see Auckland, and Henley.
[Edinburgh (*Prince Alfred*), D., X, (K.P.) 1880.]
[*Edward, Prince*, X, (K.P.) 1783.]
Edwardes, see Kensington.
Egmont (*Perceval*), E., I, 1733; II, under B. Perceval, 1715; VIII, 1762.
Ellis, Agar-, see Clifden.
Elphinstone, see Keith.
Ely (*Loftus*), M., I, 1800; VIII, 1801; X, (K.P.) 1794, 1807; Earl, X, (K.P.) 1783 (*ex.* 1783, *i.e.* before the Union) 1794.
Enniskillen (*Cole*), E., I, 1789; II, under B. Mountflorence, 1760; IX, 1804; VIII, 1815; X, (K.P.) 1810.
Ennismore (*Hare*), B., I, 1800; VII, 1816 and 1822; Visc., I (*see errata*) and VII, 1816, and VII, 1822.
Erne (*Creighton*, afterwards Crichton), E., I, 1789; IX, 1801, 1845; VIII, 1876; X, (K.P.) 1868.
Erris (*King*), B., I, 1800; VII, 1806; V, 1869.

Farnham (Maxwell), E, I, 1785; IX, 1816; IV, 1823; B., I and II, 1756; IX, 1825, 1839; X, (K.P.) 1845.
Fermanagh (*Verney*), B., I and III, 1792; IV, 1810.
[Fermanagh (*Crichton*), B., *cr.* 1876, see Erne, E., VIII, 1876.]
Fermoy (*Roche*), B., I and VI, 1856.
Feilding, see Desmond.
Ferrard (*Foster*), Visc., I and III, 1797; VIII, 1828; V, 1831.
Ffrench, formerly *French*, see French.
Fife (*Duff*), E., I, 1759; II, under B. Braco, 1735; VIII, 1790, 1827, 1857.
[Fife (*Duff*), B., *cr.* 1790, *ex.* 1809; B., *cr.* 1827, *ex.* 1857; E., *cr.* 1885; see Fife, E., VIII, 1790, 1827, 1857.]
Fingall (*Plunkett*), E., I, 1628; II, under B. Killeen, 1430; VIII, 1831; X, (K.P.) 1821, 1846.
[Fingall (*Plunkett*), B., *cr.* 1831, see Fingall, E., VIII, 1831.]
[Fisherwick (*Chichester*), B., *cr* 1790, see Donegall, E. and M., VIII, 1790.]
Fitz Gerald, see Fitz Gerald, Kildare, Lecale, and Leinster.
Fitz Gerald and Vesey (*Vesey-Fitz Gerald*), B., I and VI, 1826; VIII, 1835; IV, 1860.
[Fitz Gerald (*Vesey-Fitz Gerald*), B., *cr.* 1835, *ex.* 1843; see Fitz Gerald and Vesey, B., VIII, 1835.]
Fitz Gibbon, see Fitz Gibbon and Clare.
Fitzgibbon (*Fitzgibbon*), B., (*cr.* 1789), IV, 1864.
[Fitzgibbon (*Fitzgibbon*), B., *cr.* 1799, *ex.* 1864; see Clare, E., VIII, 1799.]
Fitzherbert, see St. Helens.
Fitzmaurice, see Fitzmaurice, and Kerry.
Fitzmaurice (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), Visc., II, 1751.
Fitzpatrick, see Upper Ossory.
Fitzwilliam, see Fitzwilliam, and Fitzwilliam of Merrion.
Fitzwilliam (*Fitzwilliam*), E., I, 1716; II, under B. Fitzwilliam, 1620; VIII, 1742.
[Fitzwilliam (*Fitzwilliam*), B., *cr.* 1742; E., *cr.* 1746; see Fitzwilliam, E., VIII, 1742.]
Fitzwilliam of Merrion (*Fitzwilliam*), Visc., I and II, 1629; IV, 1833.
Flower, see Ashbrook, and Castledurrow.
Forbes, see Granard.
Fortescue, see Clermont [and Carlingford.]
Foster, see Ferrard.
[Foxford (*Pery*), B., *cr.* 1815; see Limerick, E., VIII, 1815.]
Frankfort (*Morres*, afterwards *Montmorency*), Visc., I and VII, 1816; B., I, 1800; VII, 1816.
Freneh, afterwards *Ffrench*, see French.
French (*French*, afterwards *Ffrench*), B., I and III, 1798.
[Furnival (*Talbot*), B., *cr.* 1839, *ex.* 1849; see Talbot of Malahide, B., VIII, 1839.]

Gage, see Gage.

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tho', as a Knight of St. Patrick, he is included in this index, he is (inasmuch as this Earldom is *not* a Peerage of Ireland) placed therein under his superior dignity, *viz.*, as "Wales, Prince of."

Gage (*Gage*), Visc., I and II, 1720; VIII, 1790.
[Gage (*Gage*), B., *cr.* 1790; see Gage, Visc., VIII, 1790.]
Galway (*Monckton*, afterwards *Monckton-Arundell*), Visc., I and II, 1727; VIII, 1887.
Gardiner, see Blesington, and Mountjoy.
Gardner, see Gardner.
Gardner (*Gardner*), B., I, 1800; VIII, 1806.
[Gardner (*Gardner*), B., *cr.* 1806; see Gardner, B., VIII, 1806.]
Garvagh (*Canning*), B., I and VI, 1818.
Ginkell, see Athlone.
Glandore (*Crosbie*), E., I, 1776; II, under B. Brandon, 1758; IX, 1801; IV, 1815.
Glenbervie (*Douglas*), B., I, 1800; IV, 1823.
Glengall (*Butler*), E., I and VII, 1816; IX, 1801, 1829; IV, 1858.
[Gloucester (*Prince William Henry*), D., *cr.* 1764, *ex.* 1834, see Connaught, E., I and VIII, 1764.]
Gore, see Aran, Gore, Ross, and Saunders.
Gore (*Gore*), B., IV, 1802.
Gormanston (*Preston*), Visc., I and II, 1478; VIII, 1868.
[Gormanston (*Preston*), B., *cr.* 1868; see Gormanston, Visc., VIII, 1868.]
Gort (*Smyth*, afterwards *Vereker*), Visc., I and VII, 1816; IX, 1823, 1865.
Gosford (*Archeson*), E., I and VII, 1806; IX, 1811; VIII, 1835; X, (K.P.) 1855, 1869; Visc., I, 1785; VII, 1806.
[*Gough*, see Gough.]
[Gough (*Gough*), Visc., X, (K.P.) 1857.]
Gowran (*Fitzpatrick*), B., II, 1715; IV, 1818.
Granard (*Forbes*), E., I, 1684; VIII, 1806; X, (K.P.), 1857; Visc., II, 1675.
[Granard (*Forbes*), B., *cr.* 1806; see Granard, E., VIII, 1806.]
Grandison (*St. John*, afterwards *Villiers*), Visc., I and II, 1621; VIII, 1766.
Graves, see Graves.
Graves (*Graves*), B., I, 1794.
Grenville, see Nugent.
Grimston, see Grimston.
Grimston (*Grimston*), Visc., I and II, 1719; VIII, 1790.
[Grinstead (*Cole*), B., *cr.* 1815; see Enniskillen, E., VIII, 1815.]
Guillamore (*O'Grady*), Visc., I and VI, 1831.
Guthrie, see Oranmore.

Hamilton, see Abercorn, Boyne, Hamilton, and Strabane.
[Hamilton (*Hamilton*), Visc., *cr.* 1786, see Strabane, Visc., and Abercorn, D., VIII, 1786.]
Hamilton of Stackallan (*Hamilton*), B., II, 1715.
Handcock, see Castlemaine.
Hanger, see Coleraine.
Harberton (*Pomeroy*), Visc., I, 1791.
[Harborough (*Sherard*), B., *cr.* 1714, E., *cr.* 1719, both *extinct* 1859; see Sherard, B., VIII, 1714.]
[Hare (*Hare*), B., *cr.* 1869; see Listowel, E., VIII, 1869.]
[Hartismere (*Henniker-Major*), B., *cr.* 1866; see Henniker, B., VIII, 1866.]
Hartland (*Mahon*), B., I, 1800; IV, 1845.
[Harwich (*Hill*), B., *cr.* 1756; see Hillsborough, E., and Downshire, M., VIII, 1756.]
Hastings Rawdon-, see Moira.
[Hastings, M. (*Rawdon-Hastings*), *cr.* 1815; *ex.* 1868; see Moira, E., VIII, 1793.]
Hawarden (*Maude*), Visc., I, 1793; IX, 1836, 1862; VIII, 1886.
Headfort (*Taylour*), M., I, 1800; IX, 1801; VIII, 1831; X, (K.P.) 1806, 1839, 1885; B., II, 1760.
Headley (*Allanson-Winn*), B., I, 1797; IX, 1868, 1883.
Henley, formerly *Eden*, see Henley.
Henley (*Eden*, afterwards *Henley*), B., I, 1799; VIII, 1885.
Henniker (*Henniker*, afterwards *Henniker-Major*), B., I, 1800; VIII, 1866.
Herbert, see Clive.
[Hertford (*Seymour-Conway*), E., *cr.* 1750; M., *cr.* 1793; see Conway, B., VIII, 1712.]
Hewitt, see Lifford.
Hill, see Downshire, and Hillsborough.
Hillsborough (*Hill*), Visc., II, 1717; E. (*cr.* 1751), VIII, 1756.
[Hillsborough (*Hill*), E., *cr.* 1772; see Hillsborough, E., and Downshire, M., VIII, 1756.]
Holmes, see Holmes.
Holmes (*Holmes*), B., I, 1797; IV, 1804.
Hood, see Bridport, and Hood.
Hood (*Hood*), B., I, 1782; VIII, 1796.
[Hood (*Hood*), Visc., *cr.* 1796, see Hood, B., VIII, 1796.]
Hotham, see Hotham.
Hotham (*Hotham*), B., I, 1797.
Howden (*Cradock*, afterwards *Caradoc*), B., I and VI, 1819; VIII, 1831; IV, 1873.
[Howden (*Caradoc*), B., *cr.* 1831, *ex.* 1873; see Howden, B., VIII, 1831.]
Howe, see Howe.
Howe (*Howe*), Visc., I and II, 1701; IV, 1814.
Howth (*St. Lawrence*), E., I, 1767; VIII, 1881; X, (K.P.) 1835, 1884; B., II, 1430.

Gage (Gage), Visc., I and II, 1720; VIII, 1790.
[Gage (Gage), B., cr. 1790; see Gage, Visc., VIII, 1790.]
Galway (Monckton, afterwards Monckton-Arundell), Visc., I and II, 1727; VIII, 1887.
Gardiner, see Blakeney, and Mountjoy.
Gardner, see Gardiner.
Gardner (Gardiner), B., I, 1800; VIII, 1806.
[Gardner (Gardiner), B., cr. 1806; see Gardner, B., VIII, 1806.]
Garvagh (Canning), B., I and VI, 1818.
Gerald, see Athlone.
Glandore (Crosbie), E., I, 1776; II, under B. Brandon, 1758; IX, 1801; IV, 1818.
Glenbervie (Douglas), B., I, 1800; IV, 1823.
Glengall (Butler), E., I and VII, 1816; IX, 1801, 1820; IV, 1836.
[Glenmorris (Prince Hoare), Henry], D., cr. 1764, see 1824, see Courtenay, E., I and VIII, 1784.]
Gore, see Arran, Gore, Ross, and Sherard.
Gore (Gore), B., IV, 1762.
Gormanston (Preston), Visc., I and II, 1478; VIII, 1868.
[Gormanston (Preston), B., cr. 1868; see Gormanston, Visc., VIII, 1868.]
Gort (Smyth, afterwards Prittie), Visc., I and VII, 1816; IX, 1823, 1868.
Goulard (Arbuthnot), R., I and VII, 1800; IX, 1811; VIII, 1838; X. (K.P.), 1852, 1869; Visc., I, 1785; VIII, 1800.
[Gough, see Gough.]
[Gough (Gough), Visc., X. (K.P.), 1857.]
Gowran (Pepper-Hall), B., II, 1715; IV, 1818.
Grafton (Fitzroy), E., I, 1881; VIII, 1806; X. (K.P.), 1857; Visc., II, 1678.
[Granard (Forbes), E., cr. 1806; see Granard, E., VIII, 1806.]
Grandison (St. John, afterwards Villiers), Visc., I and II, 1621; VIII, 1766.
Graves, see Greves.
Greaves (Greaves), B., I, 1794.
Greville, see Nugent.
Grimston, see Grimston.
Grimston (Grimston), Visc., I and II, 1719; VIII, 1790.
[Grimstead (Cole), B., cr. 1818; see Enniskillen, E., VIII, 1818.]
Guillamore (O'Grady), Visc., I and VI, 1831.
Guthrie, see Oranmore.
Hamilton, see Abercorn, Boyne, Hamilton, and Strabane.
[Hamilton (Hamilton), Visc., cr. 1762, see Strabane, Visc., and Abercorn, D., VIII, 1790.]
Hamilton of Stackallan (Hamilton), R., II, 1713.
Handcock, see Castlemaine.
Harcourt, see Colcraine.
Harcourt (Harcourt), Visc., I, 1721.
[Harborough (Sherard), B., cr. 1714, E., cr. 1719, both extinct 1859; see Sherard, B., VIII, 1719.]
[Hare (Hare), B., cr. 1800; see Listowel, E., VIII, 1800.]
[Harrington (Harrington-Magill), B., cr. 1800; see Hamilton, B., VIII, 1800.]
Hartland (Hudson), B., I, 1800; IV, 1818.
[Harvard (Hill), B., cr. 1756; see Hillsborough, E., and Downshire, M., VIII, 1756.]
Harvey, see Morin.
[Hastings, M. (Rawdon-Hastings), cr. 1818; see 1868; see Moira, E., VIII, 1793.]
Haverden (Maxwell), Visc., I, 1793; IX, 1838, 1862; VIII, 1838.
Hawtrey (Hawtrey), M., I, 1800; IX, 1801; VIII, 1831; X. (K.P.) 1868, 1869, 1885; B., II, 1760.
Headley (Allanson-Winn), B., I, 1797; IX, 1863, 1885.
Healy, see Clive.
Healy, formerly Riley, see Henley.
Henley (Eden, afterwards Henley), B., I, 1799; VIII, 1885.
Hamilton (Hamilton, afterwards Hamilton-Russell), B., I, 1800; VIII, 1800.
Herbert, see Clive.
[Herbert (Seymour-Conway), R., cr. 1760; M., cr. 1793; see Conway, B., VIII, 1712.]
Hewitt, see Lifford.
Hill, see Downshire and Hillsborough.
Hillsborough (Hill), Visc., II, 1717; E. (cr. 1751), VIII, 1756.
[Hillsborough (Hill), R., cr. 1772; see Hillsborough, E., and Downshire, M., VIII, 1756.]
Holmes, see Holmes.
Holmes (Holmes), B., I, 1797; IV, 1804.
Hood, see Bridport, and Hood.
Hood (Hood), B., I, 1782; VIII, 1796.
[Hood (Hood), Visc., cr. 1796, see Hood, B., VIII, 1796.]
Hotham, see Hotham.
Hotham (Hotham), B., I, 1797.
Howden (Crauford, afterwards Crauford), B., I and VI, 1819; VIII, 1831; IV, 1873.
[Howden (Crauford), B., cr. 1831, cr. 1873; see Howden, E., VIII, 1831.]
Howe, see Howe.
Howe (Howe), Visc., I and II, 1701; IV, 1814.
Howth (St. Lawrence), R., I, 1787; VIII, 1831; X. (K.P.), 1855, 1884; B., II, 1760.

[Howth (*St. Lawrence*), B., *cr.* 1881 ; see Howth, E., VIII, 1881.]
Huntingfield (*Venneck*), B., I, 1796.
Hutchinson, Hely-, see Donoughmore.
[Hutchinson (*Hely-Hutchinson*), Visc., *cr.* 1821; see Donoughmore, E. VIII, 1821.]

Ikerrin (*Butler*), Visc., II, 1629.
Inchiquin (*O'Brien*), E., (K.P.) X, 1783 ; IV, 1855 ; B., I and II, 1543 ; IX, 1863, 1873.
Irnham (*Luterell*), B. (*cr.* 1768), IV, 1829.

[Jersey (*Villiers*), E., *cr.* 1697, see Grandison, Visc., VIII, 1766.]
Jocelyn, see Newport, and Roden.
Jones, see Ranelagh.

Keith (*Elphinstone*), B., I, 1797 ; VIII, 1801 ; IV, 1867.
[Keith (*Elphinstone*), B., *cr.* 1801, *ex.* 1823 ; B., *cr.* 1803, *ex.* 1867 ; Visc., *cr.* 1814, *ex.* 1823; see Keith, B., VIII, 1801.]
[Kenlis (*Taylour*), B., *cr.* 1831 ; see Headfort, M., VIII, 1831.]
Kenmare (*Browne*), E., I, 1800 ; VIII, 1841, 1856 ; X, (K.P.) 1872.
[Kenmare (*Browne*), B., *cr.* 1841, *ex.* 1853 ; B., *cr.* 1856, see Kenmare, B., VIII, 1841, 1856.]
Kensington (*Edwardes*), B., I, 1776 ; VIII, 1886.
[Kensington (*Edwardes*), B., *cr.* 1886, see Kensington, B., VIII, 1886.]
[Kenry (*Quin*), B., *cr.* 1866 ; see Dunraven, E., VIII, 1866.]
[Kent (*Prince Edward*), D., *cr.* 1799, *ex.* 1820 ; see Dublin, E., I and VIII, 1799; X, (K.P.) *before his creation*, 1783.]
Kerry (*Fitzmaurice*), E., I, 1722 ; VIII, 1818 (*see errata*) ; Baron, II, 1223.
Kildare (*Fitz Gerald*), E., II, 1316 ; VIII, 1747.
Kilkenny (*Butler*), E., I, 1793 ; II, under Visc. Mountgarret, 1550 ; IV, 1846.
Kilkenny West (*Dillon*), B., II, 1619 ; IV, 1850.
Killeen (*Plunkett*), B., II, 1430.
Kilmaine (*Browne*), B., I, 1789 ; IX, 1849.
Kilmorey (*Needham*), E., I and VII, 1822 ; IX, 1881 ; Visc., I and II, 1625 ; VII, 1822.
Kiltarton (*Smyth*), B., I and VI, 1810 ; VII, 1816.
Kilwarden (*Wolfe*), Visc., I, 1800 ; IV, 1830 ; B., I and III, 1795 ; V, 1804 ; IV, 1830 ; B. (*cr.* 1798), IV, 1830.
King, see Erris, Kingston, and Lorton.
Kingsale (*de Courcy*), B., I and II, 1223.
Kingsland, see Barnewall of Kingsland.
Kingston (*King*), E., I, 1768 ; IX, 1807, 1887 ; VIII, 1821.
[Kingston (*King*), B., *cr.* 1821, *ex.* 1869 ; see Kingston, E., VIII, 1821.]
Knapton (*Vescy*), B., II, 1750.

Lamb, see Melbourne.
Lambart, see Cavan, and Lambart.
Lambart (*Lambart*), B., II, 1617.
Lanesborough (*Butler-Danvers*), E., I, 1756 ; II, under B. Newton-Butler, 1715 ; IX, 1849, 1870.
Langford (*Rowley*), B., I, 1800 ; IX, 1884.
[Lansdowne (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), M., *cr.* 1784 ; VIII ; under Shelburne, E., 1760 ; under Kerry E. (*see errata*), 1818.]
La Poer, or Power (*Beresford* formerly *Power*), B., II, 1375.
Lavington (*Payne*), B., I, 1795 ; IV. 1807.
Lawless, see Cloncurry.
Lecale (*Fitz Gerald*), B., I, 1800 ; IV, 1810.
Leeson, see Milltown, and Russborough.
Leinster (*Fitz Gerald*), D., I, 1766 ; II, under E. of Kildare, 1316 ; VIII, 1747 ; X, (K.P.) 1783.
[Leinster (*Fitz Gerald*), Visc., *cr.* 1747 ; see Kildare, E., and Leinster, D., VIII, 1747.]
Leitrim (*Clements*), E., I, 1795 ; IX, 1801 ; VIII, 1831 ; X, (K.P.) 1834.
Lifford (*Hewitt*), Visc., I, 1781 ; IX, 1855.
Limerick (*Pery*), E., I and VII, 1803 ; IX, 1801 ; VIII, 1815 ; Visc., I, 1800 ; IX, 1801 ; VII, 1803.
Lisburne (*Vaughan*), E., I, 1776 ; Visc., II, 1695.
Lisle (*Lysart*), B., I and II, 1758.
Lismore (*O'Callaghan*), Visc., I and VII, 1806 ; VIII, 1838 ; B., I, 1785 ; VII, 1806.
[Lismore (*O'Callaghan*), B., *cr.* 1838 ; see Lismore, Visc., VIII, 1838.]
Listowel (*Hare*), E., I, and VII, 1822 ; VIII, 1869 ; X, (K.P.) 1839, 1873.
Llandaff (*Mathew*), E., I, 1797 ; IX, 1801 ; X, (K.P.) 1831 ; IV, 1833 ; Visc. (*cr.* 1793), IV, 1833 ; B. (*cr.* 1783), IV, 1833.
Loftus, see Ely.
[Loftus (*Loftus*), B., *cr.* 1801 ; see Ely, M., VIII, 1801.]
Londonderry (*Stewart*), M., I and VII, 1816 ; IX, 1801 ; VIII, 1822 ; X, (K.P.) 1856, 1874 ; E., I, 1796 ; IX, 1801 ; VII, 1816.
Longfield, see Longueville.
Longford (*Pakenham*), E., I, 1785 ; IX, 1801 ; VIII, 1821 ; X, (K.P.) 1813 ; B., II, 1756.
Longueville (*Longfield*), Visc., I, 1800 ; IX, 1801 ; IV, 1811 ; B., IV, 1811.

[Howth (St. Lawrence), B., cr. 1821 ; see Howth, B., VIII, 1881.]
Huntingfield (Vesey), B., I, 1796.
Hutchinson, Hely-, see Donoughmore.
[Hutchinson (Hely-Hutchinson), Visc., cr. 1821; see Donoughmore, E. VIII, 1821.]

Ikerrin (Butler), Visc., II, 1629.
Inchiquin (O Brien), B., (R.P.) X, 1758 ; IV, 1855 ; B., I and II, 1543 ; IX, 1863, 1874.
Ireham (Lawrey), B. (cr. 1785), IV, 1829.

[Jersey (Villiers), E., cr. 1697, see Grandison, Visc., VIII, 1766.]
Jervis, see Newport, and Rodon.
Joce, see Kenelagh.

Keith (Elphinstone), B., I, 1797 ; VIII, 1801 ; IV, 1867.
[Keith (Elphinstone), B., cr. 1801, cr. 1823 ; B., cr. 1803, cr. 1827 ; Visc., cr. 1814, cr. 1829 ; see Keith, B., VIII, 1801.]
[Kemis (Tynker), B., cr. 1331 ; see Headfort, M., VIII, 1831.]
Kenmare (Browne), B., I, 1800 ; VIII, 1811, 1856 ; X, (R.P.) 1874.
[Kenmare (Browne), B., cr. 1811, cr. 1856 ; E., cr. 1856, see Kenmare, E., VIII, 1811, 1856.]
Kensington (Edwardes), B., I, 1776 ; VIII, 1856.
[Kensington (Edwardes), B., cr. 1856, see Kensington, B., VIII, 1856.]
[Kent (Nunn), B., cr. 1806 ; see Dunraven, E., VIII, 1806.]
[Kent (Prince Edward), D., cr. 1799, cr. 1820 ; see Dublin, E., I and VIII, 1799 ; X. (R.P.) declare his creation, 1783.]
Kerry (Fitzmaurice), E., I, 1722 ; VIII, 1818 (see cr'nds) ; Baron, II, 1223.
Kildare (Fitz Gerald), E., II, 1316 ; VIII, 1747.
Killeeny (Butler), B., I, 1703 ; II, under Visc. Mountgarret, 1550 ; IV, 1856.
Killeeny West (Dillon), B., II, 1619 ; IV, 1850.
Killeen (Preston), B., II, 1820.
Kilmaine (Browne), B., I, 1789 ; IX, 1849.
Kilmorey (Needham), E., I and VII, 1822 ; IX, 1881 ; Visc., I and II, 1625 ; VII, 1822.
Kilteston (Seagh), B., I and VI, 1810 ; VII, 1816.
Kilwarden (Wolfe), Visc., I, 1800 ; IV, 1880 ; B., I and III, 1758 ; V, 1804 ; IV, 1880 ; B. (cr. 1758), IV, 1880.
King, see Earls, Kingston, and Lovelace.
Kingsale (de Courcy), B., I and II, 1223.
Kingsland, see Terence-al-of Kingsland.
Kingston (King), E., I, 1768 ; IX, 1807, 1857 ; VIII, 1821.
[Kingston (King), B., cr. 1821, cr. 1869 ; see Kingston, E., VIII, 1821.]
Knapton (Percy), B., II, 1790.

Lorton (*King*), Visc., I and VII, 1806; IX, 1822; V, 1869.
[Lovel and Holland (*Perceval*), B., *cr.* 1762, see Egmont, E., VIII, 1762.]
Louth (*Plunkett*), B., I and II, 1541.
Lowry-Corry, see Belmore.
Lucan (*Bingham*), E., I, 1795; IX, 1801, 1840.
Ludlow, see Ludlow.
Ludlow (*Ludlow*), E., I, 1760; VIII, 1831; IV, 1842; B., II, 1753; IV, 1842.
[Ludlow (*Ludlow*), B., *cr.* 1831, *ex.* 1842; see Ludlow, E., VIII, 1831.]
Lumley, see Lumley.
Lumley (*Lumley*), Visc., I and II, 1628; VIII, 1681.
[Lumley (*Lumley*), B., *cr.* 1681; see Lumley, Visc., VIII, 1681.]
[Lurgan (*Brownlow*), B., X, (K.P.) 1864.]
Lyttleton, see Westcote.
[Lyttelton (*Lyttleton*), B., *cr.* 1794; see Westcote, B., VIII, 1794.]

Macartney, see Macartney.
Macartney (*Macartney*), E., I, 1794; VIII, 1796; IV, 1806; Visc., *cr.* 1792; IV, 1806; B., *cr.* 1776, IV, 1806.
[Macartney (*Macartney*), B., *cr.* 1796, *ex.* 1806; see Macartney, E., VIII, 1796.]
McClintock, see Rathdonnel.
Macdonald, see Macdonald.
Macdonald (*Macdonald*), B., I, 1776.
McDonnell, see Antrim.
Mahon, see Hartland.
Major, Henniker-, see Henniker.
Malone, see Sunderlin.
[Manchester (*Montagu*), D., X, (K.P.) 1877.]
[Maryborough (*Wellesley*), B., *cr.* 1821, *ex.* 1863; see Mornington, E., VIII, 1842.]
Massereene (*Skeffington*), E., I, 1756; IV, 1816; (*Clotworthy*, afterwards *Skeffington*) Visc., I and II, 1660; VIII, 1843; X, (K.P.) 1851.
Massey, see Clarina.
Massy, see Massy.
Massy (*Massy*), B., I, 1776; IX, 1876.
Mathew, see Llandaff.
Maude, see Hawarden.
Maxwell, see Farnham.
Mayo (*Bourke*), E., I, 1785; IX, 1816, 1852; X, (K.P.) 1868.
Meade, see Clanwilliam.
Meath (*Brabazon*), E., I, 1627; II, under B. Brabazon, 1616; VIII, 1831; X, (K.P.) 1821.
Melbourne (*Lamb*), Visc., I, 1781; VIII, 1815; IV, 1853; Baron, *cr.* 1770, IV, 1853.
[Melbourne (*Lamb*), B., *cr.* 1815, *ex.* 1853; see Melbourne, Visc., VIII, 1815.]
[Mendip (*Ellis*), B., *cr.* 1794, see Clifden, Visc., VIII, 1802.]
[Meredyth (*Somerville*), B., *cr.* 1866; see Athlumney, B., VIII, 1866.]
Mexborough (*Savile*), E., I, 1766; II, under B. Pollington, 1753.
Midleton (*Brodrick*), Visc., I, 1717; II, under B. Brodrick, 1715; VIII, 1796.
Milford (*Philipps*), B., I, 1776; IV, 1823.
Milltown (*Leeson*), E., I, 1763; II, under B. Russborough, 1756; IX, 1881; X, (K.P.) 1841.
Milton (*Damer*), B., I and II, 1753; VIII, 1762; IV, 1808.
[Milton (*Damer*), B., *cr.* 1762; see Milton, B., VIII, 1762.]
[Minster (*Conyngham*), B., *cr.* 1821; see Conyngham, M., VIII, 1821.]
Moira (*Rawdon*, afterwards *Rawdon-Hastings*), E., I, 1761; II, under B. Rawdon, 1750; VIII, 1793; IV, 1868.
Molesworth, see Molesworth.
Molesworth (*Molesworth*), Visc., I and II, 1716.
Moleyns, formerly *Mullins*, see Ventry.
Molyneux, see Molyneux, and Sefton.
Molyneux (*Molyneux*), Visc., II, 1628.
Monck, see Monck.
Monck (*Monck*), Visc., I, 1800; VII, 1822; VIII, 1866.
[Monck (Monck), B., *cr.* 1866; see Monck, Visc., VIII, 1866.]
Monckton, see Galway.
[Monckton (*Monckton-Arundell*), B., *cr.* 1887; see Galway, Visc., VIII, 1887.]
[*Montagu*, see Manchester.]
Monteagle (*Browne*), B., II, 1760.
[Monteagle (*Browne*), B., *cr.* 1806, see Sligo, M., VIII, 1806.]
[Monteagle of Brandon (*Rice*), B., X, (K.P.) 1885.]
Moore, see Drogheda, Kilworth, Moore, and Mountcashell.
Moore (*Moore*), B., II, 1616.
[Moore (*Moore*), B., *cr.* 1801; see Drogheda, M., VIII, 1801.]
Mornington (*Wellesley*), E., I, 1760; X, (K.P.) 1783; VIII, 1797, 1842, 1863; B., II, 1746.
Morres, afterwards *De Montmorency*, see Frankfort, and Mountmorres.
Mountcashell (*Moore*), E., I, 1781; IX, 1815, 1826.
Mountearl (*Quin*), Visc. I, (*see Errata*) and VII, 1816; VII, 1822.
Mounteagle, *i.e.* Monteagle.
Mountflorence (*Cole*), B., II, 1760.
Mountgarret (*Butler*), Visc., I and II, 1550.
Mountjoy (*Gardiner*), Visc., I, 1795; IX, 1809; VII, 1816; IV, 1829; B., *cr.* 1789; IV, 1829.

Mountmorres (*Morres*, afterwards *De Montmorency*), Visc., I, 1763, B., I., 1756
Mountnorris (*Annesley*), E., I, 1793; II, under Visc. Valentia, 1621; IV, 1844.
Mountrath (*Coote*), E., I and II, 1660; IV, 1802.
Mountsandford (*Sandford*), B., I, 1800; IV, 1846.
Mulgrave (*Phipps*), B., I, 1767; VIII, 1794.
[Mulgrave (*Phipps*), B., *cr.* 1794; E., *cr.* 1812; see Mulgrave, B., VIII, 1794.]
Mullins, afterwards *De Moleyns*, see Ventry.
Muncaster (*Pennington*), B., I, 1783.
(a)Munster (*Prince William Henry*), E., I and VIII, 1789; IV, 1830.
Muskerry (*Deane*), B., I, 1781.

Needham, see Kilmorey.
Netterville, see Netterville.
Netterville (*Netterville*), Visc., I and II, 1622; IV, 1882.
Newborough (*Wynn*), B., I, 1776.
Newcomen, see Newcomen.
Newcomen (*Newcomen*), Visc., I and VII, 1803; IV, 1825; B., I and III, 1800; VII, 1803; IV, 1825.
Newtown-Butler (*Butler*), B., II, 1715.
Newport (*Jocelyn*), B., II, 1743.
Norbury (*Toler*), E., I and VI, 1827; B., I, 1800; V, 1831.
[Normanby (*Phipps*), M., *cr.* 1838, see Mulgrave, B., VIII, 1794.]
Norwood (*Toler*), B., I and III, 1797; V, 1832.
Normanton (*Agar*), E., I and VII, 1806; IX, 1801; VIII, 1873.
[Northington (*Henley*), B., *cr.* 1885; see Henley, B., VIII, 1885.]
Northland (*Knox*), Visc., I, 1791; IX, 1801; VIII, 1826; VII, 1831.
Nugent, see Delvin, Nugent, and Westmeath.
Nugent (*Nugent*, afterward *Grenville*), E., I, 1776; VIII, 1788.
Nugent (*Grenville*), B., I and III, 1800; IV, 1812; B. (same date), I, 1800; IV, 1850

O'Brien, see Inchiquin, and Thomond.
O'Callaghan, see Lismore.
O'Grady, see Guillamore.
[*O'Hagan*, see O'Hagan.]
[O'Hagan (*O'Hagan*), B., X, (K.P.) 1882.]
O'Hara, see Trawly.
O'Neill, see O'Neill.
O'Neill (*O'Neill*), E., I, 1800; IX, 1801; X, (K.P.) 1809; IV, 1841; Visc., I, 1795; IX, 1842; IV, 1855; B. (*cr.* 1793), IV, 1855.
Ongley (*Ongley*), B., I, 1776; IV, 1877.
Oranmore (*Browne*), B., I and VI, 1836; IX, 1869.
[Oriel (*Foster*), B., *cr.* 1821; VIII, under Ferrard, Visc., 1828; under Massereene, Visc., 1843.]
Ormonde, see Ossory and Ormonde.
Ormonde (*Butler*), M., I and VII, 1816, 1825; VIII, 1801, 1821; IV, 1820; X, (K.P.) 1798, 1821, 1845, 1888. See, also, under Ossory.
[Ormonde (*Butler*), B., *cr.* 1821. See Ormonde, E. and M., VIII, 1821.]
Ossory and Ormonde (*Butler*), E., I and II, 1528 and 1541; VIII, 1801, 1821; VII, 1816, 1825; X, (K.P.) 1798, 1821.
Oxmantown (*Parsons*), Visc., I, 1795; IX, 1801; IV, 1807: B., I, 1792; VII, 1806.

Pakenham, see Longford.
Palmerston (*Temple*), Visc., I and II, 1722; IV, 1865.
Parkyns, see Rancliffe.
Parsons, see Oxmantown and Rosse.
Payne, see Lavington.
Pennant, see Penrhyn.
Pennington, see Muncaster.
Penrhyn (*Pennant*), B., I, 1783; IV, 1808.
[Penshurst (*Smythe*), B., *cr.* 1825, *ex.* 1869, see Strangford, Visc., VIII, 1825.]
Perceval, see Arden, Egmont, and Perceval.
Perceval (*Perceval*), B., II, 1715.
Pery, see Pery, and Limerick.
Pery (*Pery*), Visc., I, 1785; IV, 1806.
Petty, Fitzmaurice-, see Shelburne.
Plunkett, see Dunsany, Fingall, Killeen, Louth, and Plunkett.
Poer, see La Poer.
Pollington (*Savile*), B., II, 1753.
Pomeroy, see Harberton.
Ponsonby, see Bessborough.
[Ponsonby (*Ponsonby*), B., *cr.* 1749; see Bessborough, E., VIII, 1749.]
Portarlington (*Dawson*), E., I, 1785; IX, 1855; X, (K.P.) 1879.
Power, afterwards *Annesley*, see Valentia.
Powerscourt (*Wingfield*), Visc., I and II, 1743; IX, 1821, 1865; VIII, 1885; X, (K.P.) 1871.
[Powerscourt (*Wingfield*). B., *cr.* 1885; see Powerscourt, Visc., VIII, 1885.]
[Powis (*Herbert*, formerly *Clive*), E., *cr.* 1804; see Clive, B., VIII, 1794.]

(a) George Fitz Clarence, illegit. son of the above (afterwards, 1830, William IV. was *cr.*, in 1831, Earl of Munster *in the United Kingdom.*

Mountnorris (Morer, afterwards De Montmorency), Vles., I, 1763, B., I, 1764
Mountnorris (Annesley), E., I, 1793; B. under Vles. Valentia, 1621; IV, 1844.
Mountrath (Coote), E., I and II, 1660; IV, 1802.
Mountsandford (Sandford), B., I, 1800; IV, 1846.
Mulgrave (Phipps), B., I, 1767; VIII, 1794.
[Mulgrave (Phipps), B., cr. 1784; E., cr. 1812; see Mulgrave, E., VIII, 1794.]
Mullins, afterwards De Moleyns, see Ventry.
Munnster (Fenwicke), B., I, 1783.
(a)Munster (Prince William Henry), D., I and VIII, 1789; IV, 1830.
Musberry (Jones), B., I, 1781.

Needham, see Kilmorey.
Netterville, see Netterville.
Netterville (Netterville), Vles., I and II, 1622; IV, 1882.
Newborough (Wynn), B., I, 1776.
Newcomen, see Newcomen.
Newcomen (Newcomen), Vles., I and VII, 1803; IV, 1825; E., I and III, 1800; VII, 1803; IV, 1825.
Newtown-Butler (Butler), E., II, 1715.
Newport (Jocelyn), E., II, 1743.
Norbury (Toler), E., I and VI, 1827; B., I, 1800; V, 1831.
[Normanby (Phipps), M., cr. 1838, see Mulgrave, E., VIII, 1794.]
Norwood (Toler), B., I and III, 1797; V, 1832.
Normanton (Agar), E., I and VII, 1806; IX, 1801; VIII, 1815.
[Northington (Henley, E., cr. 1858; see Henley, E., VIII, 1858.]
Northland (Acton), Vles., I, 1781; IX, 1801; VIII, 1858; VII, 1831.
Nugent, see Delvin, Nugent and Westmeath.
Nugent (Nugent, afterward Greville), E., I, 1776; VIII, 1788.
Nugent (Greville), E., I and III, 1800; IV, 1812; B. (same date), I, 1800; IV, 1850.

O'Brien, see Inchiquin, and Thomond.
O'Callaghan, see Lismore.
O'Grady, see Guillamore.
[O'Hagan, see O'Hagan.]
[O'Hagan (O'Hagan), B., E., (K.P.) 1882.]
O'Hara, see Tyrawly.
O'Neill, see O'Neill.
O'Neill (O'Neill), E., I, 1800; IX, 1801; X, (K.P.) 1806; IV, 1841; Vles., I, 1765; IX, 1802; IV, 1825; B. (creation), IV, 1855; IV, 1855; IV, 1855; IV, 1855.
Ongley (Ongley), B., I, 1776; IV, 1877.
Ormathwaite (Arwaker), E., I and VI, 1850; IX, 1850.
[Ordel (Ordel), B., cr. 1821; VIII, under Perard, Vles., 1822; under Magennis, Vles., 1842.]
Ormonde, see Ossory and Ormonde.
Ormonde (Butler), M., I and VII, 1816, 1825; VIII, 1821, 1831; IV, 1850; X, (K.P.) 1708, 1821, 1845, 1856.
Ormonde, also under Ossory.
[Ormonde (Butler), B., cr. 1821. See Ormonde, E. and M., VIII, 1821.]
Ossory and Ormonde (Butler), E., I and II, 1328 and 1541; VIII, 1801, 1821; VII, 1816, 1825; X, (K.P.) 1708, 1821.
Oxmantown (Parsons), Vles., I, 1792; IX, 1801; IV, 1807; B., I, 1792; VII, 1806.

Palatine, see Longford.
Palmerston (Temple), Vles., I and II, 1722; IV, 1855.
Parker, see Morley.
Parsons, see Oxmantown and Rosse.
Pery, see Limerick.
Pennant, see Penrhyn.
Pennington, see Muncaster.
Penrhyn (Pennant), B., I, 1783; IV, 1826.
[Pembroke (Herbert), E., cr. 1551, ex. 1650, see Summerhill, Vles., VIII, 1831.]
Peyton, see Arden, Egmont, and Peyton.
Perceval (Perceval), B., II, 1712.
Pery, see Pery, and Limerick.
Pery (Pery), Vles., I, 1785; IV, 1806.
Philipps, see Dunraven, Pingall, Kilsen, Lewis, and Poulett.
Pigot, see La Poer.
Pollington (Savile), B., II, 1753.
Powerscourt, see Wentworth.
Ponsonby, see Bessborough.
[Ponsonby (Ponsonby), B., cr. 1749; see Bessborough, E., VIII, 1749.]
Portarlington (Dawson), E., I, 1785; IX, 1850; X, (K.P.) 1870.
Powis, afterwards Herbert, see Valentia.
Powerscourt (Wingfield), Vles., I and II, 1743; IX, 1801; IV, 1821; 1822; X, (K.P.) 1871.
[Powerscourt (Wingfield), B., cr. 1885; see Powerscourt, Vles., VIII, 1885.]
[Poyntz (Poyntz, formerly Clay), E., cr. 1804; see Clive, E., VIII, 1794.]

(a) George Fitz Clarence, ill-git. son of the above mentioned, 1830, William IV. was cr., in 1831, Earl of Munster in the Peerage of England.

Preston, see Gormanston and Tara.
[Prince Consort (*H.R.H. Albert*), (X) (K.P.) 1842.]
Prittie, see Dunalley.
Proby, see Carysfort.

Quin, see Adare and Dunraven.

Radstock (*Waldegrave*), B., I, 1800.
Rancliffe (*Parkyns*), B., I, 1795; IV, 1850.
Ranelagh (*Jones*), Visc., I and II, 1628; IV, 1885.
Ranfurly (*Knox*), E., I and VII, 1831; VIII, 1826.
[Ranfurly (*Knox*), B., *cr.* 1826; see Northland, Visc., and Ranfurly, E., VIII, 1826.]
Rathdonnell (*M'Clintock*), B., I and VI, 1868.
Rathdown (*Monck*), E., I and VII, 1822; IV, 1849.
Rawdon, see Moira, and Rawdon.
Rawdon (*Rawdon*, afterwards *Rawdon-Hastings*), B., II, 1750; IV, 1868.
[Rawdon (*Rawdon*, &c.), B., *cr.* 1783, *ex.* 1868; see Moira, E, VIII, 1793.]
Rendlesham (*Thellusson*), B., I and VI, 1806.
[*Rice*, see Monteagle.]
Riversdale (*Tonson*), B., I, 1783; IV, 1861.
Robinson, see Rokeby.
Roche, see Fermoy.
Rochfort, see Belfield and Belvidere.
Roden (*Jocelyn*), E., I, 1771; II, under B. Newport, 1743; IX, 1801; VIII, 1821; X, (K.P.) 1806, 1821.
Rokeby (*Robinson*), B., I, 1777; IV, 1883.
Roscommon (*Dillon*), E., I, 1622; II, under B. Kilkenny West, 1619; IV, 1850.
Ross (*Gore*), E., I, 1772; IV, 1802.
Rosse (*Parsons*), E., I and VII, 1806; IX, 1801, 1809, 1845, 1868; X, (K.P.) 1845.
Rossmore (*Cuninghame*, afterwards *Westeura*), B., I, 1796; IX, 1801; VIII, 1838.
[Rossmore (*Westeura*), B., *cr.* 1838; see Rossmore, B., VIII, 1838.]
Rowley, see Langford.
Russborough (*Leeson*), B., II, 1756.
Russell, Hamilton-, see Boyne.

St. Helens (*Fitzherbert*), B., I, 1791; VIII, 1801; IV, 1839.
[St. Helens (*Fitzherbert*), B., *cr.* 1801, *ex.* 1839; see St. Helens, B., VIII, 1801.]
St. Lawrence, see Howth.
St. Leger, see Doneraile.
[Saltersford (*Stopford*), B., *cr.* 1796; see Courtown, E., VIII, 1796.]
Sandford, see Mount Sandford.
Saville, see Mexborough and Pollington.
[Scarbrough (*Lumley*), E., *cr.* 1689; see Lumley, Visc., VIII, 1681.]
Scott, see Clonmell.
Sefton (*Molyneux*), E., I, 1771; II, under Visc. Molyneux, 1628; VIII, 1831.
[Sefton (*Molyneux*), B., *cr.* 1831; see Sefton, E., VIII, 1831.]
Seymour-Conway, see Conway.
Shannon (*Boyle*), E., I and II, 1756; VIII, 1786; X, (K.P.) 1783, 1808.
Sheffield (*Holroyd*), E., I and VII, 1816; VIII, 1802; B. I, 1781; VIII, 1802; VII, 1816.
[Sheffield (*Holroyd*), B., *cr.* 1802; see Sheffield, B. and E., VIII, 1802.]
Shelburne (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), E., I, 1753; II, under B. Fitzmaurice, 1751; VIII, 1760; V, 1818.
Sherard, see Sherard.
Sherard (*Sherard*), B., I and II, 1626; VIII, 1714.
[Shrewsbury (*Talbot*), E., *cr.* 1442; see Waterford, E., VIII, 1447.]
Shore, see Teignmouth.
[Shute (*Barrington*), B., *cr.* 1880; see Barrington, Visc., VIII, 1880.]
[Silchester (*Pakenham*), B., *cr.* 1821; see Longford, E., VIII, 1821.]
Skeffington, see Massereene.
Skene (*Duff*), B., *cr.* 1857; see Fife, E., VIII, 1857.
Sligo (*Browne*), M., I, 1800; II, under B. Monteagle, 1760; IX, 1801; VIII, 1806; X, (K.P.) 1800, 1810.
Smith, afterwards *Carrington*, and subsequently *Carington*, see Carrington.
Smyth, afterwards *Vereker*, see Gort and Kiltarton.
Smythe, see Strangford.
[Somerhill (*De Burgh*), B., *cr.* 1826; see Clanricarde, M., VIII, 1826.]
Somerton (*Agar*), Visc., I, 1800; IX, 1801; VII, 1806.
[Somerton (Agar), B., *cr.* 1873; see Normanton, E., VIII, 1873.]
Somerville, see Athlumney.
Southwell, see Southwell.
Southwell (*Southwell*), Visc., I, 1776; X, (K.P.) 1837, 1871; B., II, 1717.
Stewart, see Castlestewart, and Londonderry.
[Stewart (*Stewart*), B., *cr.* 1814; see Londonderry, M., VIII, 1814.]
Stopford, see Courtown.
Stratford, see Aldborough.
Strabane (*Hamilton*), Visc., I and II, 1701; VIII, 1786; VII, 1868.
Strangford (*Smythe*), Visc., I and II, 1628; VIII, 1825; IV, 1869.
Sudley (*Gore*), Visc., II, 1758.
[Sudley (*Gore*), B., *cr.* 1884; see Arran, E., VIII, 1884.]

Sunderlin (*Malone*), B. (*cr.* 1785), I, 1785; IV, 1816; B., *cr.* 1797, IV, 1816.

Taaffe, see Taaffe.
Taaffe (*Taaffe*), Visc., I and II, 1628.
[Tadcaster (*O'Brien*), B., *cr.* 1826, *ex.* 1846; see Thomond, M., VIII, 1826.]
Talbot, see Talbot of Malahide, and Waterford [and, also, Talbot.]
Talbot of Malahide (*Talbot*), B., I and VI, 1831; VIII, 1839, 1856.
[Talbot of Malahide (*Talbot*), B., *cr.* 1856; see Talbot of Malahide, B. VIII, 1856.]
[Talbot (*Talbot*), Earl, X, (K.P), 1821.]
Tara (*Preston*), B., I, 1800; IV, 1821.
Taylour, see Bective and Headfort.
Teignmouth (*Shore*), B., I, 1797.
Tempest Vane-, see Londonderry.
Temple, see Palmerston.
Templetown (*Upton*), Visc., I and VII, 1806; IX, 1866; B., I, 1776; VII, 1806.
Thellusson, see Rendlesham.
Thomond (*O'Brien*), M., I, 1800; II, under B. Inchiquin, 1543; VIII, 1801, 1826; IX, 1816; X, (K.P.) 1783, 1809; IV, 1855.
[Thomond (*O'Brien*), B., *cr.* 1801, *ex.* 1808; see Thomond, M., VIII, 1801.]
Toler, see Norbury and Norwood.
Tonson, see Riversdale.
Trench, see Ashtown, Dunlo, and Clancarty.
[Trench (*Trench*), B., *cr.* 1815; see Clancarty, E., VIII, 1815.]
Trevor Hill-, see Dungannon.
Trimlestown (*Barnewall*), B., I and II, 1461; IV, 1879.
Tullamoore (*Bury*), B., *cr.* 1797; IV, 1875.
Turnour, see Winterton.
Tyrawly (*Cuffe*), B., I, 1797; IX, 1801; IV, 1821.
Tyrconnel (*Carpenter*), E., I, 1761; II. under B. Carpenter, 1719; IV, 1853.
Tyrone (*Beresford*), E. (*cr.* 1746), X, (K.P.) 1783; VIII, 1786; Visc., II, 1720.
[Tyrone (*Beresford*), B., *cr.* 1786; see under Tyrone, E., and Waterford, M., VIII, 1786.]

(*)Ulster (*Prince Frederick*), E., I and VIII, 1784; IV, 1827.
Upper Ossory (*Fitzpatrick*), E., I, 1751; II, under B. Gowran, 1715; VIII, 1794; IV, 1818.
[Upper Ossory (*Fitzpatrick*), B., *cr.* 1794, *ex.* 1818; see Upper Ossory, E., VIII, 1794.]
Upton, see Templetown.

Valentia (*Annesley*, formerly *Power*), Visc., I and II, 1621.
[Vane (*Vane*), E., *cr.* 1823, see Londonderry, M., VIII, 1822.]
Vanneck, see Huntingfield.
Vaughan, see Lisburne.
Ventry (*Mullins*, afterwards *De Moleyns*), B., I, 1800; IX, 1871.
Vercker, see Gort.
Verney, see Fermanagh.
[Verulam (*Grimston*), B., *cr.* 1790, E., *cr.* 1815; see Grimston, Visc., VIII, 1790.]
Vesey, see De Vesci.
Villiers, see Grandison.

Waldegrave, see Radstock.
[Wales (*Albert Edward*), Prince of, X, (K.P.) 1868.]
[Wales, Prince Albert Victor of, X (K.P.) 1887.]
Wallscourt (*Blake*), B., I, 1800.
Ward, see Bangor.
Waterford (*Talbot*), E., I and II, 1447; VIII, 1447.
Waterford (*Beresford*), M., I, 1789; II' under Visc. Tyrone, 1720; VIII, 1786; X, (K.P.) 1783, 1806, 1845, 1868.
Waterpark (*Cavendish*), B., I and III, 1792.
Wellesley, see Mornington and Wellesley.
Wellesley (*Wellesley*), M., I, 1799; II, under B. Mornington, 1746; X, (K.P.) 1783; VIII, 1797; IV, 1842.
[Wellesley (*Wellesley*), B., *cr.* 1797; *ex.* 1842; see Mornington, E., and Wellesley, M., VIII, 1797.]
[Wellington (*Wellesley*), D., *cr.* 1814; see Mornington, E., VIII, 1863.]
Westcote (*Lyttelton*), B., I, 1776; VIII, 1794.
Westeura, see Rossmore.
Westmeath (*Nugent*), M., I and VII, 1822; IX, 1831; IV, 1871; E., I, 1621; II, under B. Delvin, 1389; X, (K.P.) 1783; IX, 1801; VII, 1822.
White, see Bantry [and Annaly.]
Whitworth, see Whitworth.
Whitworth (*Whitworth*), B., I, 1800; VIII, 1813; IV, 1825.
[Whitworth (*Whitworth*), B., *cr.* 1813, E., *cr.* 1815, both *ex.* 1825, see Whitworth, B., VIII, 1813.]

(*) H.R.H. Prince Alfred was *cr.* Duke of Edinburgh, *Earl of Ulster* [U.K.] &c., in 1866.

Wicklow (*Howard*), E., I and III, 1793; IX, 1801, 1821, 1872, 1888; X, (K.P.) 1842; Visc., I, 1785; IX, 1801; V, 1807.
Wingfield, see Powerscourt.
Winn, see Headley.
Winterton (*Turnour*), E., I, 1766.
Wolfe, see Kilwarden.
[*Wolseley*, see Wolseley.]
[Wolseley (*Wolseley*), Visc., X (K.P.) 1885.]
[Worlingham (*Acheson*), B., *cr.* 1835, see Gosford, E., VIII, 1835.]
[Wycombe (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), B., *cr.* 1760; see Shelburne, E., VIII, 1760.]
Wynn, see Newborough.

Yelverton, see Avonmore.
[York (*Prince Frederick*), D., *cr.* 1784; *ex.* 1827; see Ulster, E., I and VIII, 1874.]

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

TABLE I. under "EARLS," after "1793" insert "1794" before "*Macartney*."
" " " for "1806, Blessington" read "1816, Blesington," and transpose accordingly.
" " " under the date "1822" transpose "Listowel" and "Dunraven."
" " "VISCOUNTS," " "1775, Mountjoy," for "pr. 1806" read "pr. 1816."
" " " for "1802, *Newcomen*" read "1803, *Newcomen*."
" " " for "1815, Frankfort" read "1816, Frankfort."
" " " between "Frankfort" and "Gort" insert,
"1816, *Mountearl* (see Barony of Adare, *cr.* 1880) *pr.* 1822 to the Earldom of Dunraven.
1816, *Ennismore and Listowel* (see Barony of Ennismore, *cr.* 1800) pr. 1822 to the Earldom of Listowel."
TABLE I. under "BARONS," for "1585, Caher" read "1583, Caher."
" " " after "1620" insert "1621" as the date for "Blayney."
" " " under "1800" insert after "Adare" the words "*pr.* 1816 to the Viscountcy of Mountearl."
" " " under "1800" insert after "Ennismore" the words "*pr.* 1816, to the Viscountcy of Ennismore."
TABLE II. for "1550" read "1541"; for "1626" read "1616"; for "1629" read "1619," and for "1715" read 1717" as the respective dates of the creations of the Baronies of "Dunboyne," "Brabazon," "Kilkenny West," and "Brodrick."
TABLE IV. under "1814," for "1773" read "1738," before "Bellfield."
TABLE VIII. for "1816" read "1815," before "Limerick."
" insert between "1815" and "1821,"
"1818 | Kerry, E. (*Fitzmaurice*), *cr.* 1722 | Lansdowne, M., *cr.* 1784 | 19 | (d) | "
Alter numbers "19"—"78" in fourth column to "20"—"79," and add note "d," as under, "By the death of the Earl of Kerry in 1818, that Earldom devolved on the Earl of Shelburne, who was Marquess of Lansdowne [U.K.] See in this Table under 1760."
After "1825" read "1826," before "Thomond," "Clanricarde," and "Northland."
Under "1850," insert in third column, after "Dufferin, E., *cr.* 1871," the words "Dufferin, and Ava, M., *cr.* 1888."

FINIS.

Notes and Queries.

BROWNE *alias* MILLARD.—I should feel obliged for any information or notes with regard to this family, members of which lived at Sowbatch co. Salop, temp. Hen. VIII and later. I should also be glad of any early Browne and Millard marriages in Shropshire or Cheshire. MONTAGUE.

PENDRELL FAMILY.—I am anxious to trace the father of Charles Pendrell. He was a lineal descendant of one of the brothers Pendrell who helped King Charles in 1651. He settled at Alfriston, co. Sussex as a Medical Practitioner about 1750, and was in receipt of a pension from the Crown F. C. N.

LOMER FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me any information with regard to this family? I am anxious to trace a descent from John Lomer, who was clerk of the Signet in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A member of the family held, until quite recently, the original Signet appointing T. Gresham, knt., and John Lomer, to convey treasure from Boulogne to Dover Castle, dated 19 May, 1564. There is at present nothing to shew from what county this J. Lomer came; but I am inclined to think that it was Norfolk. L.

THE LADY OF ANGUS.—The following original MS. may interest some of the readers of the GENEALOGIST :—

CHARLES R.

Cousin, wee greete you heartily well. Having for many causes reason to carrie a particular respect to yourself & the familie from which you are descended, Wee thought fitt to certifie you that since ye courtesie of England gives the daughter of a Duke place before all Countesses Wee hope that this our ancient kingdome wilbe no lesse courteous than they; and though wee desire not to comand anything contrarie to ye customes of this kingdome, of which wee are not yet well informed, yet wee have thought fitt to intimate this by way of opinion, assurying you that wee for our part shall carrie you ye same respect and have you in the same estimation here as in any other kingdome whatsoever: and so we bid you heartilie farewell. From our Court at Halyrudhouse, the Twentie foure day of June, 1633.

On the outside:

"Halyrudhous, 24 Jun. 1633.
To My Cousin the Lady
of Angus."

The late Mr. Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, writing in 1882, says in reference to this MS. :—

"The letter is dated 24th June, 1633. Ten days previously Charles had created the father-in-law of the lady addressed, viz. William, 11th Earl of Angus, Marquess of Douglas, upon which his eldest son, her husband, became titular 'Earl of Angus.' Hence arose, I have no doubt, some discussion as to the proper placing of his wife and the King's graceful letter on that point.

Lady Angus, was Anne, daughter of Esme Stuart, 3rd Duke of Lennox, to which the King refers in 'the particular respect due to her and to her family' her ducal parentage, and her cousinship to him. Her husband was himself created a Peer by Charles 2nd as Earl of Ormond and died in the lifetime of the Marquess his father."

The original MS. was given to me by my step-mother, who was the niece of the last Lord Douglas, who was the grandson of Lady Jane Stewart of "Douglas Cause" celebrity. W. H. TROLLOPE.

JOHN BALFOUR, CALLED BURLEY.—There seems to be a belief that this man was styled territorially "of" Burley, and hence he has been supposed by many to have been connected with the Lords Balfour of Burleigh, a title attainted after the Rebellion of 1715, and not many years ago restored to the heir of line, Mr. Bruce of Kennet, now

Notes and Queries.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh. I believe that the epithet "burley" given to the assassin, meant no more than a description of his personal appearance, and signified a thick-set, rough-hewn man. Sir Walter Scott, who took him as one of his characters in *Old Mortality*, quotes the book *Scottish Worthies* (Leith, 1816), p. 522, where he is described as "John Balfour of Kinloch, called Burley, a little man squint-eyed and of a very fierce aspect," and "the principal actor in killing that arch-traitor to the Lord and his Church, James Sharpe." At the end of the novel, Sir Walter says,—"that the late Mr. Wemyss of Wemyss Hall in Fifeshire succeeded to Balfour's property in later times, and had several accounts, articles of dress, &c., which belonged to the old homicide." He adds the remark—"that his name seems still to subsist in Holland or Flanders, for in the Brussels papers of 28 July, 1828, Lieutenant Colonel Balfour de Burleigh is named commandant of the troops of the King of the Netherlands in the West Indies." This, however, is probably the descendant of some younger son of the Lords Balfour of Burleigh.

The assassin is said to have taken refuge in Holland, a favourite retreat for the Whigs, but nothing seems to have been known of his subsequent career.

The title of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a Scottish dignity, was conferred by James VI, by Patent dated 16 July, 1607, on Sir Michael Balfour of Balgarvie, whose only daughter Margaret married Robert Arnot of Fernie, who took her surname and was a Peer by courtesy. Their great-grandson was forfeited for joining in the rebellion of 1715. His grandfather John, Lord Balfour of Burleigh was contemporary with the assassin, and this may have given rise to the belief that they were related, which, however, seems not to have been the case. J. BAIN.

AN HERALDIC CURIOSITY: DIMIDIATION PER BEND SINISTER.—On the last two pages of vol. ii. of the *Herald and Genealogist*, 1865, is an account of a shield of arms (appearing on a portrait of the date 1665), which was rightly thought by the editor, the late Mr. J. G. Nichols, to be of much interest as an extraordinary example of dimidiation, and which was accordingly engraved by him on p. 560. The coats dimidiated per bend sinister are: Gu. on a chief arg. three mallets *penchés* sa.—and, Arg. on a terrace a tree pr: *senestré* of a stag rampant against the foot of the tree gu. Mr. Nichols consulted Rietstap, and probably other armorials, and was unable to identify the families whose arms are thus curiously conjoined. At his request I did the same, but with no better result. But having to-day turned over the volume for another purpose, my curiosity was again roused, and a very brief search has enabled me to give the explanation of the puzzle. The two coats conjoined by dimidiation are not apparently those of two separate families; they are both van der Linden coats. The first is that borne by the family of van der Linden in Brabant, barons d' Hoogvoorst, so created in 1663. The second is that of a family of the same name, who now bear it with a *franc quartier* or large canton, sa. charged with nine lozenges or 3. 3. 2. 1. This canton (which is borne by the van der Lindens of Dordrecht) is not visible, being concealed by the first coat. Indeed, I am not able at present to say if this canton was borne at all at the date of the picture, and it is quite possible that it may have been a later assumption in token of an alliance. It is curious that the barons d' Hoogvoorst use a third coat of van der Linden upon the banner which is held by their sinister supporter, viz: Or a fess az. betw. three mallets *penchés* gu. Both the mallets and the linden tree are combined in another coat still, borne by the van der Lindens of Brussels, viz.: Or a linden tree eradicated vert, betw. three mallets *penchés* sa. The first coat described: Gu. on a chief arg. three mallets *penchés* sa., occurs, if I remember rightly, with some frequency on funeral escucheons &c. in the church of St. Michel at Ghent; but I have no note of it, and as I have not been inside the church for a dozen years I am not quite certain as to this. But in any case I am glad to have been able at length to clear up this curious, probably unique, case of *dimidiation per bend sinister*. JOHN WOODWARD.

THE BARONY AND TITLE OF CATHCART.—In the April instalment of the *Complete Peerage*, "G. E. C." gives the date of the creation of the first Lord of Parliament as "probably before 8 October, 1460, but certainly before 2 July, 1465," referring, for his authority, to a deed of the latter date produced at the Decreet of Ranking in 1606. This Decreet is now known to be often incorrect, and besides, the family papers in possession of Earl Cathcart, shew that the title was in existence early in 1454. In two original deeds, one of 17 April, 1454, the other of 4 February, 1454-55, the first

Lord is styled respectively, "Alanus Dominus Cathcart," and "Alan lord Cathcart," while in one of 17 July, 1456, he is called "Alan, lord le Cathcart," a style only applied to a Lord of Parliament. He also sat in Parliament from 1454 continuously.[1] "G. E. C." quotes a letter from the late Mr. R. R. Stodart, of 9 March, 1885, to the effect "that *Lords of Parliament* were hereditary titles *unconnected with land*, and sometimes not even based upon a free barony at all;" instancing Cathcart (as one of six) who had no free barony of his name when he first got the hereditary title. Mr. Stodart, who was one of the best informed, as well as most amiable, of Scottish genealogical authorities, was evidently not aware that James II, on 31 July, 1452, granted a Charter in favour of the above Alan, erecting his lands of Cathcart and others in Renfrewshire, into the free barony of Cathcart, with an entail on heirs. Though under the Great Seal, this deed, strange to say, does not appear in the printed register for that year. As Alan is simply called in it "dominus de Cathcart," the barony was thus erected shortly before his elevation to the hereditary title. For "lord of Cathcart" in Scotch legal phraseology, is not equivalent to "Lord Cathcart," as is well known.

In the account of the first Earl (X), the distinguished soldier and diplomatist, it is said that he and Admiral Gambier divided £300,000 of prize money between them, after the capture of Copenhagen. There is surely some error here, for the present Lord Cathcart states that his grandfather's share was not more than £18,000 or £20,000, and the £300,000 must have been the gross sum divided among all ranks of the Army and Navy.

The first of the family came to Scotland with Walter fitz Alan, and from his name Rainald, may very possibly, like his leader, have been of Breton origin. He took his surname Cathcart (or Kerkert), from the lands given him by the Steward on the river Cart, said to mean the "Black river" in Celtic. Several derivations have been given for the name, which is undoubtedly of remote antiquity.

JOSEPH BAIN.

GOODWIN FAMILY.—The following entries are from a family memorandum, on paper, in the handwriting of the Rev. John Goodwin therein mentioned (being possibly entries cut from the fly leaf of a Family Bible).

John, son of the Rev^{d}. John Goodwin by Mary his wife, born April 7th, baptized May 15th, 1767; buried May 1st, 1768.

Mary, daughter [of] John and Mary Goodwin, born April 15th, baptized May 4th, 1768.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Goodwin, born September 22nd, baptized October 19th, 1769.

Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Goodwin, born August 28th, baptized September 25th, 1770.

John, son of John and Mary Goodwin, born March 28th, baptized April 14th, 1774; buried May 21st, 1774.

The above John Goodwin married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Godfrey, of Lydd, Kent. He was appointed Chaplain to Lord Somerville on 24 Feb., 1766; Rector of Iden, Sussex, on 30 Sept., 1791, and Rector of Lydd, Kent, on 11 June, 1794, for two years, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, during the suspension of Mr. Huddesford. The Archbishop further created him a Master of Arts on 29 May, 1795, and advanced him to be Rector of Playdon and East Guildford, in Sussex, on 4 June in the same year. The facts are taken from deeds and letters in my possession.

4 Mitre Court Chambers, Temple. REGINALD W. ROBINSON.

MEADE FAMILY.—Can anyone give a clue to the ancestry of Robert Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, U.S.?

Robert Meade is said to have settled in Philadelphia, as from Limerick, Ireland, about the year 1742. An obituary notice of his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Fitzsimons, widow of the Signer of the constitution of the U.S. published in the "Portfolio," 1810, asserts the fact of his birth place.

The port records of Limerick cannot be obtained.

In 1780, a grandson of Robert Meade was baptized in Philadelphia, and had for his godfather (by proxy) Thomas Meade of Montserrat, W.I.

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[1] General Index to Scots Acts (H. M. Register House) 1865.

This Thomas Meade had three sons, James, Thomas and Dominick, all dying *sine prole*. Thomas Meade the father removed to, and died at Isleworth, co. Middlesex, England.

His second son Thomas is believed to have been the godfather.

The elder Thomas is thought to have been a brother of Robert Meade.

The son of Robert, George, who became a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, had close business connections with Mr. John Barclay, merchant, of London. This about 1790. This family was Roman Catholic in religion. Whether of Irish origin or not, all the business and social relations of the family point to England. Robert Meade *m.* a dau. of the Hon. Joseph Stretch, of H.M. Customs, Philadelphia. George Meade, his son, *m.* Henrietta Constantia, dau. of the Hon. Richard Warsom, one of H.M. Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

Richard Meade, his son, *m.* Margaret Coates Butler of Philadelphia.

1. It is hoped that an examination of the records of then existent Roman Catholic Church (1740-50) at Isleworth, may afford some clue.

2. Perhaps Thomas Meade left some literary remains, will or otherwise, which could be examined.

3. Who was John Barclay of London, merchant, and could his descendants, if any, afford through their ancestors' literary remains any clue to the object of this search?

The family (my maternal one) is one of the most distinguished in our country. Major General George Gordon Meade, U.S.A., who fought the critical battle in our Rebellion, that of Gettysburg, was my uncle. A. J. DALLAS.

BLAKE FAMILY.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can get any information about the descendants of the brothers of Admiral Blake of Cromwell's time?

G.H.J.

THE DESCENDANTS OF ARNULPH DE HESDING.—The recent publication of "Bracton's Note Book" has brought to light two cases, which supply evidence on this subject, of a nature to modify materially the conclusion put forward by the late Mr. Eyton, in an article under the above title, in the *Herald and Genealogist* of 1871.[2] Briefly summed up those conclusions were: (1) That Arnulph's Domesday possessions were partitioned among *three* daughters—Sibilla, wife of Walter of Salisbury; Matilda, wife of Patrick de Chaworth; and Avelina, wife of Alan Fitz Flaald. (2) That the Arnulph de Hesding, mentioned in the Wiltshire Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, was half-brother only to these ladies, and held the Manor of Chivele, Wilts (now Keevil), merely as a feoffee in the Barony of Avelina.

The documents I am about to cite show, in opposition to this, that there were but *two* daughters, Sibilla having been the first Arnulph's *grand-daughter*, and that the second Arnulph held Chivele *in capite* as predecessor of the Fitz Alans!

The first of these cases is to be found[3] in the extracts from the Westminster Plea Roll for Trinity Term, 2 Henry III (1218), in which William, Earl of Salisbury (the famous Longsword), claims, in right of his wife Ela, from Pagan de Chaworth,[4] certain Manors[5] in Gloucestershire, as those which Patrick de Chaworth, Pagan's predecessor (*antecessor*), gave in marriage with Sibilla, his daughter, in the time of Henry I, which right descended from Sibilla to his son Patrick, and from Patrick to his son William, the father of Ela.

Pagan does not challenge this statement in any respect, but pleads, and successfully, that so far from establishing the claim of the Earl and his wife to hold these Manors *in capite* from the King, it only shows that the ancestors of the Countess received them in marriage from his ancestors. According to the pedigree thus admitted in court, it is clear that Sibilla was daughter to the original Patrick de Chaworth, who had acquired, through marrying Matilda, one of Arnulph de Hesding's daughters, a share of Arnulph's Domesday manors, some of which were afterwards again given as a marriage portion with Sibilla to Walter of Salisbury. This point, which was long

[1] *Bracton's Note Book.* A collection of cases decided in the King's Courts during the reign of Henry III. Edited by F. W. Maitland. 3 vols. London, 1887.

[2] *The Herald and Genealogist.* Edited by J. G. Nichols, vol. vi, pp. 241-253.

[3] Vol. ii, p. 3, case No. 3.

[4] The name is spelt *Chawrcesterford* and *Chawrces.*

[5] This portion of the MS. is in a damaged condition, and the names of the Manors are illegible. They presumably formed part of the Barony of Kempsford, which Pagan held. The Earl was already in possession of Hathorp, with its appurtenances.

since contended for by Canon Bowles[1] and other writers, may henceforth, therefore be regarded as conclusively settled. The difficulties as to the dates of the birth of Sibilla's children, supposed to be involved, have no real existence. All that is known as to her son, Earl Patrick, is that he was of age in 1142, and born, therefore, at least as early as 1121, whilst his sister, Hawise, is said to have become the second wife of Rotrou (III), Count of Perche, in 1126, when she may have been, perhaps, sixteen. It seems to follow, from a passage in the *Liber Niger* (p. 171), that Patrick and Matilda de Chaworth had another daughter who married into the family of De Albini, and had a son named Nigel, stated to hold, in 1165, a manor, worth £20 a year, of their fief "de matrimonio matris suæ."[2] The hypothesis that Sibilla herself was Nigel's mother, by a second husband, is inadmissible, since Walter of Salisbury lived until 1147.

The second case in the *Note Book* to which I would refer, occurs on the Westminster Plea Roll of Easter Term, 6 Henry III (1222), where John Fitz Alan claims the right of presenting to the Church of Chivelee as against the Abbess of Shaftesbury, who pleads that Arnulph de Hesding,[3] John's ancestor, gave the advowson to her house when one of his daughters entered it as a Nun, and that Arnulph, *his son*, confirmed his father's donation.[4] John acknowledges that Arnulph was his ancestor, but alleges that sixty years ago, when his Barony was in the King's hand,[5] one Thomas, who was nominated perpetual vicar, collusively made over the Church to the actual parson, William de Stokes. The Court decides, notwithstanding, that the living is now vacant.

It is thus placed beyond doubt that the second Arnulph de Hesding succeeded his father as lord of Keevil, and that the manor must subsequently have passed from him to the descendants of his sister, Avelina, by her husband, Alan Fitz Flaald. Whether the first William Fitz Alan, for protracting the defence of whose Castle of Shrewsbury this Arnulph (his uncle) was, as Ordericus Vitalis states, hanged by King Stephen in 1138, was his immediate successor, is not clear. Unless we can venture to disbelieve the statement as to his death, and regard him as the same Arnulph de Hesding whose name appears as an attesting witness to the charters by which the Empress Maude created Milo of Gloucester and Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earls, on 25 July, 1141, at Oxford, there must have been, as Mr. Eyton formerly contended (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 222, note 51), a third of the same Christian and Surname who held Keevil. This would seem to be confirmed by the entry in the *Liber Niger*, which speaks of the 8¼ fees in Wiltshire which had come into the hands of the guardians of the second William Fitz Alan, as if recently the fief of Arnulph de Hesding.[6] They must have been so, however, earlier than the death of the first William Fitz Alan in 1160, for his widow, who remarried shortly afterwards, received 8 fees in this same Wiltshire Barony in dower, and her second husband, Geoffrey de Vere, appears as holding them in 1165.

All this would seem to indicate that a larger share of his father's Domesday manors had come into possession of the second Arnulph, than has hitherto been supposed; although it does not, of course, explain why he did not succeed in the usual course to the entire inheritance as a male fief, nor why the bulk of it was carried by one of his sisters, Matilda, to her husband, Patrick de Chaworth. Mr. Eyton's theory, already alluded to, that the first Arnulph married two wives in succession, of whom one, the mother of his daughters, was "a great heiress of the Saxon blood royal," is not merely unsupported by evidence, but irreconcileable with what is recorded in the Survey, where we find that the fifty odd manors conferred on him by the Conqueror had had more than half as many separate owners "in the time of King Edward." It is true that from two of his predecessors, Ullward "Wite" and Edric, he had derived several of the most valuable of them, and we may assume that if there be any truth

[1] *Vide* History of Lacock Abbey by the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

[2] Vol. ii, p. 140, case No. 173.

[3] "*Hasting* in the MS., but the charter printed in the *Monasticon* has "Hesdinc."

[4] Et profert (Abbatissa) cartam Ernulphi de Hasting que testatur quod ipse concessit ecclesiam de Kivell cum quadam cognata sua moniali *sicut Ernulphus pater suus* illam donaverat, &c.

[5] *I.e.* during the minority of his father, William Fitz Alan, which began in 1162.

[6] The words are, "De feodis Will' fil' Alani de Wiltescirâ" (here follow the names of the Knights and the extent of their respective holdings) "sed non sumus certi quod servicium debeat Regi de hoc tenemento *quod fuit Ernulfi de Hesdinges*."

in the tradition alluded to,[1] the daughter of one or other of these Saxon thanes became his bride. But such a marriage would account, at the outside, for the diversion of not more than eight or ten manors from the usual course of male descent, and would not explain why, for example, that of Kempsford, in Gloucestershire, which had been held of King Harold by one Osgod before the Conquest, instead of going to Arnulph's *son*, became at once the head of the Barony of Patrick de Chaworth!

The theory, indeed, will be found so completely to break down when the facts are examined, that it must clearly be abandoned for a more plausible one. If it be allowable to try and reconstruct the story from the scanty data we possess, my conjecture would be that Arnulph de Hesding driven from England, as we learn from the *Hyde Chronicle*, by an accusation of complicity in William de Ow's plot in 1093, left his lands at the disposal of Rufus, who conferred the larger portion of them, with the hand of the eldest daughter, Matilda, upon Patrick de Cadurcis, a younger son, presumably, of the Pagan de Mundublel, who had deserted Duke Robert's cause and surrendered the Norman fortress entrusted to him.[2] At a subsequent period, when the younger sister Avelina married Alan Fitz Flaald, and Arnulph's only son had come of age, small grants were made to each of them, presumably by Henry I.[3]

Patrick de Cadurcis (I) had a son of the same name, who had apparently succeeded him prior to 1130, when he appears, from the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to have added the mill of Horcote, near Kempsford, to the donations which his grandfather, Arnulph de Hesding, had made to that Abbey.

This Patrick (II), however, seems, from the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I, to have had his lands seized by the King, and there is some reason to suppose that they were never restored to him. Not improbably he succeeded to the headship of the family in France, and, dying there, left sons too young to assert a claim to their English heritage, which, during the confusion of the Civil war, came into the hands of the other descendants of Arnulph de Hesding of Domesday.[4]

On the accession of Henry II, however, Patrick's eldest son, Pagan de Mundublel,[5] appeared on the scene, and on 1 January, 1155, obtained a charter from the youthful King restoring to him all the lands which his *grandfather*, Patrick de Cadurcis, had held throughout England.[6] As the city of the Cadurcæ (Cahors) was the capital of the dominions of the new Queen, Eleanor of Guyenne, it seems not improbable that Pagan may have come over in her suite, or at any rate obtained this charter through her influence. Its tenor must have been unwelcome to some of Henry's chief supporters. Patrick, of Salisbury, who had been created an Earl by the Empress in 1153, claimed, as we know, to hold direct from the Crown the fief which his father had received in free marriage, whereof his cousin, Rotrou (IV), Count of Perche, Alured of Lincoln, and Nigel de Albini, likewise enjoyed portions (*Liber Niger*); whilst William Fitz Alan, another staunch adherent of the Empress Maude, must, ere this, have succeeded to the Wiltshire Barony, which his uncle, Arnulph, had

[1] *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii, p. 173, by "H.S.C."

[2] *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*, vol. ii, p. 455.

[3] Nothing has been traced to Avelina's possession, except the manor of Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire, or with certainty to Arnulph's (II), save Keevil, Wilts.

[4] Mr. Eyton expresses the opinion that Patrick de Cadurcis (II) "was unquestionably father of Pagan de Mundublel of the *Liber Niger*." Is it not possible, however, that Patrick (I) may have had two sons of his own Christian name, perhaps by different wives, the elder of whom died without issue, when the younger (Pagan's father) was abroad, and probably ignorant of the event?

It is, to say the least, remarkable that Pagan got a grant of the lands his *grandfather*, Patrick (I), had held in England, not a word being said of his *father*. And again, in the Cartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester, which furnishes the only actual proof of the existence of a Patrick (II), son of Patrick (I) (vol. i, p. 91), is it not stranger still that Pagan de Mundublel is found confirming to the Abbey, Kempsford and everything which his *grandfather*, Patrick, had given it (No. cccxxvi), not a word being said of his father's gift, whilst Pagan's son and heir, Patrick (III), confines himself to confirming, with even greater distinctness, what had been given by his *great grandfather* (*proavus*), Patrick, *and his wife Matilda* (No. cccxxviii).

[5] Montdoubleau, in the Orléannais, was doubtless the cradle of the race, the head of the family for the time being taking his title from it. Three Pagan de Mundublels are on record.

[6] Appendix, 31st Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, page 3.

somehow acquired, which comprised Acton Turville, Badminton, and Tormarton, on the borders of Gloucestershire, all subsequently held as of the honor of Keevil.

We find, nevertheless, from the Returns in the *Liber Niger*, ten years later, that Pagan de Mundublel had, ere that, managed to recover twelve-and-a-half fees, including lands at Newbury, in Berkshire. After the assassination of Earl Patrick, which took place in Guyenne two years later, the opposition to Pagan's claims very likely diminished, but as shown by the case cited by Bracton, it had not wholly ceased even at the end of another half century.

The foregoing attempt at explanation may not be free from difficulties, especially in respect to the second Patrick de Chaworth, whose career is most obscure; but I think it will be found, on the whole, nearer the truth than any which has yet been put forward.

HENRY BARKLY.

NOYES FAMILY.—Information is wanted concerning: (1) Rev. William Noyes, Rector of Cholderton, co. Wilts, 1602 till 1616, when he died; (2) Robert Noyes, brother of Rev. William Noyes, who died at Cholderton, 20th January, 1659, æt. 89. When and where were they born, and what were their parents' names?

J. ATKINS NOYES.

62, *Leonard Street*,
New York, U.S.A.

Notices of Books.

THE BATTLE ABBEY ROLL. With some account of the Norman Lineages. By the DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND. 3 vols. (London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1889.)

In these three handsome volumes the Duchess of Cleveland has made an elaborate attempt to revive the interest in a Roll which has at various times been the subject of some rather severe criticism. Thus, Sir Egerton Brydges styles the MS. "a disgusting forgery"; the historian of the Norman Conquest proclaims it to be "a source of falsehood" and "a transparent fiction," whilst another writer says that its date is "a mere myth, depending on the authority of some unknown herald of the sixteenth century." Indeed, the Duchess of Cleveland admits that, owing to the numerous interpolations, "its value as an authority is irretrievably lost and though the earlier genealogists and county historians often quote and refer to it, it has latterly been altogether discredited and condemned." One thing, at least, seems to be certain and that is, that the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey is no longer extant. It perished probably in the great fire at Cowdray House, Sussex, the seat of the Viscounts Montague, in September, 1793.

Copies alone of this famous document now remain to us, the principal and only acknowledged ones being those known as 'Holinshed's Roll' and 'Stowe's' or 'Duchesne's Roll.' These two Rolls are printed by the Duchess of Cleveland in parallel columns, thus shewing the variations in the two transcripts at a glance. Leland's version of the Battle Roll, which the Duchess thinks may be described as "a popular edition," is also given *in extenso* with the names alphabetically arranged. This is followed by the Dives Roll which, although a nineteenth century production, is perhaps after all the truest and best list of the Conqueror's companions, being the one compiled by the eminent French antiquary M. Leopold Delisle at the date of the celebration of the eighth centenary of the battle of Hastings and inscribed on a tablet in the church of Dives on the coast of Normandy. Some names added to M. Delisle's

list by M. de Magny, in the "Nobiliaire de Normandie," follow the Dives Roll and finish the lists, which may be said to serve as a text for the twelve hundred pages which form the main portion of this work.

In the present notice we can only briefly indicate what this main portion consists of. Taking Holinshed's Roll for the sequence of the names, the Duchess of Cleveland has brought together under each surname the suitable material she has been able to glean with regard to each family. As might have been expected such good authorities as Palgrave, Eyton, Hardy, Planché, Freeman, Ormerod and "Castle" Clark are largely laid under contribution, but we could have wished that the references had been somewhat more precise. The Duchess retains the "picturesque old legends" and anecdotes that are associated with certain names, though we are glad to note that she does not fail, in some instances, to caution the reader against their too easy acceptance. Thus, under "Tollemach," we find that Mr. John A. C. Vincent's masterly paper on the lute fiction, entitled "Queen Elizabeth at Helmingham," has not escaped the Duchess's attention, although the foot-note is not quite accurately worded, and would have been better with the addition of the reference—"*Genealogist* (N.S), vol. i." The following extract from another foot-note, *apropos* of the pedigrees furnished by the early heralds, will amuse our heraldic readers:—

"But the freest flights of fancy were those indulged in by the Elizabethan heralds. Queen Elizabeth's predigree, preserved at Hatfield, includes every sage and hero of antiquity, and gives her whole descent from Adam, with the coat-armour of all the patriarchs! I forget the one assigned to our first father, but I remember that Noah very appropriately bears *Vert*, an ark naiant *proper*. Nor did the French heralds lag behind in the exuberance of their imagination. The De Lévis are alleged to represent the elder branch of the Virgin Mary's family; and in an old painting still extant in the Château de Mirepoix, their ancestor is shown taking off his hat to the Queen of Heaven, as she sits enthroned in the clouds. "Couvrez-vous, mon cousin," says she, with all due deference to the head of the family. "C'est pour ma commodité, ma cousine," responds he, willing to be courteous, but careful not to compromise his dignity."

A very full index extending over more than one hundred pages completes a work which will undoubtedly prove of considerable interest to a wide circle.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON. Vol. I. 1887-8.

The first volume of the larger publications of the Huguenot Society of London is an additional proof of the boon which this new and energetic body will confer upon the genealogist. Mr. Moens, the editor of the volume in question—"The Walloons and their Church at Norwich, A.D. 1565-1832," has printed Church Registers, extracts from subsidy rolls and a host of miscellaneous records concerning the refugees who came to Norwich from Sandwich, whither they fled from the religious persecutions, which in the 16th century were waged against the professors of Protestantism in the Low Countries. To these collections Mr. Moens has added an historic introduction which is both entertaining and instructive reading. From very early times the City of Norwich was known to the Flemish traders, and it cannot be denied that the great commercial prosperity which the place enjoyed during the 14th and 15th centuries was largely due to the industry of the Flemish merchants who settled there. As time went on, however, a

number of causes, social and political, turned the tide of the city's prosperity, so that by the middle of the 16th century, it was really at a very low ebb. The authorities then thought it worth while to invite some of the Sandwich colony of refugees to come amongst them. They came, the fortunes of Norwich once more revived, and despite the existence of occasional jealousies and disagreements between the native inhabitants and the new comers, the latter settled quietly down both in the city and in the country round about, becoming very quickly Englishmen in their tastes and feelings, though—as a glance at the "Landed Gentry" of to-day will show us—retaining with pride their foreign names. Mr. Moens's editing leaves nothing to be desired, and we only hope that all future editors of these publications may be able to reach an equally high standard.

A Parochial History of St. Mary Bourne. With an Account of the Manor of Hurstbourne Priors, Hants. By Joseph Stevens, M.R.C.P., Lond. (London: Whiting and Co., 1888.)

We have not for a long time seen a handsomer local history than the one which now lies before us, and it would be well, indeed, if all country doctors could follow Dr. Stevens' excellent example. The author's prefatory remark that "the relics which have been gathered from the surface soil, or obtained by the agency of the spade, will be of future service, if only as adjuncts to similar discoveries yet to come, in helping to bring about a more comprehensive history of the past" indicates, perhaps the most important and valuable feature in this work. Such chapters as those entitled "Old Stone Implements"; "Pit Dwellings"; "Eggbury Camp"; "Polished Stone Implements"; "The Romans; and "The Saxons," with their accompanying interesting and well executed illustrations, should attract a large number of readers, who might care little or nothing for MS. records of this or any other parish.

But while paying particular attention to "soil records" Dr. Stevens by no means neglects the local history preserved in ancient parchments and papers. The history of the Manor alone occupies quite one hundred pages, much information included in this chapter being derived from the early "Chancery Proceedings," a class of records too seldom drawn upon by the local historian. The chapter devoted to the "Subsidy Rolls" is just what the diligent genealogical student requires and is valuable in preserving that which in years to come may no longer be obtainable from original sources. Under "Parochial Customs" we notice two that are new to us—"Wooset" or "Ooset hunting" and "Skimmington"; the former seems to have been considered a corrective against infidelity on the part of a husband or wife, whilst the latter was practised when wife or husband-beating occurred. Dr. Stevens has done well to note, in a brief glossary, some of the "local words in use among the peasantry of St. Mary Bourne," as it is precisely these stray contributions which help towards the construction of an exhaustive dictionary of provincial words—a "Callow-wobbler" is by no means an unapt term for an unfledged sparrow. The work is well illustrated and among the plates we may draw attention to No. IX which contains a very curious specimen of a brank or scold's bridle—a gag of very formidable appearance.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF PRIDEAUX OF LUSON IN ERMINGTON, DEVON. Compiled by T. E. P. Prideaux, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Exeter: William Pollard & Co. 1889.)

This pedigree, as a note by the compiler tells us, is intended to shew whence the different branches of this family derived their origin. For the completed pedigrees of each branch the reader is referred to the History of the Prideaux Family by the same author. We are glad to note the precision with which the compiler notes the dates of births, marriages and deaths, and the well-planned chart form in which the particulars are given reflects high credit on the printers, Messrs. William Pollard and Co. of Exeter.

THE PHILOBIBLON OF RICHARD DE BURY. Edited and Translated by ERNEST C. THOMAS, late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. (London, Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1888.)

This charming volume would fitly find a place by the side of Dr. Burton's ever delightful *Book-hunter* on the shelves of all collectors of choice volumes. To the Librarian of the Oxford Union the production of this work has evidently been a labour of love, for the text now printed is, as he tells us, the result of a careful examination of no fewer than twenty-eight manuscripts and of the various printed editions. It may thus quite fairly have assigned to it the Editor's claim for this edition, that it gives "for the first time a representation of the *Philobiblon* as it left its writer's hands."

Although "Master Richard de Aungervile, surnamed de Bury, late Bishop of Durham" finished his treatise at his manor house of Auckland as far back as the 24th of January, 1345, the present is only the second occasion on which it has been printed in England. It may therefore, perhaps, not be out of place to venture on a short extract, as rendered by Mr. Thomas. The passage selected might well be borne in mind by many of those who at times have to do with rare books or unique MSS.:—

"And in the first place as to the opening and closing of books, let there be due moderation, that they be not unclasped in precipitate haste, nor when we have finished our inspection be put away without being duly closed. For it behoves us to guard a book much more carefully than a boot.

But the race of scholars is commonly badly brought up, and unless they are bridled in by the rules of their elders they indulge in infinite puerilities. They behave with petulance and are puffed up with presumption, judging of everything as if they were certain, though they are altogether inexperienced.

You may happen to see some headstrong youth lazily lounging over his studies, and when the winter's frost is sharp, his nose, running from the nipping cold, drips down, nor does he think of wiping it with his pocket-handkerchief until he has bedewed the book before him with ugly moisture. Would that he had before him no book, but a cobbler's apron! His nails are stuffed with fetid filth as black as jet, with which he marks any passage that pleases him. He distributes a multitude of straws, which he inserts to stick out in different places, so that the halm may remind him of what his memory cannot retain. These straws, because the book has no stomach to digest them, and no one takes them out, first distend the book from its wonted closing, and at length, being carelessly abandoned to oblivion, go to decay.

He does not fear to eat fruit or cheese over an open book, or carelessly to carry a cup to and from his mouth; and because he has no wallet at hand, he drops into books the fragments that are left. Continually chattering, he is never weary of disputing with his companions, and while he alleges a crowd of senseless arguments, he wets the book lying half open in his lap with sputtering showers. Aye, and then

hastily folding his arms he leans forward on the book, and by a brief spell of study invites a prolonged nap; and then, by way of mending the wrinkles, he folds back the margin of the leaves, to the no small injury of the book. Now the rain is over and gone, and the flowers have appeared in our land. Then the scholar we are speaking of, a neglecter rather than an inspector of books, will stuff his volume with violets, and primroses, with roses and quatrefoil. Then he will use his wet and perspiring hands to turn over the volumes; then he will thump the white vellum with gloves covered with all kinds of dust, and with his finger clad in long-used leather will hunt line by line through the page; then at the sting of the biting flea the sacred book is flung aside, and is hardly shut for another month, until it is so full of the dust that has found its way within, that it resists the effort to close it.

Our space will only allow us to add that Mr. Thomas's biographical and bibliographical Introduction is everything that could be desired and that the editing throughout is thorough and masterly. To say that the book is an admirable specimen of the work of the "Chiswick Press" is a sufficient guarantee for the "get up" of the volume. A well-engraved seal of Richard de Bury is given as a frontispiece.

RECORDS AND RECORD SEARCHING. A Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer. By WALTER RYE. (London: Elliot Stock; Norwich: A. H. Goose and Co., 1888.)

There is no limit to Mr. Rye's wonderful energy. Not content with the labour involved in the production of his long list of valuable publications relating to his own county, Norfolk, he now comes forward with a helping hand to that numerous brotherhood engaged in the laborious task of "original research." His praiseworthy object in the issue of this volume is, as the Preface states, to "help beginners and save them some of the trouble and mental worry from which I (the Author) suffered when I was first let loose on the enormous mass of the Records in Fetter Lane and Bloomsbury." But besides the large Institutions here referred to, Mr. Rye tells his reader how to go to work at the Probate Registry, the Guildhall, Lambeth Library, the Heralds' College, the Bodleian Library and Cambridge University Library. The author devotes, very properly as we think, a considerable amount of his space to what is certainly to the majority the true realm of mystery—the Public Record Office—and all he has to say is well worthy of careful perusal. Many who may think that they are familiar with the numerous classes of records stored in that great repository will learn much that is new and useful to them from Mr. Rye and beginners will receive quite a "liberal education." But, besides a mass of information with regard to the manuscripts in Fetter Lane, Mr. Rye furnishes some capital classified catalogues of the publications issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Here, too, we find lists of the collections of MSS. examined by the Inspectors of the Historical MSS. Commission. The charts of the Reading and Search Rooms at the British Museum and the Public Record Office will also be found very helpful to the student. The opening chapters tell the beginner "how to compile a pedigree" and "how to write the History of a Parish or other Place" and this handy and instructive volume itself might very appropriately have been lettered—"How to become an Antiquary."

Complete Peerage

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GREAT BRITAIN

AND

THE UNITED KINGDOM

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CAREW OF CLOPTON.

Barony.

I. 1605, to 1629. *1.* Sir George Carew "Vice Chamberlain to the Queen and Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance and late President of the Province of Munster, in Ireland," was, on 4 May 1605, *cr.* BARON CAREW OF CLOPTON, co. Warwick. On 7 Feby. 1625/6 he was *cr.* EARL OF TOTNESS, co. Devon. See "TOTNESS," Earldom of, *cr.* 1626 ; *ex.* 1629.

CAREW (co. Wexford) and CAREW OF CASTLE BORO.

Barony [I.]

I. 1834. *1.* ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, of Castle Boro,[a] co. Wexford, s. and h. of Robert Shapland Carew of the same, by Anne, da. and h. of Rev. Richard PIGOTT, D.D., of Dysart, Queen's county, and Dorothea, da. of Maurice (CROSBIE), 1st BARON BANDON [I.], was *b.* 9 March 1787 at Dublin ; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 24 Oct. 1804 ; was M.P. for co. Wexford, 1812-34, and, having *suc.* his Father 29 March 1829, was, on 13 June 1834, *cr.* BARON CAREW, of co. Wexford [I.]. Shortly afterwards, *viz.* on 9 July 1858, he was *cr.* a Peer (U.K.) as BARON CAREW OF CASTLE BORO, co. Wexford.[b] Lord-Lieut. of co. Wexford ; K.P. 1851. He *m.* 16 Nov. 1816, Jane Catherine, da. of Major Anthony CLIFFE, of New Ross, by Frances, da. of Col. Joseph DEANE of Terenure and Cromlin, co. Wexford. He *d.* 2 June 1856. His widow living 1886.

Barony.

II. 1856. *2.* ROBERT SHAPLAND (CAREW), BARON CAREW [I.], also BARON CAREW of Castle Boro, s. and h., *b.* 23 Jany. 1818, in Dublin ; ed. at Eton and matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 23 Jany. 1836 ; M.P. for co. Waterford, 1840-47 ; sometime High Sheriff ; Lord-Lieut. of co. Wexford, 1856 ; K.P. 1872. He *m.* 16 July 1844, at St. James', Westm., Emily Anne, 2d da. and coheir of Sir George Richard PHILIPS, Bart., of Weston, co. Warwick, by Sarah Georgiana, da. of Richard (CAVENDISH), BARON WATERPARK [I.] He *d.* 8 Sep. 1881, aged 63, at No. 28, Belgrave Square, Midx., and was *bur.* at Castle Boro. His widow living 1886.

III. 1881. *3.* ROBERT SHAPLAND GEORGE JULIAN (CAREW), BARON CAREW [I.], (1834) also BARON CAREW OF CASTLE BORO, (1838) s. and h., *b.* 15 June 1860, in Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin ; ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge ; B.A. 1882.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 17,838 acres in co. Wexford ; 2,038 in co. Waterford, and 1,098 in Queen's County. Total 20,966 acres, valued (in 1883) at £11,862 a year, and, in 1878, somewhat higher.

CAREY OF LEPPINGTON.

Barony.

I. 1622. *1.* SIR ROBERT CAREY, "Chamberlain of the Household of Charles, Prince of Wales," was, 6 Feb. 1621/2, *cr.* BARON CAREY OF LEPPINGTON, co. York. On 5 Feby. 1625/6 he was *cr.* EARL OF MONMOUTH. See "MONMOUTH," Earldom of, *cr.* 1626 ; *ex.* 1661.

(a) The Castle *on the river* Boro.

(b) This is one of the "Coronation Peerages" created June 1838. These were 1 Marquessate (Normanby) bestowed on the Earl of Mulgrave ; 2 Earldoms (Lovelace and Zetland) bestowed on Lord King and Lord Dundas respectively, and 8 Baronies, of which 4 (Kintore, Lismore, Rossmore, and Carew) were bestowed on Scotch or Irish Peers of the same title, and 4 others (De Mauley, Wrottesley, Sudeley, and Methuen) on Commoners.

CARHA.

"OWEN O'ROURKE OF CARHA," *cr.* a Viscount [I.], *Query* VISCOUNT CARHA? in 1721 by the *titular* James III. See vol. i, p. 59, note "b," under "Jacobite Peerages."

CARHAMPTON and CARHAMPTON of CASTLEHAVEN.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1781.
Earldom [I.]
I. 1785.

1. SIMON LUTTRELL, of Luttrellstown, co. Dublin, 2d and only surv. s, of Major-Gen. Henry L.[a] of the same, by Elizabeth, da. of Charles JONES, of Halkin, co. Flint, was *b.* 1713, four years before his Father's murder, and, having *suc.* his elder br. in the family estates, was *cr.* 13 Oct. 1768, BARON IRNHAM[b] OF LUTTRELLSTOWN, co. Dublin, and, subsequently, 9 Jany. 1781, VISCOUNT CARHAMPTON[b] OF CASTLEHAVEN, co. Cork, and, finally, 23 June 1785, EARL OF CARHAMPTON[b] [I.] He *m.* 1737 Judith Maria, da. and eventually h. of Sir Nicholas LAWES, many years Gov. of Jamaica, by Elizabeth, widow of Thomas COTTON, da. of Sir Thomas LAWLEY, Bart. He *d.* 14 Jany. 1787, in Dublin.[c] His widow *d.* Dec. 1798.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.]
II. 1787.

2. HENRY LAWES (LUTTRELL), EARL OF CARHAMPTON, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 7 Aug. 1743; was a Gen. officer in the Army and Col. of the 6th Dragoon Guards. M.P. for Ludgershall. He *m.* 25 June 1776, Jane, da. of George BOYDE, of Dublin. She *d.* April 1789. He *d.* s.p. 25 April 1821, in his 78th year, in Bruton Street, Midx.

III. 1821, to 1829.

3. JOHN (LUTTRELL-OLMIUS), EARL OF CARHAMPTON [1783], VISCOUNT CARHAMPTON OF CASTLEHAVEN [1781], and BARON IRNHAM OF LUTTRELLSTOWN [1768], all in Ireland, only surv. br. and h. He was sometime Capt. R.N. He *m.* firstly, 1 July 1766, Elizabeth, only da. of John (OLMIUS), 1st BARON WALTHAM [I.] by Ann, da. and h. of Sir William BILLERS, sometime Lord Mayor of London. On the death s.p., 10 Dec. 1786, of her br. the 2d Baron Waltham [I.] he, by roy. lic. 3 April 1787, took the name of *Olmius* after that of *Luttrell*. She *d.* 12 June 1797. He *m.* secondly, 16 July 1798, Maria, 1st da. of John MORGAN, of the Inner Temple, London, Recorder of

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[a] His desertion of the cause of James II. is said to have caused the fatal defeat at Aghrim, a piece of treachery which excited "the abhorrence of the Roman Catholic population" in Ireland, by whom, finally, he was assassinated in Dublin, 22 Oct. 1717, aged 63. "Eighty years after his death, his grave, near Luttrellstown, was violated by the descendants of those whom he had betrayed, and his skull was broken to pieces with a pick-axe." See "Macaulay."

[b] These titles were taken from *Irnham*, in Lincolnshire, where a family of Luttrell (from whom the Luttrells of Somerset claimed descent) was long (1200-1400) settled; and from *Carhampton*, co. Somerset, of which manor the Luttrells of Dunster in that co. (ancestors of this branch) were possessors.

[c] His 1st da. Anne, widow of Christopher Horton, of Catton, co. Derby, *m.* 2 Oct. 1771, *H.R.H.* Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (br. of George III) who *d.* s.p. 18 Sep. 1790, aged 44. She *d.* Feb. 1809, aged 56.

CARHA.

"OWEN O'ROURKE OF CARHA," ca. a. Viscount [I.], Derry
VISCOUNT CARHA I. in 1721 by the name Jones III. See vol. I. p. 59, note "b," under "Jacobite Peerages."

Maidstone. He *d.* s.p.m. 19 March 1829 in Devonshire Place, Midx., aged 88, when all his Peerage titles became *extinct.*[a] His widow *d.* 18 Jany. 1857.[b]

CARINGTON, see CARRINGTON.

CARINGTOUN, see CARYNGTOUN.

CARLANSTOWN.

i.e. "BARON NUGENT OF CARLANSTOWN, co. Westmeath" [I.]; (*Nugent*) *cr.* 1767, with the VISCOUNTCY OF CLARE [I.], which see; *ex.* 1788.

See "NUGENT OF CARLANSTOWN" Barony [I.], (*Nugent-Temple-Grenville*) *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1812.

See "NUGENT OF CARLANSTOWN" Barony [I.], (*Nugent-Temple-Grenville*) *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1850.

CARLAVEROCK?

See "MAXWELL [OF CARLAVEROCK?], Barony [I.], (*Maxwell*) *cr.* before 1449; *forfeited* 1715.

CARLEILL.

i.e. "LORD MAXWELL, ESKDALE AND CARLEILL" and EARL OF NITHSDALE [S.] (*Maxwell*). See "NITHSDALE" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1620 (with precedency from 1581): *forfeited* 1715.

CARLETON OF IMBERCOURT.

Barony

I. 1626, to 1632.

1. SIR "DUDLEY CARLETON, Knt., Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and one of the Privy Council" was, on 22 May 1626, *cr.* BARON CARLETON OF IMBERCOURT, co. Surrey. On 25 July 1628, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT DORCHESTER, co. Oxford. He *d.* s.p., 15 Feb. 1631/2 when all his honours became *extinct.* See fuller account under "DORCHESTER," Viscountcy, *cr.* 1628; *ex.* 1632,

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(a) In a Tasmanian newspaper is notice of the death, on 23 Feb. 1886, in his 65th year, "at his residence, Somerset cottage, Bellerive [of] Edward Hungerford [*Luttrell*] eldest s. of the late Edgar Luttrell, of H.M.'s Customs, and grandson of the late Edward Luttrell, late Surgeon-Gen. of Tasmania, and EARL OF CARHAMPTON." *Ex inform.* Justin Browne, Lord's Place, Hobart, Tasmania, who adds "Mr. E. H. Luttrell has been my tenant for many years, his grandfather, Dr. Luttrell, having the bar sinister, could not claim the Earldom, though it was always known that he was an offshoot of the family."

(b) The estates went to the two daughters and coheirs of the Earl, *viz.* (1) Frances Maria, da. by 1st wife, *b.* Sep. 1768, *m.* 1789 Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart., who *d.* 14 Jany. 1816. She *d.* 4 Jany. 1848, leaving issue. (2) Maria Anne, da. by 2d wife, *b.* May, 1799; *m.* 17 Feb. 1821 Lt.-Col. Hardress Robert Saunderson, Gren. Guards, She *d.* 14 Nov. 1861, leaving issue.

CARNEGIE, see CARNEGY.

CARNEGY, see CARRICK.

CARNEGY, see CARRICK.

CARNEGY, see CARRICK

CARLETON (co. York).

[See also under "CARLTON."]

Barony
I. 1714, to 1725.

1. THE RT. HON. HENRY BOYLE, yr. br. of Charles, EARL OF BURLINGTON [E.] and EARL OF CORK [I.], being 2nd surv. s. of Charles (Boyle), LORD CLIFFORD, by his 1st wife Jane, da. of Willliam (SEYMOUR), DUKE OF SOMERSET, was M.A. Cambridge (Trin. Coll.) 1693; M.P. for Cambridge Univ., 1698-1702, and subsequently for Westminster; one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1699-1702; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1701-08; Lord Treasurer [I.], 1704-09; one of the Commissioners for the Union [S.], 1706: Princ.-Sec. of State: 1708-10, and was, on 19 Oct. 1714, *cr.* BARON CARLETON of Carleton, co. York. On 6 July 1720, he was *cr.* Hon. D.C.L., Oxford. LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, 25 June 1721, till his death. He *d.* unm. at Carleton House, Pall Mall, Midx., 14 and was *bur.* 31 March 1725, when this Peerage became *extinct.*[a]

II. 1786.

1. RICHARD (BOYLE), EARL OF SHANNON, &c. [I], who had *suc.* his Father in that Peerage in 1764, was, on 6 Aug. 1786, *cr.* BARON CARLETON of Carleton, co. York. See "SHANNON," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1756, under the 2nd Earl.

CARLETON OF AMNER and CARLETON OF CLARE.

Barony [I.]
I. 1789.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1797, to 1826.

1. RT. HON. HUGH CARLETON, Lord Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas [I.], was, on 17 Sep, 1789, *cr.* BARON CARLETON OF AMNER,[b] co. Tipperary, and subsequently, 21 Nov. 1797, VISCOUNT CARLETON OF CLARE. He was 3d s. of Francis Carleton, of Cork, by Rebecca, da. of Hugh LAWTON, of Lake Marsh, co. Cork, and was *b.* 11 Sep. 1739; Barrister of Dublin; Solicitor-Gen. [I.] 1779; Lord Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas, [I.] 1787-1800, being raised to the Peerage in 1789 as above; REP. PEER [I.], 1801; *cr.* Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, 3 July 1810. He *m.* firstly, 2 Aug. 1766, Elizabeth, da. of Richard MERCER. She *d.* 27 May 1794. He *m.* secondly, 15 July 1795, Mary Buckley, 2d da. of Abednego MATHEW. She *d.* 13 March 1810. He *d.* s.p. 25 Feb. 1826 in his 88th year, at his house in George Street, Hanover sq., Midx., when his Peerage became *extinct.*

CARLILE, see CARLYLE.

CARLINGFORD.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1627, to 1634.

1. BARNHAM SWIFT, of Rotheram, co. York, s. of Sir Robert S. of the same, by his second wife Ursula, da. of Stephen, and sister and coheir to Martin BARNHAM, of Lewes, Sussex, became (by the death of his eldest br.) h. to his Father, (who *d.* 14 March 1625,) and was shortly afterwards, 26 March 1627, *cr.* VISCOUNT CARLINGFORD, co. Louth [I.] He *m.* Mary, da. of William (CRICHTON), 1st EARL OF DUMFRIES [S.] by Euphemia, da. of James SETON, of Tonch. He *d.* abroad s.p.m. 28 Jany. 1634. when his Peerage became *extinct.*[a] *Caveat* against proof of his will at York, 1 May 1635, unless the widow be summoned, &c. The will of his widow, dat. 26 July 1672, was pr. at Durham (b)

(a) Bishop Burnet's character of him, when Chancellor of the Exchequer [1701-08] and "turned 30," *with Dean Swift's comments thereon in italics,* is as follows:—"Is a good companion in conversation; agreeable among the ladies; serves the Queen very assiduously in council; makes a considerable figure in the House of Commons; by his prudent administration obliges everybody in the Exchequer, and, in time, may prove a great man. *Had some very scurvy qualities, particularly avarice.*"

(b) Said to be a corruption of "Avontar," a river in co. Tipperary.

Earldom [I.] I. 1661.

1. THEOBALD (TAAFFE), VISCOUNT TAAFFE OF CORREN, [I.], was 26 June 1661, *cr.* EARL OF CARLINGFORD(c) co. Louth [I.] He was s. and h. of John, 1st VISCOUNT TAAFFE OF CORREN [I.], by Anne, da. of Theobald (DILLON), VISCOUNT DILLON [I.], was M.P. for co. Sligo, 1639; *suc.* his father, 1641; was Gov. of the Province of Munster, till 1646; Master of the Ordnance, 1649; and was excepted from Pardon by Cromwell's Act of Settlement. At the Restoration he obtained the *Earldom of Carlingford*, as above-mentioned, and a considerable pension. He *m.* firstly, Mary, da. of Sir Nicholas WHITE of Leixlip, co. Kildare. He *m.* secondly, Ann, da. of Sir William PERSHALL, of Suggenhill, co. Stafford, by Frances, da. of Walter (ASTON), LORD ASTON [S.] He *d.* 31 Dec. 1677, and was *bur.* at Ballymote. Will dat. 29 Sep. 1677, pr. 8 Aug. 1700 in Dublin.(d) His widow *m.*, before 1687, Randal (PLUNKETT), LORD DUNSANY [I.], but *d.* s.p. before 1711.

[WILLIAM TAAFFE, *styled* VISCOUNT TAAFFE, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, was, apparently, of full age in 1663(d). He *d.* unm. and v.p. Admon. 12 Nov. 1688 and 1 Oct. 1691 at Dublin.]

II. 1677.

2. NICHOLAS (TAAFFE), EARL OF CARLINGFORD, &c., [I.], 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 1st wife. P.C. to James II, 1688, for whom, in 1689, he was Envoy to the Emperor Leopold. He *m.* Mary, only child of Humphrey WELD, of Lulworth, Dorset, by Clare, da. of Thomas (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR. He *d.* s.p. being slain at the Head of his Regt. of Foot, at the battle of the Boyne, 2 July 1689, on the side of King James. Admon. 1 Oct. 1691, at Dublin.

III. 1689.

3. FRANCIS (TAAFFE), EARL OF CARLINGFORD, &c., [I.], br. and h. He was ed. at Olmutz in Germany; became Page of Honour to the Emperor Ferdinand, was above 30 years in the Imperial Service, (as "Count Taaffe") being Lieut.-Gen. of the Horse and Col. of a Regiment of Cuirassiers; was Chamberlain, Counsellor of the State and Cabinet, and, finally, Marshal to the Emperor. *Knight of the Golden Fleece* of Spain. He was exempted from attainder by a special clause in the Act of Parl., I. Will. and Mary. He *d.* s.p. Aug. 1704. Will, &c., dat. 23 Feb. 1701 to 16 July 1704.

(a) The title was *assumed* about the middle of the 19th century by a Mr. Swift.

(b) Mary, his da. and h., *m.* Robert Fielding (of the Court of Charles II.) who squandered all her property.

(c) See preamble to this patent in "Lodge" iii, p. 295, note.

(d) His name appears in the "Faithful and humble remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland"—presented to the King in 1663, setting forth "the prodigious afflictions under which the Monarchy had groaned these 20 years," and identifying themselves with a "humble remonstrances" of the Roman Catholic Clergy, praying the Royal Protection. These noblemen, together with 85 commoners of considerable position, are as under, viz.:

Carlingford, Theobald (Taaffe), Earl of [so *cr.* 1662.]
Castleconnell, William (Bourke), Baron of.
Clane, see "Dungan of Clane."
Clancarty, Donogh (M'Carty), Earl of.
Dillon, Thomas (Dillon), Viscount.
Dungan of Clane, William (Dungan), Viscount
Fingal, Luke (Plunkett), Earl of,
Inchiquin, Morrough (O'Brien), Earl of.
Iveagh, Arthur (Magennis), Viscount.
Louth, Oliver (Plunkett), Baron of.
Mountgarret, Edmund (Butler), Viscount.
Muskerry, Charles (M'Carthy), Viscount.
Taaffe, William *styled* Viscount Taaffe, being s. and h. ap. of the Earl of Carlingford.
Tyrconnel, Oliver (Fitzwilliam), Earl of [so *cr.* 1663]

See "King James' Irish Army List, 1689," by J. D'Alton (8vo Dublin, 1885), p. 6.

IV. 1704, to 1738. *4* THEOBALD (TAAFFE), EARL OF CARLINGFORD [1661] VISCOUNT TAAFFE OF CORREN and BARON OF BALLYMOTE [1628] in Ireland, nephew and h., being s. and h. of Hon. John Taaffe, of Caluaghstown, co. Louth, by Rose, da. of Charles (LAMBART), 1st EARL OF CAVAN [I.] which John was yst. br. of the last Earl, and (being a Major in King James' army) was slain in the siege of Derry in April 1689. He *m.* Amelia, yst. da. of Luke (PLUNKETT), 3d EARL OF FINGALL [I.] by Margaret, da. of Donogh (M'CARTY), EARL OF CLANCARTY [I.] He *d.* s.p. 24 Nov. 1738, at Lisle, in Flanders, and was *bur.* 26th in the chapel there. Will dat. 7 May 1737, pr. in Dublin 2 May 1739. His widow *d.* 4 Oct. 1757 at Brussels. On his death the *Earldom* became *extinct*, but the Viscountcy and Barony devolved on his cousin and h. male, whom he had constituted his heir and residuary legatee. See "TAAFFE," Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1628.

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i.e. "VISCOUNT CARLINGFORD" [I.] (*Carpenter*), *cr.* 1761, with the EARLDOM OF TYRCONNEL [I.] which see; *extinct*, 1853.

Barony.

I. 1874. *1.* The Rt. Hon. CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON-FORTESCUE was, 28 Feb. 1874, *cr.* BARON CARLINGFORD of Carlingford, co. Louth. On 27 July 1887, he *suc.* his br. as BARON CLERMONT OF DROMISKIN, co. Louth [I.] See "CLERMONT," Barony [I.] *cr.* 1852.

CARLISLE.

Randolph LE MESCHIN is by many writers called EARL OF CARLISLE, and, also, EARL OF CUMBERLAND,[a] which County he is said to have exchanged with the King for that of Chester. Anyhow, in 1121, he became EARL OF CHESTER. He *d. circ.* 1129. See "CHESTER," Earldom of.

Earldom.

I. 1322, to 1323. *1.* SIR ANDREW DE HARTCLA, or DE HARCLA,[b] s. of Michael DE HARCLA,[c] who was Warden of Carlisle in 1296, served in the Scottish wars 1304-11; was Sheriff for Cumberland, 1312-15 and 1319-22; M.P. for Cumberland, 1312; Warden of Carlisle Castle, 1313; Warden of the West Marches and of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1319; was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE HARTCLA) by writ 15 May (1321) 14 Ed. II., directed "*Andree de Hartcla*," and, having routed the insurgents at Boroughbridge, and taken prisoner the Earl of Lancaster their leader, was, shortly afterwards, 25 March 1322, *cr.* EARL OF CARLISLE[d] "to him and *the heirs of his body*," with a grant of lands to the value

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(a) "The old belief was that the *Conqueror* conferred the Earldom of Cumberland, or Carlisle, on Randulf le Meschin in 1072. This was corrected in the Introduction to the *Pipe Rolls for Cumberland*, &c. (1847) and in Mr. Hinde's paper on the subject. (Arch. Journal xvi, pp. 217, &c.) Mr. Freeman in his *Norman Conquest* asserts that 'Cumberland now [1092] became an Earldom.' But in his *William Rufus* (Appendix on 'Earldom of Carlisle') corrects himself and refers to Mr. Hinde as proving that the Earldom was *not* of Cumberland but of Carlisle, and was *not* founded by William Rufus, but by Henry I. Even this, however, is wrong, for, as Mr. Eyton rightly observes (Addit. MSS. 31,930, fo. 171) Randulf was never '*Earl*,' but merely '*Lord*' of the district." *Ex inform.* J. Horace Round.

(b) The Castle of Harcla is in Westmorland.

(c) Among those sum. to the Parl. of 15 May (1321) 14 Ed. II, occurs "Magro Michi de Harcla."

(d) According to Dugdale, in his argument "that it seemeth not necessary that the title of an Earl should be accompanied with the title of Barony," neither Harcla, *cr.* Earl of Carlisle, nor Gaveston, *cr.* Earl of Cornwall; Clinton, *cr.* Earl of Huntingdon, &c., had "any Barony at all." See Collins' "Precedents," p. 231. In many cases *no* Baronies appear to have been vested in the early grantees of Earldoms and Dukedoms, *e.g.* Cornwall, 1308; Carlisle, 1322; Cambridge, 1340; Kent, 1360, &c., besides in numerous instances of the Royal family and those connected with them, as Beaufort, *cr.* Earl of Somerset (1397); Fitzroy, *cr.* Duke of Richmond, (1525), &c.

of 1500 marks a year.[a] Jealous of the favour shewn by the King to the family of Despencer, he intrigued with the Scots, and aspired to marry the sister of their King. He was detected and tried at Knaresborough 27 Feb. 1322/3, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, his sword to be taken from him and his spurs hacked from his heels. He *m.* Ermerarde. He *d.* according to the sentence, 3 March 1322/3, when, having been degraded, all his honours were *forfeited.*

John (PLANTAGENET) "of Lancaster," DUKE OF BEDFORD (so *cr.* 1414 and 1433) is "by some authorities called EARL OF CARLISLE, but it does not appear that he either received or used that title."[b] He *d.* s.p. 14 Sep. 1435.

Richard (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (so *cr.* 1461), has, "by some writers, been considered EARL OF CARLISLE, but there appears to be little ground for ascribing that title to him."[b] He afterwards became *King Richard III.*, and *d.* s.p.s. 22 Aug. 1485.

II. 1622. *1.* JAMES (HAY), "VISCOUNT DONCASTER, BARON OF SAWLEY," was on 13 Sep. 1622, *cr.* EARL OF CARLISLE, co. Cumberland. He was *b.* about 1580 in Scotland, being of Pitcorthie, co. Fife; was ed. in France; was Gent. of the Bedchamber to the King, 1603 to 1615; was naturalised, 14 May 1604, being then a Knight, and, by patent, 21 June 1606 was *cr.* LORD HAY, *without*, however, a seat in the Upper House.[c] Gent. of the Robes, 1608; Master of the Wardrobe, 1613-18. K.B., 4 June 1610. On 29 June 1615 (as "*Dominus Hay*") he was *cr.* BARON HAY OF SAWLEY, co. York,[d] on 5 July 1618, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT DONCASTER, and four years afterwards was *cr. Earl of Carlisle* as above. He was also Ambassador to Paris and Madrid, July to Oct. 1616; to Germany, 1619-20; to Paris, again, April 1622, to Paris and Madrid, Feb. 1623 and to Venice, April to Oct. 1628. P.C., 1617. El. K.G., 31 Dec. 1624, inst., 13 Dec. 1625. He was equally in favour with Charles I. as with the late King, and was first Gent. of the Bedchamber, 1626; Groom of the Stole, 1631. On 2 July 1627, he was made Gov. of the Caribbee Islands. He *m.* firstly, 6 Jan. 1604, Honora, only child of Edward (DENNY), EARL OF NORWICH, and LORD DENNY DE WALTHAM, by Mary, da. of Thomas (CECIL), Earl of Exeter. He *m.* secondly (in the King's presence, but without her father's consent) 6 Nov. 1617, Lucy, da. of Henry (PERCY), EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, by Dorothy, da. of Walter (DEVEREUX), 1st EARL OF ESSEX. He *d.* at Whitehall, 25 April 1636, and was *bur.* from his house in the Strand, in St. Paul's Cathedral.[e] Fun. certif. at Coll. of Arms. Admon. 20 May 1637. His widow *d.* 5 Nov. 1660, s.p.,[f] at Little Cashiobury House, aged about 60, and was *bur.* at Petworth, with her father. Admon. (as of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields), 20 Dec. 1660.

(a) "This being the first patent of creation unto Honour wherein any preamble, importing the merits of the person so dignified, was ever used." See "Dugdale," ii, p. 97.

(b) See "Nicolas," p. 111.

(c) According to "Dugdale," ii, p. 427. "with *precedence* next to the Barons of England." This precedence, however, even if not specified, would, it is presumed, be the natural effect of such a creation.

(d) This creation was "without any solemn investiture (being the first that ever was so created) the Lawyers then declaring that the delivery of the Letters Patent was sufficient, without any ceremony."—See "Dugdale," ii, p. 427.

(e) Lord Clarendon says of him, "He was surely a man of the greatest *expense* in his own person of any in the age he lived, and introduced more of that expense in the excess of clothes and diet than any other man. After having spent, in a very jovial life above £400,000, which, upon a strict computation he received from the crown, he left not a house nor acre of land to be remembered by."

(f) She, who was one of the beauties of her time, is said to have been the person who gave Pym notice of the King's coming to the House to seize the five members. She appears to have *then* been Pym's "mistress," having certainly *previously* been so to the famous Earl of Stratford. She is appropriately styled "the Erinnys of her time," her charms and foibles being celebrated by Waller, Suckling, &c.

III. 1636, to 1660. *2.* JAMES (HAY), EARL OF CARLISLE [1622], VISCOUNT DONCASTER [1618], LORD DENNY DE WALTHAM [1604], LORD HAY [1606] and BARON HAY OF SAWLEY [1615], only s. and h. by 1st wife. Col. of Reg. of Foot in Germany, 1624. K.B., 2 Feb. 1625/6. He *suc.* his maternal grandfather, the Earl of Norwich, as LORD DENNY DE WALTHAM, 27 Sep. 1630. Warden of Waltham Forest, 1637 ; *cr.* M.A., Cambridge, 5 March 1642. Col. a Reg. of Horse in the Royal Army, 1642-46. He *m.* 21 March 1620-1 (being then styled "*Lord of Doncaster*") Margaret, 3rd da. of Francis (RUSSELL), 4th EARL OF BEDFORD, by Catharine, da. and h. of Giles (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS. He *d.* s.p. 30 Oct. and was *bur.* 15 Nov. 1660 at Waltham Abbey, Essex, when *all his honours* became *extinct.* Will pr. 1661. His widow *m.* (mar. lic. at Vic. Gen. office) 31 July 1667 (as his 5th wife) Edward (MONTAGU), 2nd EARL OF MANCHESTER, who *d.* 5 May 1671. She *d.* his widow and was *bur.* 1 Dec. 1676 at Chenies, Bucks. Will pr. 1676.

IV. 1661. *1.* CHARLES HOWARD of Naworth, co. Cumberland, 2nd s. of Sir William H. of the same, by Mary, da. of William (EVERS), BARON EVERS [or EURE] which Sir William H., was s. and h. of Sir Philip H., the s. and h. ap. of Lord William Howard,[a] also of Naworth, was *b.* 1629, *suc.* his elder br. William Howard shortly before Nov. 1646 ; was "Capt. of the Lord Protector's Body Guard" and Col. of a Reg. of Horse ; M.P. for Westmorland, 1653, for Cumberland 1654, 1656 and 1660. He is said to have received an *hereditary* Peerage[b] from the Protector, by having been *cr.* 20 July 1657, BARON GILSLAND and VISCOUNT HOWARD OF MORPETH ; anyhow he was sum. 10 Dec. 1657, to Cromwell's "*House of Lords,*" where he is described as "*Lord Viscount Howard.*" Being, at the time of the Restoration, M.P. for Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle, he promoted the cause of the King, for which service he was, in June 1660, made P.C., and in Oct. 1660, Lord Lieut. of Cumberland and Westmorland ; and was, on 30 April 1661 (no recognition being taken of his Cromwellian honours) *cr.* BARON DACRE OF GILLESLAND, co. Cumberland, VISCOUNT HOWARD OF MORPETH, co. Northumberland and EARL OF CARLISLE.[c] In 1663 he was sent on an Embassy to the Czar of Muscovy ; in 1664 to the King of Sweden and Denmark, and in 1668 (to convey the Order of the Garter) to Charles XI of Sweden. Lieut. Gen. of the Forces, 1667, and Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1673. Lord Lieut. of Durham, 1672, and Gov. of Carlisle, 1678. Gov. in Chief of Jamacia, 1677. He *m.* Anne, da. of Edward (HOWARD), 1st BARON HOWARD OF ESCRICK, by Mary, da. and coheir of John (BOTELER), BARON BOTELER OF BRANTFIELD. He *d.* 24 Feb. 1684/5, aged 56, and was *bur.* at York Minster. M.I. Will dat. 16 Jan., and pr. 18 May 1685.[d] His widow was *bur.* at York Minster afsd. 4 Sep. 1703.

V. 1685. *2.* EDWARD (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., s. and h. aged 25 in 1671. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1666-79 ; for Cumberland, 1677-81, and for Carlisle, 1681. Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1678-79. Dep. Ch. Butler at the Coronation of James II, 23 April 1685. Lord Lieut. of Cumberland, 1689-92. He *m.* (lic. at Vic. Gen. office 27 April 1668 to marry at the Savoy)

(a) This Lord William, better known as "*Belted Will,*" was Warden of the Western Marches, being yst. s. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and next br. (of the whole blood) to Thomas Howard, *cr.* Lord Howard de Walden and Earl of Suffolk. See tabular pedigree under "Norfolk," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1483. By his marriage with Elizabeth, da. of Thomas and sister and coheir of George (DACRE) respectively LORDS DACRE DE GILLESLAND, he obtained the Castle of Naworth and other estates of the Dacre family.

(b) The only similar instance was that of the Barony of Burnell, but in that case the Peerage was conferred *by patent,* 26 April 1659, still existing. See, *ante,* p. 84, note "k" for a List of Cromwell's "House of Lords," with some notice of each member thereof.

(c) See an account of the ceremonies attending this creation and others of the same date under "CLARENDON," Earldom of, *cr.* 1661, *note.*

(d) "This person is not very amiably characterised in the *Phœnix Britannicus.*" See note by Banks to Cromwell's "*Lords*" in Dugdale's "Ancient Usage of Arms," edited by T. C. Banks, 1812 ; p. 437.

III. 1630. 2. JAMES (HAY), EARL OF CARLISLE [1622]. VISCOUNT DONCASTER [1618], Lord DERWENTWATER [1604], Lord HAY of SAWLEY [1615], only s. and h. by 1st wife. Cbd. of Eng. at Prot in Germany, 1621. K.B., 2 Feb. 1625/6. He was historical genealogist, the last of Norroys, as Lord DERWENTWATER, 27 Sept. 1630. Warden of Feltham Forest, 1627; cr. M.A., Cambridge, 3 March 1631. Cbd. a Reg. of Horse in the Royal Army, 1642-46. He m., 21 March 1630-1 (licence 19th same), as 2nd husband, Penelope (Percy), Viscountess Doncaster (Devereux), dau. of Robert, 2nd Earl of ESSEX (Devereux), 4th Lord FERRERS of Chartley, by Dorothy, dau. and h. of Giles (Bridges), Lord CHANDOS. He d. s.p. 30 Oct. and was bur. 13 Nov. 1660 at Walthen Abbey, Essex, when cel. his funeral sermon was preached. Will pr. 1661. His widow m. (marr. lic. at Vic. Gen. office) 21 July 1667 (as his 4th wife) Edward (Montagu), 2nd Earl of MANCHESTER, who d. 5 May 1671. She d. his widow and was bur. 1 Dec. 1676 at Chenies, Bucks. Will pr. 1676.

IV. 1661. 1. CHARLES HOWARD of Naworth, co. Cumberland, 2nd s. of Sir WILLIAM H. of the same, by Mary, da. of WILLIAM (EVERS), Baron EVERS (or EVRE) which Sir WILLIAM H., was s. and h. of Sir PHILIP H., the s. and h. ap. of Lord WILLIAM HOWARD, s. and h. of Sir PHILIP his elder br. WILLIAM HOWARD,(a) also of Naworth, was b. 1629, and Protector's Body Guard " and Col. of a Reg. of Horse, 1642; was " Capt. of the Lord for Cumberland 1651, 1659 and 1660. He is said to have received an Annuity Treasury(b) from the Protector, for having been ex 29 July 1657. BARON GILSLAND and VISCOUNT HOWARD OF MORPETH; anbylaw he was sum. 10 Dec. 1657, to Cromwell's " House of Lords," where he is described as " Lord Treasor Steward " Being, at the time of the Restoration, M.P. for Cumberland and Governor of Carlisle, he promoted the cause of the King, for which service he was, in June 1660, made P.C. and in Oct. 1660, Lord Lieut. of Cumberland and Westmorland; and was, on 30 April 1661 (no recognition being taken of his Cromwellian honours) cr. BARON GILSLAND, EARL OF CARLISLE, co. Cumberland, VISCOUNT HOWARD OF MORPETH, co. Northumberland and EARL OF CARLISLE.(c) In 1663 he was sent on an Embassy to the Czar of Muscovy; in 1664 to the King of Sweden and Denmark, and in 1665 to convey the Order of the Garter to Charles XI of Sweden. Lieut.-Gen. of the Forces, 1667, and Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1672. Lord Lieut. of Durham, 1672, and Gov. of Carlisle, 1678. Gov. in Chief of Jamaica, 1677. He m. Anne, da. of Edward (Howard), 1st Baron HOWARD OF ESCRICK, by Mary, da. and coheir of John (Horsey), Baron HORSEY of BLANDFORD. He d. 21 Feb. 1684/5, aged 56, and was bur. at York Minster. M.I. Will dat. 15 Jan., and pr. 18 May 1685.(d) His widow was bur. at York Minster abt. 4 Sep. 1705.

V. 1685. 2. EDWARD (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., s. and b. aged 23 in 1671. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1688-79; for Cumberland, 1677-81, and for Carlisle, 1681. Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1678-79. Dep. Gov. Hunter at the Coronation of James II, 23 April 1685. Lord Lieut. of Cumberland, 1685-92. He m., (lic. at Vic. Gen. office 27 April 1668 to marry at the Savoy)

(a) This Lord *William*, better known as "Belted Will," was Warden of the Western Marches, being 7th s. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and next br. (of the whole blood) to Thomas Howard, cr. Lord Howard de Walden and Earl of Suffolk. See tabular pedigree under "Norfolk," Dukedom of, cr. 1483. By his marriage with Elizabeth, da. of Thomas and sister and coheir of George (Dacre) respectively Lords DACRE de GILLESLAND, he obtained the Castle of Naworth and other estates of the Dacre family.

(b) The only similar instance was that of the Steward of Burnell, but in that case the Peerage was conferred 14 years, 29 April 1659, still existing. See, ante, p. 84, note "k" for a List of Cromwell's "House of Lords," with some notice of each member thereof.

(c) See an account of the ceremonies attending this creation and others of the same date under "CLARENDON," Earldom of, cr. 1661, vol.

(d) "This person is not very amiably characterised in the 'Private Correspondence' of Sir Ralph Verney, afterwards Lord Willoughby de Broke, published by the Camden Society, 1853, and edited by J. C. Jeaffreson, 1853; p. 197."

Elizabeth, widow of Sir William BERKELY, da. and coheir of Sir William UVEDALE of Wickham, Hants. He *d.* at Wickham afsd., 23 April 1692, and was *bur.* there. Will pr. 6 May 1692. His widow, who was *bap.* 8 June 1646, at Wickham, was *bur.* there 30 Dec. 1696. Will dat. 7 Dec. 1696, pr. 3 Feb. 1696/7.

VI. 1692. *3.* CHARLES (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., *b.* 1669. M.P. for Morpeth, 1690-92; Gov. of Carlisle, 1693; Lord Lieut. of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1692-1712, and 1714-38. Gent. of the Bedchamber, 1701-02. DEPUTY EARL MARSHAL, 1701-1706, officiating as such at the coronation of Queen Anne. P.C. 1701. FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, Dec. 1701 to May 1702, and again, May to Oct. 1715. A commissioner for the Union [S.], 1706. One of the Lord Justices of the Realm, Aug. to Sep. 1714. Constable of Windsor Castle, &c. 1723-30. Master of the Fox Hounds, 1730. He was also a Writer and Poet.[a] He *m.* 25 July 1683 (Mar. lic. at Vic. Gen. office) Anne, da. of Arthur (CAPELL), 1st EARL OF ESSEX, by Elizabeth, da. of Algernon (PERCY), EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. He *d.* at Bath, 1 May 1738 and was *bur.* in the burying place at Castle Howard (formerly Hinderskelfe), Cumberland, erected by himself. His widow *d.* 14 and was *bur.* 19 Oct. 1752, at Watford, Herts, aged 78.

VII. 1738. *4.* HENRY (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., s. and h., *b.* 1684, M.P. for Morpeth, 1715-1738. El. and inv, **K.G.**, 18 Nov. 1756 and inst., 29 March 1757. He *m.* firstly, 27 Nov. 1717, Frances, da. of Charles (SPENCER), 2d EARL OF SUNDERLAND, by his 1st wife Arabella, da. and coheir of Henry (CAVENDISH), DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. She *d.* at Long Orton, co. Huntingdon, 27 July 1742, and was *bur.* 3 Aug., at Castle Howard afsd. Her admon. 20 July 1749. He *m.* secondly, 8 June 1743, in Grosvenor street, St. Geo. Han. Sq. Isabella, da. of William (BYRON), 4th BARON BYRON, by his 2d wife, Frances Williamina, da. of William (BENTINCK), 1st EARL OF PORTLAND. He *d.* at York, 3 Sep. 1758, and was *bur.* at Castle Howard afsd. Will pr. 1759. His widow *m.* 10 Dec. 1759 (by spec. lic.), at Whitehall, St. Margaret's Westm., Sir William MUSGRAVE, Bart. [S.], of Hayton Castle, co. Cumberland. She *d.* 22 Jan. 1795.

[CHARLES HOWARD, *styled*, VISCOUNT MORPETH, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *bap.* 22 May 1719, at St. James', Westm. Sometime M.P. for co. York. He *d.* unm. v.p., 9 Aug, 1741, and was *bur.* at Castle Howard afsd.]

[ROBERT HOWARD, *styled*, VISCOUNT MORPETH, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 9 Feb. and *bap.* 4 March 1725/6, at St. Anne's, Westm. He *d.* unm. v.p., 20 Oct. 1743, and was *bur.* at Castle Howard afsd.]

VIII. 1758. *5.* FREDERICK (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., yst. but only surv. s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 28 May and *bap.* 19 June 1748, at St. Anne's Westmr. **K.T.** 23 Dec. 1767, being invested at Turin, 27 Feb. 1768; P.C., 1777; Treasurer of the Household, 1777-79; Commissioner to treat with America, 1778; President of the Board of Trade, 1779; Lord-Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 1780-82 and 1799-1807; LORD-LIEUT. OF IRELAND, 1780-82; Lord Steward of the Household, 1782-83; PRIVY SEAL, Apr. to Dec. 1783; El. and inv. **K.G.** 12 June 1793 (having previously resigned the Order of the Thistle)[b] and inst. 29 May 1801. He *m.* 22 March 1770, by spec. lic. at her Father's house in Whitehall, St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Margaret Caroline, da. of Granville (LEVESON-

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[a] "A gentleman of great interest in the Country and very zealous for its welfare; hath a fine estate and a very good understanding, with a grave deportment, is of a middle stature [and] fair complexion." See Macky's "Characters." As to his poetry see Park's "Royal and Noble Authors."

[b] He was one of the 12 (ordinary) Knights of the Thistle who have been elected, also, to the Garter. See *ante* vol. i, p. 11, note "b."

GOWER), 1st MARQUESS OF STAFFORD, by his 1st wife Louisa, da. of Scrope (EGERTON), DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER. She, who was *b.* 2 Nov. 1753, *d.* 27 Jany. 1824, and was *bur*, 5 Feb. at York Minster. He *d.* 4 Feb. 1825, and was *bur.* at Castle Howard afsd.[a]

IX. 1825. *6.* GEORGE (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., s. and h., *b.* 17 Sep. and *bap.* 22 Oct. 1773 at St. James Westm. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 19 Oct. 1790, and was *cr.* M.A. 30 June 1792 and D.C.L. 18 June 1799. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1795-1806 ; for Cumberland, 1806-1820 ; P.C., 1806 ; Lord-Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 1824-40 ; Ch. Commiss. of Woods and Forests, 1827 ; Cabinet Minister and LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1827-28, and again June to July 1834 ; Cabinet Minister (without office) 1830-34 ; K.G. 17 March 1837. He *m.* 21 March 1801, by spec. lic. in Devonshire House, Piccadilly, Georgiana Dorothy, 1st da. of William (CAVENDISH), 5th Duke of Devonshire, by his 1st wife Georgiana, da. of John (SPENCER), EARL SPENCER. He *d.* 7 Oct. 1848. Will pr. Jany. 1850. His widow, who was *b.* 12 July 1783, and who (on 17 Jany. 1858) became senior of the two coheirs of her br., William Spencer (Cavendish), 6th Duke of Devonshire (and consequently a coheir to the Barony of Clifford), *d.* 8 Aug. 1858.

X. 1848. *7.* GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., s. and h., *b.* 18 April 1802, in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, Midx., ed. at Eton ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 15 Oct. 1819 ; B.A. 1823 ; M.A. 1827 ; M.P. for Morpeth, 1826-30 ; for Yorkshire, 1830-32 ; for the West Riding, 1832-41 and 1846-48 ; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1835-1841 ; P.C. 1835 ; Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1846-50 ; Lord-Lieut. of the East Riding, co. York, 1847 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1850-52 ; Lord Rector of the Univ. of Aberdeen, 1853 ; LORD-LIEUT. OF IRELAND, 28 Feb. 1855 to 12 March 1858, and again 18 June 1859 to 1864. K.G. 7 Feb. 1855. He *d.* unm. 5 Dec. 1864, at Castle Howard, and was *bur* in the Mausoleum there.[b]

XI. 1864. *8.* WILLIAM GEORGE (HOWARD), EARL OF CARLISLE, &c., next surv. br. and h., *b.* 23 Feb. 1808 in Park street, Grosvenor sq. Ed. at Eton ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 6 Nov. 1826 ; B.A. and double 3d class, 1837. M.A. 1840 ; in holy orders ; Rector of Londesborough, co. York, 1832 to 1877.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 47,730 acres in Cumberland, valued at £16,850 a year, 17,780 in Northumberland, at £18,249, and of 13,030 in the North Riding, co. York, at £14,502. Total 78,540 acres, valued at £49,601 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Castle Howard, near Malton, co. York, and Naworth Castle, near Brampton, Cumberland.

(a) "His Lordship is distinguished for his genius and acquirements, and is author of a volume of well-known poems" See Sir Egerton Brydges' note in Collins' Peerage, iii, 509. His fame as a Poet and Play-writer rests however chiefly on the notice of him by his young relative, Lord Byron, in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers"—

> "What heterogeneous honours deck the Peer!
> Lord, Rhymester, *Petit-Maître* and Pamphleteer !
> So dull in youth, so drivelling in his age,
> His scenes, alone, had damn'd our sinking stage ;
> But Managers, for once, cried '*Hold, enough,*'
> Nor drugg'd their audience with the tragic stuff ;
> Yet at their judgment let his Lordship laugh,
> And case his Volumes with *congenial* Calf."

(b) Possessing a "high reputation as a graceful scholar, he was especially distinguished for his skill in versification, and, in 1821, obtained two of the Univ. prizes for his poems [*i.e.*] the Chancellor's prize for Latin, and the Newdegate [prize] for English verse" at Oxford, where, in 1823, he took a first class degree in classics. He was author (1853) of "A diary in Turkish and Greek waters." Although, perhaps, "he did not attain the highest eminence as a Statesman [he] yet played no inconsiderable part in public life," and, as Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, his "career of popularity [was] almost without example among Viceroys." See "Annual Reg." for 1864.

CARLOW, formerly CATHERLOUGH (town of.)

(See under "CATHERLOUGH" for previous creations.)

Viscountcy [I.]

I. 1776. *1.* WILLIAM HENRY (DAWSON), LORD DAWSON, &c. [I.], was, on 24 July 1776. *cr.* VISCOUNT CARLOW, co. Carlow [I.] He was 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. of Ephraim DAWSON, of Portarlington, Queen's county, many years M.P. for that co., by Anne, da. and h. of Samuel PRESTON, of Emo, in that co. He *suc.* his Father 27 Aug. 1746, being then M.P. for Portarlington, (1733-60), M.P. for Queen's county, 1761-68; for Portarlington (again) 1769; Gov. of Queen's county. On 29 May 1770 he was *cr.* LORD DAWSON, BARON DAWSON OF DAWSON COURT, in the Queen's county [I.] and in 1776 was *cr. Viscount Carlow* [I.] as abovenamed. He *m.* 8 Dec. 1737, Mary, sister (whose issue became h.) to Joseph, 1st Earl of Dorchester. 1st da. of Joseph DAMER of Came, Dorset, by Mary, da. of John CHURCHILL of Henbury, in that co. She *d.* 2 June 1769, and was *bur.* in St. George's Chapel, Dublin. He *d.* 22 Aug. 1779, in his 67th year, and was *bur.* at New Church, in Coolbanagher, Queen's county.

II. 1779. *2.* JOHN (DAWSON), VISCOUNT CARLOW, &c. [I.], s. and h. On 21 June 1785, he was *cr.* EARL OF PORTARLINGTON in the Queen's County [I.] See "PORTARLINGTON," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1785.

CARLTON (See also under "CARLETON.")

i.c. "VISCOUNT CARLTON, OF CARLTON in the West Riding of the co. of York" (*Stuart-Wortley*), *cr* 1876 with the EARLDOM OF WHARNCLIFFE, which see.

CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD, or TORTHORRELL.

Barony [S.]

I. 1473? *1.* SIR JOHN CARLYLE of Torthorwald, co. Dumfries, s. and h. of Sir William C. of the same (who attended Margaret of Scotland into France on her marriage 1436, with Louis the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI.), having been instrumental in repressing the rebellion of the Douglas family in 1485, was rewarded with large grants of land, and, between 1471 and 29 Nov. 1475. (when he sat in Parl.[a] as Lord Carlyle), was *cr.* LORD CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD [S.] He was Ch. Justice [S.], south of the Forth, and, in 1477 was on an Embassy to France. He *m.* firstly Janet. He *m.* secondly before 4 Feb. 1492/3, Margaret, widow of Sir Edward MAXWELL of Monreith, da. of (—) DOUGLAS. He was living 12 Jany. 1500/1, but *d.* before 11 May 1503, when sezin of certain lands was granted to William, Lord Carlyle. His widow was living 22 Dec, 1509.

[JOHN CARLYLE, *styled*, MASTER OF CARLYLE, 1st s. and h. ap., by first wife. He *d.* v.p. before Oct. 1477.]

II. 1503? *2.* WILLIAM (CARLYLE), LORD CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD [S.], grandson and h. being s. and h. of John Carlyle, *styled* Master of Carlyle, abovenamed. He was Knighted, 29 Jany. 1487/8. He had a charter of the Barony of Carlyle, on his grandfather's resignation, 12 Jany. 1500/1. He *m.*, before 10 Oct. 1487, Janet, da. of Robert (MAXWELL), 2d LORD MAXWELL [S.].

III. 1520? *3.* JAMES (CARLYLE), LORD CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD [S], s. and h. He *m.* Janet, da. of Sir James SCRIMGEOUR of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee. He *d.* s.p. before 15 Jan. 1525/6. His widow was living 27 Dec. 1529.

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[a] He is designed "Lord Carlile" in the Crown accounts of Galloway, July 1474, and in Nov. 1475 *he sits in Parl.* as such. See "Acts of Parl" [S.], vol. ii, p. 108, overlooked (apparently) in "Hewlett," p. 34, where the date of his so sitting is given as 1 July 1476.

IV. 1524? *4.* MICHAEL (CARLYLE), LORD CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD [S.], br. and h. He was one of the association on behalf of Queen Mary [S.] 8 May 1568, at Hamilton. His eldest s. having *d.* s.p.m. he alienated, 14 March 1573, the Barony of Carlyle, &c., in favour of his 2nd s. Michael Carlyle.[a] He *m.* Marion MAXWELL. He *d.* June 1575. The confirmation of his will is on record.

[WILLIAM CARLYLE, *styled*, MASTER OF CARLYLE, s. and h. ap. He *m.* Janet, da. of James JOHNSTON of that ilk. He *d.* v.p. 1572.]

V. 1575. *5.* ELIZABETH, apparently, *de jure*, *suo jure* BARONESS CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD [S.], grandaughter and h. being only child of William Carlyle, *styled*, Master of Carlyle, by Janet, his wife abovenamed. She *m.* Sir James DOUGLAS[b] of Parkhead, who having killed in 1596, James Stewart, sometime Earl of Arran [S.] was himself assassinated in High Street, Edinburgh, 31 July 1608. She probably was dead, before 1606, but certainly before 1611.

VI. 1605? to 1638. *6.* JAMES (DOUGLAS), LORD CARLYLE OF TORTHORWALD [S.], s. and h., who at "the decreet of Ranking" [S.] in 1606,[c] was placed between the Lord Cathcart (*cr.* 1447) and the Lord Sanquhar (*cr.* 1485). On 6 April 1609, he received a charter uniting the Barony of Carlyle, &c., into the Lordship of Torthorwald.[d] He *m.* firstly Grizel, da. of Sir John GORDON of Lochinvar. He *m.* secondly, before 1621, Anne SALTONSTALL. In 1638 he (according to "Crawford"), or (according to others) William Douglas,[c] his son and heir (by 1st wife), *resigned the Peerage* to William (Douglas), Earl of Queensberry [S.], who had already purchased his estate of Torthorwald.

CARMARTHEN (county of.)

Marquessate. I. 1689. *1.* THOMAS (OSBORNE), EARL OF DANBY, was, on 9 April 1689 *cr.* MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN. On 4 May 1694 he was *cr.* DUKE OF LEEDS. See "LEEDS," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1694.

CARMICHAEL, and CARMICHAEL OF CARMICHAEL.

Barony [S.] I. 1647. *1.* JAMES CARMICHAEL, of Carmichael and Hyndford, only s. and h. of Walter C. of Hyndford aforesd., by Grizel, da. of Sir John CARMICHAEL, of Medowflat, in Cowanton, *suc.* his Father in 1616, and, having been cupbearer, carver, and Chamberlain to James I, was, by his successor, *cr.* a *Baronet* [S.] 17 July 1627, as "of Carmichael," having apparently *suc.* his distant cousin (Sir John Carmichael of

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(a) On 4 March 1580/1 the charter (made "per *quondam* consanguineum nostrum, &c.") was confirmed under the great seal to the said Michael, his heirs male "et assignatis hereditarie de totis et integris terris Baronie de Carlyle, cum castro et fortalicio de Torthorwald, &c." This settlement, however, after long litigation appears to have been set aside and the Barony of Carlyle was found to belong to Elizabeth, the heir *general*. In 1730 William Carlyle of Lochartur, was served heir to Michael, 4th Lord Carlyle, as s. and h. of Robert C. of L., who was s. and h. of William C. of L., who was s. and h. of Michael C., 2d s. and heir male of Michael, Lord Carlyle. The Peerage appears never to have been assumed or claimed by any of the above as heirs *male* of the grantee.

(b) In the public register is a charter to George Douglas, next br. of this Sir James, dat. Feb. 1593/4, of the *Barony of Carlyle*, &c., in co. Dumfries and Lanark, which he had probably acquired from his said brother.

(c) The *Christian* name of Lord Carlyle is not mentioned in the "decreet," but he was, doubtless, the *son* of Elizabeth, Lady Carlyle, as her grandfather *d.* in 1595, and her uncle, Michael Carlyle, the h. male, never assumed the Title.

(d) See "Douglas," vol. ii, p. 676. This is sometimes (tho' erroneously) considered as a new creation of the Peerage dignity of "Carlyle of Torthorwald."

(e) This William Douglas is said to have *d.* s.p. abroad. His yr. br. (of the half blood), James Douglas, *bap.*, 2 Jany. 1621, at Edinburgh, probably *d.* young and unm.

Carmichael, living 1619) in that estate. Sheriff of Lanarkshire, 1632 ; Lord Justice Clerk, 1634-36, and again 1649 ; Treasurer Depute, 1636 ; one of the Lords of Session, 1689 ; P.C. (for life, by Parl.) 1641. Having been of service to the King, he was, on 27 Dec. 1647, *cr.* LORD CARMICHAEL [S.] "to him and his heirs male whatever,"[a] which was ratified by further letters patent 3 Jany. 1651, with the same precedency.[a] He was dismissed from his offices by Cromwell, and fined £2,000 by the act of grace, 1654. He *m.* Agnes, sister of John WILKIE, of Foulden. He *d.* 27 Nov. 1672, in his 94th year.

[WILLIAM CARMICHAEL *styled* MASTER OF CARMICHAEL, s. and h. He served in his youth as one of the *Gens d'Armes* of Louis XIII. of France ; was one of the Committee of Parl., 1644 and 1645, for whom he commanded the Clydesdale regiment at the battle of Philiphaugh, in 1646, against the Duke of Montrose. He *m.* Grizel, da. of William (DOUGLAS), 1st MARQUESS OF DOUGLAS [S.], by his first wife Margaret, da. of Claude (HAMILTON), LORD PAISLEY [S.] He *d.* v.p. Aug. 1657.]

II. 1672. *2.* JOHN (CARMICHAEL), LORD CARMICHAEL [S.], grandson and h., being only s. and h. of William Carmichael, *styled* Master of Carmichael, by Grizel, his wife abovenamed. He was *b.* 28 Feb. 1638. On 25 July 1701 he was *cr.* EARL OF HYNDFORD, VISCOUNT OF INGLISBERRY AND NEMPHLAR and LORD CARMICHAEL OF CARMICHAEL [S.], "to him *and* his heirs male *and* of tailzee, &c." See "HYNDFORD," Earldom of [S.] *cr.* 1701 ; *dormant*, 1817,[b]

CARNARVON (county of).

Earldom.

I. 1628. *1.* ROBERT (DORMER), BARON DORMER OF WYNG, was, on 2 Aug. 1628, *cr.* VISCOUNT ASCOTT, co. Bucks, and EARL OF CARNARVON. He was only s. and h. of Sir William Dormer, by Alice, da. of Sir William MOLYNEUX, Bart., of Sefton, co. Lancaster, which Sir William was 1st s. and h. ap. of Robert, 1st BARON DORMER OF WYNG. On 8 Nov. 1616 he *suc.* his grandfather abovenamed as BARON DORMER OF WYNG, as also in his hereditary office of Chief Avenor and Keeper of the King's Hawks and Falcons, &c., being then aged about 6 years. Twelve years later, while still under age he was *cr. Earl of Carnarvon* as above. Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1641. Knighted by the King, at York, 18 April 1642. D. C. L. Oxford, 1 Nov. 1642. He was a zealous Loyalist being one of those who subscribed the King's declaration in 1642, in which year also he commanded a Reg. of Horse. He was present at the battle of Roundway-down, 13 July 1643, but was slain a few months afterwards at the first battle of Newbury, after having routed the enemy.[c] He *m.* 27 Feb. 1625, Anna Sophia, 1st da. of Philip (HERBERT) 4th EARL OF PEMBROKE, by his 1st wife Susan, da. of Edward (VERE), EARL OF OXFORD. He was slain, as abovementioned, 20 Sep. 1643.

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[a] The patent is not enrolled, but is quoted in "Douglas," vol. ii, p. 686, from the orig. in the possession of the then Earl of Hyndford. It is there, however, added that the patent of 27 Dec. 1647, "according to the list of creations in the Lovat case" was to the "heirs male *of the body*."

[b] The Barony of Carmichael, *cr.* 1647 and ratified 1651, "was not at any time resigned. Whatever construction be put upon the grant of the Earldom, *the heir male* is certainly entitled to the dignity of Lord Carmichael under the letters patent of 1651." See "Hewlett," p. 48.

[c] Lord Clarendon says of him that tho' "before the war he seemed to be wholly delighted with hunting, hawking and the like, after the troubles began he wholly gave himself up to the office and duty of a soldier, no man more diligently obliging or more dextrously commanding, for he was not only of a very keen courage, but an excellent discerner and pursuer of advantage upon his enemy. He had a mind and understanding very present in the article of danger ; was a great lover of justice and practised it then most deliberately when he had power to do wrong. By his death the King found a sensible weakness in his army." See, *ante*, vol. I, p. 194, note "c" for "the Loyalists' Bloody Roll," in which he is included.

II. 1643, to 1709. *2.* CHARLES (DORMER), EARL OF CARNARVON [1628], VISCOUNT ASCOTT [1628] and BARON DORMER OF WYNG [1615], also a Baronet [1615], Hereditary Chief Avenor and Keeper of the King's Hawks, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 25 Oct. and *bap.* 26 Nov. 1632 at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London. He *m.* firstly, in or before 1653, Elizabeth, da. of Arthur (CAPELL), 1st BARON CAPELL OF HADHAM, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Charles MORYSON. She *d.* 30 July and was *bur.* 7 Aug. 1678 at Wing, Bucks. He *m.* secondly, Mary, da. of Montagu (BERTIE), 2d EARL OF LINDSEY, by his second wife, Bridget, *suo jure* BARONESS NORREYS DE RYCOTE. She, who was *b.* and *bap.* 1 Sep. 1655 at Campden House, Kensington, Midx., *d.* s.p. 30 June 1709. Will pr. July 1709. He *d.* s.p.m.s.[a] a few months later, at Ascott House, 29 Nov. 1709, and was *bur.* at Wing afsd., when the *Earldom and Viscountcy* (both *cr.* 1628) became *extinct*, but the Barony (*cr.* 1615) devolved on his cousin and h. male. See "DORMER," Barony, *cr.* 1615.

[CHARLES DORMER, *styled* VISCOUNT ASCOTT, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 22 April 1664, being then aged 11. He was *cr.* M.A. (being then of Merton College) 8 Sep. 1665. He *d.* v.p. a minor and unm.]

Earldom. III. 1714. **Marquessate** I. 1719. *1.* JAMES (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY CASTLE, having *suc.* his Father, 16 Oct. 1714, in that dignity, was, a few days afterwards, 19 Oct. 1714, *cr.* VISCOUNT WILTON co. Hereford, and EARL OF CARNARVON. On 29 April 1719 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF CARNARVON and DUKE OF CHANDOS. He *d.* 9 Aug. 1744.

Marquessate. II. **Earldom.** IV. 1744. *2.* HENRY (BRYDGES), DUKE OF CHANDOS, MARQUESS OF CARNARVON, EARL OF CARNARVON, &c., only surv. s. and h. male. He *d.* 28 Nov. 1771.

Marquessate. III. **Earldom.** V. 1771, to 1789. *3.* JAMES (BRYDGES), DUKE OF CHANDOS (1719), MARQUESS OF CARNARVON (1719), EARL OF CARNARVON (1714), and BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY CASTLE (1554), only s. and h. He *d.*, s.p.m., 29 Sep. 1789, when all his honours became *extinct*.

For fuller particulars see "CHANDOS," Duke-dom of, *cr.* 1719; *ex.* 1789.

Earldom. VI. 1793. *1.* HENRY (HERBERT), BARON PORCHESTER OF HIGH CLERE, was, on 3 July 1793, *cr.* EARL OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF CARNARVON. He was s. and h. of Major Gen. the Hon. William HERBERT (5th s. of Thomas, 8th EARL OF PEMBROKE) by Catherine Elizabeth, da. of (—) TEWES of Aix la Chapelle. He was *b.* 20 Aug. 1741; *suc.* his Father 31 March 1757 in the estate of High Clere, Hants; matric. at Oxford (b) (Ch. Ch.) 9 May 1760; and subsequently at Cambridge (Mag. Coll.); *cr.* LL.D, Cambridge 3 July 1769. He was M.P. for Wilton, 1768-80, and, on 17 Oct. 1780, was *cr.* BARON PORCHESTER of HIGH CLERE co. Southampton. Thirteen years afterwards he was *cr. Earl of Carnarvon* as aforesaid. Col. in the army during service, 1794; Master of the Horse, 1806-07; P.C., 1806. He *m.* 15 July 1771, at her Father's House in Piccadilly (St. Geo. Han. sq.), Elizabeth Alicia Maria, 1st da. of Charles (WYNDHAM), 1st EARL OF EGREMONT, by Alicia Maria, da. of George (CARPENTER), 2nd BARON CARPENTER OF KILLAGHY [I]. He *d.* 3 June 1811. His widow, who was *b.* 29 Nov. 1752 in St. Margaret's Westm. *d.* 10 Feb. 1826.

(a) Of his two surv. daughters and coheirs (1) Elizabeth, *m.* Philip (STANHOPE), 2d EARL OF CHESTERFIELD and was grandmother of Philip Dormer, the celebrated Earl; and (2) Isabella, *m.* Charles (COOTE), 3d EARL OF MOUNTRATH [I] and was ancestress of the succeeding Earls.

(b) As "Comitis de Pembroke, vitâ functi, nepos nat. max," a somewhat misleading description, inasmuch as that Earl was not represented by this his eldest "*nepos*" [which here means "nephew"] but by his *son*, the 10th Earl.

II. 1643, to 1709. 2. CHARLES (DORMER), EARL OF CARNARVON [1639], Viscount Ascott [1628] and Baron Dormer of Wing [1615], also a Baronet [1611], Hereditary Chief Auditor and Keeper of the King's Jewels, &c., only s. and h., b. 25 Oct. and bap. 29 Nov. 1632 at St. Dunst.'s, Fleet Street, London. He m. firstly, by or before 1653, Elizabeth, da. of Sir Charles (Dormer), 1st Baron Dormer of Yarnton, by Philadelphia, da. and h. of Sir Charles Morrison. She d. 30 July and was bur. 7 Aug. 1678 at Wing, Bucks. He m. secondly, Mary, da. of Montagu (Bertie), 2d Earl of Lindsey, by his second wife, Bridget, sec. dau. Baroness Norreys de Rycote. She, who was b. and bap. 1 Sep. 1632 at Colnbrook House, Kensington, Mdx., d. 30 June 1709, Will pr. July 1709. He d. s.p.m.s.[1] a few months later, at Ascott House, 29 Nov. 1709, and was bur. at Wing aforesaid, when the Barony (both cr. 1628) became extinct, but the Barony (cr. 1615) devolved on his cousin and h. male, Sir "Donnen," Baronet, cr. 1615.

[Charles Dormer, styled Viscount Ascott, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife; Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 22 April 1681, being then aged 11. He was cr. M.A. (being then of Merton College) 8 Sep. 1685. He d. vp. a minor and unm.]

Bardolm. 1. JAMES (BERTRUM), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY [1337], Lord of the Manor of Sudeley, Glouc., s. and h. ap. of Sir John Bertrum, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Thomas de Sudeley, which Manor he inherited on the death of his father, 1 Nov. 1338. He was a Commissioner of Array for Glouc., 1 Aug. 1346, and was in the retinue of Edward, Prince of Wales, in Gascony, 1355-6. He m. Joan, da. of Sir Thomas Wake, of Liddell, Co. Durham, by Blanche, da. of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, by whom he had issue. He d. 1375. His widow d. 1385.

Bardolm. 2. HENRY (BERTRUM), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY [1375], s. and h. by 1st wife; b. about 1340; Knighted by Edward, Prince of Wales, 1359; Governor of Aquitaine, 1362-5; Governor of Calais, 1365-8; Lieut. of Ireland, 1369-72; Governor of Guisnes, 1372-5; Governor of Aquitaine, 1375-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1377-8; Governor of Calais, 1378-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1379-80; Governor of Calais, 1380-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1381-2; Governor of Calais, 1382-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1383-4; Governor of Calais, 1384-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1385-6; Governor of Calais, 1386-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1387-8; Governor of Calais, 1388-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1389-90; Governor of Calais, 1390-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1391-2; Governor of Calais, 1392-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1393-4; Governor of Calais, 1394-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1395-6; Governor of Calais, 1396-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1397-8; Governor of Calais, 1398-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1399-1400; Governor of Calais, 1400-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1401-2; Governor of Calais, 1402-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1403-4; Governor of Calais, 1404-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1405-6; Governor of Calais, 1406-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1407-8; Governor of Calais, 1408-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1409-10; Governor of Calais, 1410-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1411-12; Governor of Calais, 1412-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1413-14; Governor of Calais, 1414-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1415-16; Governor of Calais, 1416-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1417-18; Governor of Calais, 1418-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1419-20; Governor of Calais, 1420-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1421-2; Governor of Calais, 1422-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1423-4; Governor of Calais, 1424-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1425-6; Governor of Calais, 1426-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1427-8; Governor of Calais, 1428-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1429-30; Governor of Calais, 1430-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1431-2; Governor of Calais, 1432-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1433-4; Governor of Calais, 1434-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1435-6; Governor of Calais, 1436-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1437-8; Governor of Calais, 1438-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1439-40; Governor of Calais, 1440-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1441-2; Governor of Calais, 1442-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1443-4; Governor of Calais, 1444-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1445-6; Governor of Calais, 1446-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1447-8; Governor of Calais, 1448-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1449-50; Governor of Calais, 1450-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1451-2; Governor of Calais, 1452-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1453-4; Governor of Calais, 1454-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1455-6; Governor of Calais, 1456-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1457-8; Governor of Calais, 1458-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1459-60; Governor of Calais, 1460-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1461-2; Governor of Calais, 1462-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1463-4; Governor of Calais, 1464-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1465-6; Governor of Calais, 1466-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1467-8; Governor of Calais, 1468-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1469-70; Governor of Calais, 1470-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1471-2; Governor of Calais, 1472-3; 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Governor of Calais, 1508-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1509-10; Governor of Calais, 1510-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1511-12; Governor of Calais, 1512-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1513-14; Governor of Calais, 1514-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1515-16; Governor of Calais, 1516-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1517-18; Governor of Calais, 1518-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1519-20; Governor of Calais, 1520-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1521-2; Governor of Calais, 1522-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1523-4; Governor of Calais, 1524-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1525-6; Governor of Calais, 1526-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1527-8; Governor of Calais, 1528-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1529-30; Governor of Calais, 1530-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1531-2; Governor of Calais, 1532-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1533-4; Governor of Calais, 1534-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1535-6; Governor of Calais, 1536-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1537-8; Governor of Calais, 1538-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1539-40; Governor of Calais, 1540-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1541-2; Governor of Calais, 1542-3; 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Governor of Calais, 1578-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1579-80; Governor of Calais, 1580-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1581-2; Governor of Calais, 1582-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1583-4; Governor of Calais, 1584-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1585-6; Governor of Calais, 1586-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1587-8; Governor of Calais, 1588-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1589-90; Governor of Calais, 1590-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1591-2; Governor of Calais, 1592-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1593-4; Governor of Calais, 1594-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1595-6; Governor of Calais, 1596-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1597-8; Governor of Calais, 1598-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1599-1600; Governor of Calais, 1600-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1601-2; Governor of Calais, 1602-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1603-4; Governor of Calais, 1604-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1605-6; Governor of Calais, 1606-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1607-8; Governor of Calais, 1608-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1609-10; Governor of Calais, 1610-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1611-12; Governor of Calais, 1612-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1613-14; Governor of Calais, 1614-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1615-16; Governor of Calais, 1616-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1617-18; Governor of Calais, 1618-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1619-20; Governor of Calais, 1620-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1621-2; Governor of Calais, 1622-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1623-4; Governor of Calais, 1624-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1625-6; Governor of Calais, 1626-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1627-8; Governor of Calais, 1628-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1629-30; Governor of Calais, 1630-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1631-2; Governor of Calais, 1632-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1633-4; Governor of Calais, 1634-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1635-6; Governor of Calais, 1636-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1637-8; Governor of Calais, 1638-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1639-40; Governor of Calais, 1640-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1641-2; Governor of Calais, 1642-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1643-4; Governor of Calais, 1644-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1645-6; Governor of Calais, 1646-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1647-8; Governor of Calais, 1648-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1649-50; Governor of Calais, 1650-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1651-2; Governor of Calais, 1652-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1653-4; Governor of Calais, 1654-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1655-6; Governor of Calais, 1656-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1657-8; Governor of Calais, 1658-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1659-60; Governor of Calais, 1660-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1661-2; Governor of Calais, 1662-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1663-4; Governor of Calais, 1664-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1665-6; Governor of Calais, 1666-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1667-8; Governor of Calais, 1668-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1669-70; Governor of Calais, 1670-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1671-2; Governor of Calais, 1672-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1673-4; Governor of Calais, 1674-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1675-6; Governor of Calais, 1676-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1677-8; Governor of Calais, 1678-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1679-80; Governor of Calais, 1680-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1681-2; Governor of Calais, 1682-3; 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Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1753-4; Governor of Calais, 1754-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1755-6; Governor of Calais, 1756-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1757-8; Governor of Calais, 1758-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1759-60; Governor of Calais, 1760-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1761-2; Governor of Calais, 1762-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1763-4; Governor of Calais, 1764-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1765-6; Governor of Calais, 1766-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1767-8; Governor of Calais, 1768-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1769-70; Governor of Calais, 1770-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1771-2; Governor of Calais, 1772-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1773-4; Governor of Calais, 1774-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1775-6; Governor of Calais, 1776-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1777-8; Governor of Calais, 1778-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1779-80; Governor of Calais, 1780-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1781-2; Governor of Calais, 1782-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1783-4; Governor of Calais, 1784-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1785-6; Governor of Calais, 1786-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1787-8; 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Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1823-4; Governor of Calais, 1824-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1825-6; Governor of Calais, 1826-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1827-8; Governor of Calais, 1828-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1829-30; Governor of Calais, 1830-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1831-2; Governor of Calais, 1832-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1833-4; Governor of Calais, 1834-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1835-6; Governor of Calais, 1836-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1837-8; Governor of Calais, 1838-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1839-40; Governor of Calais, 1840-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1841-2; Governor of Calais, 1842-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1843-4; Governor of Calais, 1844-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1845-6; Governor of Calais, 1846-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1847-8; Governor of Calais, 1848-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1849-50; Governor of Calais, 1850-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1851-2; Governor of Calais, 1852-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1853-4; Governor of Calais, 1854-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1855-6; Governor of Calais, 1856-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1857-8; Governor of Calais, 1858-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1859-60; Governor of Calais, 1860-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1861-2; Governor of Calais, 1862-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1863-4; Governor of Calais, 1864-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1865-6; Governor of Calais, 1866-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1867-8; Governor of Calais, 1868-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1869-70; Governor of Calais, 1870-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1871-2; Governor of Calais, 1872-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1873-4; Governor of Calais, 1874-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1875-6; Governor of Calais, 1876-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1877-8; Governor of Calais, 1878-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1879-80; Governor of Calais, 1880-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1881-2; Governor of Calais, 1882-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1883-4; Governor of Calais, 1884-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1885-6; Governor of Calais, 1886-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1887-8; Governor of Calais, 1888-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1889-90; Governor of Calais, 1890-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1891-2; Governor of Calais, 1892-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1893-4; Governor of Calais, 1894-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1895-6; Governor of Calais, 1896-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1897-8; Governor of Calais, 1898-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1899-1900; Governor of Calais, 1900-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1901-2; Governor of Calais, 1902-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1903-4; Governor of Calais, 1904-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1905-6; Governor of Calais, 1906-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1907-8; Governor of Calais, 1908-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1909-10; Governor of Calais, 1910-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1911-12; Governor of Calais, 1912-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1913-14; Governor of Calais, 1914-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1915-16; Governor of Calais, 1916-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1917-18; Governor of Calais, 1918-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1919-20; Governor of Calais, 1920-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1921-2; Governor of Calais, 1922-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1923-4; Governor of Calais, 1924-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1925-6; Governor of Calais, 1926-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1927-8; Governor of Calais, 1928-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1929-30; Governor of Calais, 1930-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1931-2; Governor of Calais, 1932-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1933-4; Governor of Calais, 1934-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1935-6; Governor of Calais, 1936-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1937-8; Governor of Calais, 1938-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1939-40; Governor of Calais, 1940-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1941-2; Governor of Calais, 1942-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1943-4; Governor of Calais, 1944-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1945-6; Governor of Calais, 1946-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1947-8; Governor of Calais, 1948-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1949-50; Governor of Calais, 1950-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1951-2; Governor of Calais, 1952-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1953-4; Governor of Calais, 1954-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1955-6; Governor of Calais, 1956-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1957-8; Governor of Calais, 1958-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1959-60; Governor of Calais, 1960-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1961-2; Governor of Calais, 1962-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1963-4; Governor of Calais, 1964-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1965-6; Governor of Calais, 1966-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1967-8; Governor of Calais, 1968-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1969-70; Governor of Calais, 1970-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1971-2; Governor of Calais, 1972-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1973-4; Governor of Calais, 1974-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1975-6; Governor of Calais, 1976-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1977-8; Governor of Calais, 1978-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1979-80; Governor of Calais, 1980-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1981-2; Governor of Calais, 1982-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1983-4; Governor of Calais, 1984-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1985-6; Governor of Calais, 1986-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1987-8; Governor of Calais, 1988-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1989-90; Governor of Calais, 1990-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1991-2; Governor of Calais, 1992-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1993-4; Governor of Calais, 1994-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1995-6; Governor of Calais, 1996-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1997-8; Governor of Calais, 1998-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1999-2000; Governor of Calais, 2000-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2001-2; Governor of Calais, 2002-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2003-4; Governor of Calais, 2004-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2005-6; Governor of Calais, 2006-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2007-8; Governor of Calais, 2008-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2009-10; Governor of Calais, 2010-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2011-12; Governor of Calais, 2012-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2013-14; Governor of Calais, 2014-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2015-16; Governor of Calais, 2016-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2017-18; Governor of Calais, 2018-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2019-20; Governor of Calais, 2020-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2021-2; Governor of Calais, 2022-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2023-4; Governor of Calais, 2024-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2025-6; Governor of Calais, 2026-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2027-8; Governor of Calais, 2028-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2029-30; Governor of Calais, 2030-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2031-2; Governor of Calais, 2032-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2033-4; Governor of Calais, 2034-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2035-6; Governor of Calais, 2036-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2037-8; Governor of Calais, 2038-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2039-40; Governor of Calais, 2040-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2041-2; Governor of Calais, 2042-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2043-4; Governor of Calais, 2044-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2045-6; Governor of Calais, 2046-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2047-8; Governor of Calais, 2048-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2049-50; Governor of Calais, 2050-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2051-2; Governor of Calais, 2052-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2053-4; Governor of Calais, 2054-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2055-6; Governor of Calais, 2056-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2057-8; Governor of Calais, 2058-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2059-60; Governor of Calais, 2060-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2061-2; Governor of Calais, 2062-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2063-4; Governor of Calais, 2064-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2065-6; Governor of Calais, 2066-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2067-8; Governor of Calais, 2068-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2069-70; Governor of Calais, 2070-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2071-2; Governor of Calais, 2072-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2073-4; Governor of Calais, 2074-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2075-6; Governor of Calais, 2076-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2077-8; Governor of Calais, 2078-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2079-80; Governor of Calais, 2080-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2081-2; Governor of Calais, 2082-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2083-4; Governor of Calais, 2084-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2085-6; Governor of Calais, 2086-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2087-8; Governor of Calais, 2088-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2089-90; Governor of Calais, 2090-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2091-2; Governor of Calais, 2092-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2093-4; Governor of Calais, 2094-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2095-6; Governor of Calais, 2096-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2097-8; Governor of Calais, 2098-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2099-2100; Governor of Calais, 2100-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2101-2; Governor of Calais, 2102-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2103-4; Governor of Calais, 2104-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2105-6; Governor of Calais, 2106-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2107-8; Governor of Calais, 2108-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2109-10; Governor of Calais, 2110-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2111-12; Governor of Calais, 2112-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2113-14; Governor of Calais, 2114-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2115-16; Governor of Calais, 2116-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2117-18; Governor of Calais, 2118-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2119-20; Governor of Calais, 2120-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2121-2; Governor of Calais, 2122-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2123-4; Governor of Calais, 2124-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2125-6; Governor of Calais, 2126-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2127-8; Governor of Calais, 2128-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2129-30; Governor of Calais, 2130-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2131-2; Governor of Calais, 2132-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2133-4; Governor of Calais, 2134-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2135-6; Governor of Calais, 2136-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2137-8; Governor of Calais, 2138-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2139-40; Governor of Calais, 2140-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2141-2; Governor of Calais, 2142-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2143-4; Governor of Calais, 2144-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2145-6; Governor of Calais, 2146-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2147-8; Governor of Calais, 2148-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2149-50; Governor of Calais, 2150-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2151-2; Governor of Calais, 2152-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2153-4; Governor of Calais, 2154-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2155-6; Governor of Calais, 2156-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2157-8; Governor of Calais, 2158-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2159-60; Governor of Calais, 2160-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2161-2; Governor of Calais, 2162-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2163-4; Governor of Calais, 2164-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2165-6; Governor of Calais, 2166-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2167-8; Governor of Calais, 2168-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2169-70; Governor of Calais, 2170-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2171-2; Governor of Calais, 2172-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2173-4; Governor of Calais, 2174-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2175-6; Governor of Calais, 2176-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2177-8; Governor of Calais, 2178-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2179-80; Governor of Calais, 2180-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2181-2; Governor of Calais, 2182-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2183-4; Governor of Calais, 2184-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2185-6; Governor of Calais, 2186-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2187-8; Governor of Calais, 2188-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2189-90; Governor of Calais, 2190-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2191-2; Governor of Calais, 2192-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2193-4; Governor of Calais, 2194-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2195-6; Governor of Calais, 2196-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2197-8; Governor of Calais, 2198-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2199-2200; Governor of Calais, 2200-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2201-2; Governor of Calais, 2202-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2203-4; Governor of Calais, 2204-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2205-6; Governor of Calais, 2206-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2207-8; Governor of Calais, 2208-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2209-10; Governor of Calais, 2210-11; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2211-12; Governor of Calais, 2212-13; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2213-14; Governor of Calais, 2214-15; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2215-16; Governor of Calais, 2216-17; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2217-18; Governor of Calais, 2218-19; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2219-20; Governor of Calais, 2220-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2221-2; Governor of Calais, 2222-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2223-4; Governor of Calais, 2224-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2225-6; Governor of Calais, 2226-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2227-8; Governor of Calais, 2228-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2229-30; Governor of Calais, 2230-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2231-2; Governor of Calais, 2232-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2233-4; Governor of Calais, 2234-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2235-6; Governor of Calais, 2236-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2237-8; Governor of Calais, 2238-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2239-40; Governor of Calais, 2240-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2241-2; Governor of Calais, 2242-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2243-4; Governor of Calais, 2244-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2245-6; Governor of Calais, 2246-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2247-8; Governor of Calais, 2248-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2249-50; Governor of Calais, 2250-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2251-2; Governor of Calais, 2252-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2253-4; Governor of Calais, 2254-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2255-6; Governor of Calais, 2256-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2257-8; Governor of Calais, 2258-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2259-60; Governor of Calais, 2260-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2261-2; Governor of Calais, 2262-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2263-4; Governor of Calais, 2264-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2265-6; Governor of Calais, 2266-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2267-8; Governor of Calais, 2268-9; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2269-70; Governor of Calais, 2270-1; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2271-2; Governor of Calais, 2272-3; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2273-4; Governor of Calais, 2274-5; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2275-6; Governor of Calais, 2276-7; Lieut. of Aquitaine, 2277-8; Governor of

VII. 1811. *2.* HENRY GEORGE (HERBERT), EARL OF CARNARVON, &c. s. and h., *b.* in Hill street 3 June and *bap.* 22 June 1772 at St. Geo. Han .Sq.; was M.P. for Cricklade, (as Lord Porchester) 1799-1811; Col. of the West Somerset Yeomanry, 1803; High Steward of Newbury, &c. He *m.* 26 April 1796, Elizabeth Kitty, sister and h. of Sir John Acland, 8th Bart., being only da. of John Dyke ACLAND of Pixton, Somerset, by Christian Harriot Caroline, da. of Stephen (FOX-STRANGWAYS), 1st EARL OF ILCHESTER. She, who was *b.* 13 Dec. 1772, and who brought the estate of Pixton, Somerset, to this family, *d.* 5 March 1813. He *d.* 16 April 1833. Will pr. July 1833.

VIII. 1833. *3.* HENRY JOHN GEORGE (HERBERT), EARL OF CARNARVON, &c., s. and h., *b.* 8 June 1800, in Grosvenor sq.; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he mat. (as Lord Porchester) 22 Oct., 1817. Lieut.-Col. West Somerset Yeomanry, 1831; M.P. for Wootton Bassett, 1832-33. High Steward of Newbury. He *m.* 4 Aug. 1830, at Aldingbourne, Sussex, Henrietta Anne, 1st da. of Lord Henry Thomas HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-HOWARD, (br. to Bernard Edward, 12th DUKE OF NORFOLK) by Elizabeth, d. of Edward LONG, Ch. Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Jamaica. He *d.* 10 Dec. 1849, will pr. Feb. 1850. His widow, who was *b.* 17 July 1804, *d.* 26 May 1876 at Pixton Park.

IX. 1849. *4.* HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX (HERBERT), EARL OF CARNARVON [1793] and BARON PORCHESTER OF HIGH CLERE [1780], 1st s. and h., *b.* 24 June 1831 in Grosvenor sq. Ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; matric. (as Lord Porchester) 17 Oct. 1849; first class in classics, 1852; Constable of Carnarvon Castle, 1854; Under Sec. of State for the Colonies,, 1858-59; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 16 April 1859; D.C.L., Oxford (by diploma) 10 June 1859; LL.D., Cambridge, 3 June 1864; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1866-67 and 1874-78; P.C. 1866; F.S.A. 1876, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1878. High Steward of Newbury, 1884. P.C. [I.] 1885. LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND, June 1885 to Jany. 1887. He *m.* firstly, 5 Sep. 1861 at Westm. Abbey, Evelyn, da. of George (STANHOPE) 6th EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, by Anne Elizabeth, da. of Cecil Weld (FORESTER), 1st BARON FORESTER OF WILLEY. She who was *b.* 3 Oct. 1834 was sister and sole heir of the 7th Earl of Chesterfield who *d.* unm. 1 Dec. 1871 aged 40. She *d.* of puerperal fever 25 Jan. 1875 at No. 16, Bruton Street, Midx. and was *bur.* in the cemetery at Highclere. He *m.* secondly 26 Dec. 1878 at Greystoke Church, Cumberland, his cousin, Elizabeth Catherine, 1st da. of Henry HOWARD of Greystoke Castle (s. and h. of his maternal uncle, Lord Henry Thomas HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-HOWARD abovenamed), by Charlotte Caroline Georgina, da. of Henry Hawes LONG of Hampton Lodge, Surrey.

[GEORGE EDWARD STANHOPE MOLYNEUX HERBERT, *styled* LORD PORCHESTER, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 26 June 1866 at No. 66, Grosvenor Street, Midx.: ed. at Eton.]

FAMILY ESTATES. These, in 1883, consisted of 12,800 acres in Somerset (valued at £6,654 a year); 9,340 in Hants (£6,500); 8 in Wilts (£96); 68 in Devon (£36); 13,247 in Notts (£23,825) and 120 in co. Derby (£100), of which the last two (in value considerably more than half of the whole) were the ancient inheritance of the Stanhope family. Total 35,583 acres, valued at £37,211 a year. *Principal Residences*, Highclere Castle (near Newbury), Hants, and Pixton Park, West Somerset.

CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD, and CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD AND LEUCHARS.

Barony [S.]
I. 1616.
I. 1633.

1. SIR DAVID CARNEGY of Kinnaird, was, on 14 April, 1616, *cr.* LORD CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD [S.] to him and his heirs male bearing the names and arms of Carnegy.[a] On 22 June 1633 he was *cr.* EARL OF SOUTHESK, LORD CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD AND LEUCHARS [S.] to him and his heirs male for ever. See "SOUTHESK," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

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[a] Being erected "in Baronem *majorem* et Dominum Parliamenti," a peculiar and *probably unique* form, marking, very clearly, the distinction between the *Greater* and

VII. 1811. 2. HENRY GEORGE (HERBERT), EARL OF CARNARVON,

&c. s. and h., b. in Hill street 3 June and bap. 22 June 1772 at St. Geo. Han. Sq.; was M.P. for Cricklade, (or Lord Porchester) 1795-1811 ; Col. of the West Somerset Yeomanry, 1803 ; High Steward of Newbury, &c. He d. 24 April 1790, Elizabeth King, sister and h. of Sir John Aubrey, 5th Bart., living only da. of John Bevis Aubrey of Preston, Somerset, by Christian Theresa Caroline, da. of Stephen (Fox-Strangways), 1st Earl of Ilchester. She, who was b. 18 Dec. 1777, and who brought the estate of Preston, Somerset, to this family, d. 5 March 1813. He d. 18 April 1833. Will pr. July 1833.

VIII. 1833. 3. HENRY JOHN GEORGE (HERBERT), EARL OF CARNARVON,

Co., c. and h., b. 8 June 1800, in Grosvenor sq. ; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he matr. (as Lord Porchester) 22 Oct., 1817. Lieut.-Col. West Somerset Yeomanry, 1831 ; M.P. for *Wootton Bassett*, 1832-33. High Steward of Newbury. He m. 4 Aug. 1830, at Aldingbourne, Sussex, Henrietta Anne, 1st da. of Lord Henry Thomas Howard-Molyneux-Howard, (by, to Bernard Edward, 12th Duke of Norfolk) by Elizabeth, d. of Edward Long, Co. Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Jamaica. He d. 10 Dec. 1849, will pr. Feb. 1850. His widow, who was b. 17 July 1804, d. 26 May 1870 at Elston Park.

IX. 1849. 4. HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX (HERBERT), EARL OF CARNARVON [1793] and Baron Porchester of Highclere [1780], 1st s. and h., b. 24 June 1831 in Grosvenor sq. ; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford ; matric. (as Lord Porchester) 17 Oct. 1849 ; first class in classics, 1852 ; Constable of Carnarvon Castle, 1854 ; Under Sec. of State for the Colonies, 1858-59 ; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 19 April 1858 ; D.C.L., Oxford (by diploma) 10 June 1859 ; LL.D., Cambridge, 3 June 1861 ; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1866-67 and 1874-78 ; P.C. 1866 ; K.S.A. 1870, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1878. High Steward of Newbury, 1884. P.C. [I.] 1885. Lord Lieut. of Ireland, June 1885 to Jany. 1887. He m. firstly, 5 Sep. 1861 at Weston-Abbey, Evelyn, da. of George (STRANGWAYS) 6th Earl of Ilchester, by Anne Elizabeth, da. of Cecil Weld (FORESTER), 1st Baron Forester of Willey. She who was b. 3 Oct. 1834 was sister and sole heir of the 7th Earl of Ilchester, and d. unm. 1 Dec. 1871 aged 40. She d. of puerperal fever 25 Jan. 1875 at No. 13, Berzon Street, Mkt. and was bur. in the cemetery at Highclere. He m. secondly 24 Dec. 1878 at Croydon Church, Cumberland, his cousin, Elizabeth Catherine, 1st da. of Henry HOWARD of Greystoke Castle (s. and h. of his maternal uncle, Lord Henry Thomas Howard-Molyneux-Howard aforesaid), by Charlotte Caroline Georgina, da. of Henry Howe Loxe of Hampton Lodge, Surrey.

[Baron Porchester, Stanmore Sidney Herbert, styled Lord Porchester, s. and h., by 1st wife, b. 22 June 1856 at No. 39, Grosvenor Street, Mkt.; ed. at Eton.]

FAMILY ESTATES. These, in 1883, consisted of 12,800 acres in Somerset (valued at £6,954 a year) ; 9,340 in Hants (£9,309) ; 8 in Wilts (£96) ; 95 in Devon (£96) ; 13,217 in Notts (£23,253) and 120 in co. Derby (£1000), of which the last two (in value considerably more than half of the whole) were the ancient inheritance of the Sacheverell family. Total 35,582 acres, valued at £37,211 a year. *Principal Residence*, Highclere Castle (near Newbury), Hants and Picton Park, West Somerset.

CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD, and CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD AND LEUCHARS

I. Sir DAVID CARNEGY of Kinnaird, was, on 14 April, Baron[y] [S.] 1616, *cr.* LORD CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD [S.] to him and his
I. 1616. heirs male bearing the name and arms of Carnegy.(*) On 22 June
I. 1633. 1633 he was *cr.* EARL OF SOUTHESK, LORD CARNEGY OF KINNAIRD AND BOINDIA [S.] to him and his male for
cr. See "Southesk," Baronies of [S.] *cr.* 1633.

(*) Being created "by Privilegium and Patentes at Dunfermline, Perthshire," a peculiar and probably unique form, marking, very clearly, the distinction between the Greater and

CARNWATH.

Earldom [S.] **I. 1639.** *1.* SIR ROBERT DALZELL of Dalzell, co. Lanark, s. and h. of Robert Dalzell of that ilk, by Janet, da. of Gavin HAMILTON of Raploch, is described as "Robert Dalzell, *younger of Dalzell*," 12 Nov. 1596, in a charter of the lands of Eliok; and as "of Eliok," 26 July 1602; was knighted before 1602 and was, in consideration of his own merits and of the loyalty of his ancestors, on 18 Sep. 1628, *cr.* LORD OF DALZELL [S.] to him and his heirs male bearing the name and arms of Dalzell. On 21 April 1639 he was *cr.* EARL OF CARNWATH [S.] with a like limitation. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir Robert CRICHTON of Cluny. He appears to have *d.*, a few months after his elevation to the Earldom, in 1639.

II. 1639. *2.* ROBERT (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S], s. and h. who as "Master of Dalzell" had, in 1634 and 1635, charters of the Barony of Carnwath. He was accused in June 1643 by the Scotch Convention of betraying the designs of the Scots to the King, and they on his retiring to England, fined him £10,000 Scots. On 25 Feb. 1645, he was "*forfeit*," sentenced to death, &c., the act providing "that his only lawful son, Gavin, Lord Dalzell, shall enjoy not only all the estates but the *title of Earl* as if his father were dead." [a] He was present at the battle of Naseby, 14 June 1645, the loss of which is attributed, by Lord Clarendon, to him, from his hindering the King charging the enemy at the head of his Guards. He *m.* firstly Christian, da. of Sir William DOUGLAS of Hawick. He *m.* secondly Katherine, da. of John ABINGTON of Dowdeswell, co. Gloucester. He was *bur.* 21 June 1654 at St. Margaret's Westm. Admon. 30 Oct. 1660 to his relict. His widow *m.* 30 Dec. 1661 at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, William WATKINS of Westminster, aged about 60, a widower, she being aged about 26 (mar. lic. at Fac.-off.). This gentleman appears to have *d.* before June 1662 when an admon. (not now existing) occurs of person of that name. She *m.* thirdly, as his second wife (mar. lic. 13 Feb. 1662/3 tVic. Gen.-off.), Samuel COLLINS of London, Doctor of Physic, then aged about 40. He, who entered and signed his pedigree at the Visit. of London, 1665, *d.* 11 and was *bur.* 19 April 1710 at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The Countess Dow. of Carnwath was *bur.* (as such) 12 Aug. 1712 at St. Martin's afsd. Will dat. 15 May 1710, pr. 9 Aug. 1712.

III. 1654. *3.* GAVIN (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S.] s. and h. by first wife, who, as early as 1646, was, in consequence of the act of Parl. above alluded to, *styled* Earl of Carnwath. He fought on the King's side, Sep. 1651 at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken and detained prisoner for many years. He *m.* firstly Margaret, 1st da. and coheir of David CARNEGY, *styled* LORD CARNEGY, (s. and h. ap. of David, 1st EARL OF SOUTHESK [S]) by Margaret, da. of Thomas (HAMILTON), 1st EARL OF HADDINGTON [S]. He *m.* secondly Mary, 1st da. of Alexander ERSKINE, *styled* VISCOUNT FENTOUN (s. and h. ap. of Thomas, 1st EARL OF KELLIE [S]) by Ann, da. of Alexander (SETON), 1st EARL OF DUNFERMLINE [S]. By her he had no issue. He *d.* June 1674. Fun. entry in Lyon office.

IV. 1674. *4.* JAMES (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S], s. and h. by 1st wife, served heir to his father, 30 May 1676. He *m.* Mary, yst. da. of George (SETON), 3d EARL OF WINTOUN [S] by his second wife Elizabeth, da. of John (MAXWELL), LORD HERRIES [S]. He *d.* s.p.m. 1683. His widow *d.* 15 and was *bur.* at Holyrood Chapel, 19 July 1698. Fun. entry in Lyon office.

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the *Lesser Barons* of Scotland. There are only, apparently, about half-a-dozen cases of which "ASTON" is one (see, *ante*, vol. i, p. 168, note "c"), where the word "*Baron*", occurs in the creation of a Scotch Peerage, and in all it is subordinate to "*Lord of Parliament.*"

[a] See note by the late R. R. Stodart in Foster's "*Coll. Gen.*" p. 52, and see also an article by the late Col. Chester at p. 31 of the same work.

V. 1683. *5.* JOHN (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S], brother of the whole blood and h. male. Served h. to his br. 22 March 1694, was "a nobleman of good learning and well known in the science of Heraldry." He *d.* unm. June 1702. Fun. entry in Lyon office.

VI. 1702, to 1716. [*1716 to 1737.*] *6.* ROBERT (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S] second cousin (once removed) and h. male, being s. and h. of Sir John DALZELL, Bart. [S.] by Harriet, da. of Sir William MURRAY, Bart. [S.] of Stanhope, which Sir John was s. and h. of Sir Robert Dalzell, *cr.* a Bart. [S.] 11 April 1666, s. and h. of the Hon. John D., all of Glenae, co. Dumfries, who was 2d s. of Robert, 1st EARL OF CARNWATH [S] abovenamed. In March 1689 he *suc.* his father in the Baronetcy and in the estate of Glenae afsd. He was ed. at Cambridge and was of the English Episcopal Church. Engaging in the rising on behalf of the exiled Royal line he was taken prisoner at Preston, 14 Nov. 1715 and his impeachment was read 19 Jany. 1715/6 before the House of Peers. He pleaded guilty and was on 9 Feby. sentenced to death as a traitor, and, being attainted, his estate of £863 per annum, as also his Peerage honours were *forfeited.* His execution was, however, first respited, and afterwards altogether remitted. He *m.* firstly, before 1703, Grace, 3d da. of Alexander (MONTGOMERY), 9th EARL OF EGLINTOUN [S], by his first wife, Margaret, da. of William COCHRANE, *styled* LORD COCHRANE. She *d.* s.p.m. He *m.* secondly, 3 June 1720, Grizell, da. of Alexander URQUHART of Newhall. She *d.* 5 Sep. 1723. He *m.* thirdly 15 Nov. 1728, Margaret, da. of John HAMILTON of Bangour. She *d.* 13 Feb. 1730 at Edinburgh. Fun. entry in Lyon office. He *m.* fourthly, July 1735, Margaret, 3d da. of Thomas VINCENT of Bamborough Grange, co. York. He *d.* July 1737 at Kirkmichael. His widow *d.* in London 11 April 1758.

The following is an account of the successive heirs to the Grantee of the above Peerages after the forfeiture :—

VII. 1737. 7. ALEXANDER DALZELL, *styling himself*, and who, but for the attainder in 1716, would have been, EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S], s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 2 and *bap.* 4 Feb. 1721/2, at St. James', Westm. He *m.* before 1753, Elizabeth JACKSON, spinster. He *d.* 3 April 1787 at Kirkmichael.

[RICHARD DALZELL, *styling himself* MASTER OF CARNWATH or LORD DALZELL, s. and h. ap. *b.* 23 July, 1753. He *m.*, in 1775, Elizabeth JOHNSTON, spinster. He *d.* s.p.m. and v.p. in England, 5 July 1782.]

VIII. 1787. 8. ROBERT DALZELL of Glenae afsd., who, but for the attainder in 1716, would have been EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S], but who never assumed that title, 2d but 1st surv. s and h. male. He became a Member of the College of Advocates, Edinburgh, in 1776. He *m.* 18 March 1783, Anne, da. of David ARMSTRONG of Kirtleton, co. Dumfries, Advocate. She *d.* at Edinburgh, 21 Feb. 1797. He *d.* at Glenae House 13 Feb. 1808.

IX. 1808. 9. JOHN DALZELL of Glenae afsd., who, but for the attainder, would have been EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S], but who never assumed that title, only s. and h. *b.* 18 Aug. 1795. Was an officer in the Royal Navy. He *d.* unm. 10 Oct. 1814, being slain in action off New Orleans.

[*X. 1814.*] VII. 1826. [*10, or*] *7.* ROBERT ALEXANDER DALZELL, who, but for the attainder, would have been EARL OF CARNWATH, &c. [S.], cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Robert Dalzell, by Elizabeth, da. of John ACKLOM of Wiseton Hall, Notts, which Robert was youngest s. of Robert, the 6th (and attainted) Earl, by Margaret, his 4th and last wife. He was *b.* 13 Feb. 1768, and *suc.* his father 31 July 1783. He was an officer in the army and as "Major-Gen." obtained an act "for the restoration to the dignity and title of

EARL OF CARNWATH," 26 May 1826.[a] He became subsequently Lieut.-Gen. He *m.* firstly, 23 Sep. 1789, Jane, da. of Samuel PARKES of Cork. She *d.* 30 Sep. 1791. He *m.* secondly, 26 April 1794, Andalusia, da. of Lieut.-Col. Arthur BROWNE of Knockduffe House, Kingsale. She *d.* March 1833. He *m.* thirdly, 11 Oct. 1838, Jane, widow of Alexander MORRISON of Gunnesbury Park, Midx., da. of John CORNELL of Correndon and Hazell Hall, Kent. He *d.* 1 Jany. 1839. Admon. March 1839. His widow *d.* 14 May 1863 at No. 39, Gloucester Place, Midx., aged 88.

VIII. 1839. *8.* THOMAS HENRY (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH [S.] 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 2 Sep. 1797. He *m.* firstly 9 Sep. 1834, Mary Anne, widow of John BLACHFORD of Altadore, co. Wicklow, 1st da. of the Rt. Hon. Henry GRATTAN. She *d* 22 May 1853. He *m.* secondly, 2 May 1855, Isabella Eliza, widow of John Hartpole LECKY, da. of Col. Eardley WILMOT, R.A. He *d.* 14 Dec. 1867, in his 71st year at Bagnères de Bigorre, Haute Pyrenees, France. Will pr. in Dublin, 1868, under £12,000 by the relict. His widow living 1886.

IX. 1867. *9.* HENRY ARTHUR HEW (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH [S.] only s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 12 April 1858, at Heidelbergh, *d.* unm. 13 March 1873 in his 15th year, while at school at Harrow on the Hill.

X. 1873. *10.* ARTHUR ALEXANDER (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH [S.] uncle and h. *b.* 15 Sep. 1799; Lieut.-Col., 48th Foot; 1841-53; Lieut.-Gen., 1865; General, 1873; Col., 48th Foot, 1864; was, sometime, in command of the Dublin district, and, 1861-65, of Shorncliffe and the South Eastern district. He *d.* unm. 28th April 1876 in his 76th year at No. 28 Eaton Place, Midx., and was *bur.* 4 May in the Cemetery at Brompton.

XI. 1875. *11.* HARRY BURRARD (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH [S], br. and h., *b.* 11 Nov. 1804; entered the Bengal artillery, 1820; Col. therein 1835; was Commissary of Ordnance at Agra, 1835-42. He *m.* 16 Nov. 1827, Isabella, da. of Rev. Alexander CAMPBELL. She *d.* 14 Oct. 1867, and was *bur.* at St. Peter's, Bournemouth. He *d.*, s.p.m.s., 1 Nov. 1887, in his 83d year, at No. 28, Eaton Place, Midx. and was *bur.* as afsd.

XII. 1887. *12.* ROBERT HARRIS CARNWATH (DALZELL), EARL OF CARNWATH [S.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Alexander George DALZELL, C.B. (next br. to the last Earl), by Sarah Bushby, 1st da. of John HARRIS of Eldon House, London, in the province of Canada. He was *b.* 1 July 1847: Major, 79th Highlanders, 1882. He *m.* 19 Aug. 1873, Emily Sulivan, da. of Henry HIPPISLEY of Lamborne Place, Berks, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Mary, da. of the Rt. Hon. Lawrence SULIVAN.

CARPENTER OF KILLAGHY.

Barony [I]. I. 1719. *1.* GEORGE CARPENTER, youngest s. of Warncombe C., by Eleanor, widow of John HILL, da. of William TAYLOR of Withington, co. Hereford, was *b.* 10 Feb. 1657 at Pitcher's Ocull, co. Hereford, and at the age of 14 was Page to the Earl of Montagu in his embassy to France, after which he entered the 3d. troop of Guards as a Private; was many years Lieut.-Col. of Peterborough's Reg. of Horse, and subsequently, 1701,

[a] See *ante.* p. 48 note "b" for a list of such restorations. It is to be observed that in this particular act of restoration no mention is made of the Barony of Dalzell [S], *cr.* 1628, which, it is to be presumed, still remains under forfeiture. The Barony of Scot of Tindal was *expressly* mentioned in the act (1742) for the restoration of the Earldom of Doncaster, tho' those two dignities (unlike *this* case) originated in *one and the same* patent, and might, therefore, be held to be *one* and the same *Peerage.*

Col. of the King's own Reg. of Dragoons, with which he served with great gallantry both in Flanders and Spain. He was of great service at the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707, and was severely wounded, 27 July 1710 at the battle of Almenara. Lieut.-Gen. 1709. M.P. for Whitchurch, Hants, 1714. Envoy to the Court of Vienna, 1715. Governor of Minorca and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in North Britain, 1716. On 29 May 1719 he was *cr.* BARON CARPENTER OF KILLAGHY,[a] co. Kilkenny [I]. From 1722 to 1729 he was M.P. for Westminster. He *m.* (mar. lic. 20 Jan. 1693/4, at the Fac. office, both being said to be aged 33) Alice, widow of James MARGETSON, da. of William (CAULFEILD), 1st VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT [I], by Sarah, da. of Charles (MOORE), VISCOUNT DROGHEDA [I]. With her he had a considerable fortune. She *d.* at Bath, Somerset, 7 Oct. 1731 and was *bur.* (from her husband's house at Longwood) at Ouselbury, Hants. Admon. 17 Feb. 1731/2. He *d.* 10 Feb. 1731/2, aged 74 and was *bur.* there. M.I. Will dat. 31 Dec. 1731, pr. 17 Feb. 1731/2.

II. 1732. *2.* GEORGE (CARPENTER), BARON CARPENTER OF KILLAGHY [I], only s. and h., who in 1704 was Cornet; in 1712 Captain, and in 1715 Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Reg. of Horse Guards; first Lieut.-Col. in May 1748. He was elected M.P. for Morpeth 1714 and 1722, and for Weobley in 1741, F.R.S., &c. On 23 May 1733 he inherited the estate of Holme in Dilwynne, co. Hereford, long the inheritance of his paternal ancestors, under the will of his second cousin, Thomas Carpenter, to whom, however, he was not the heir male. He *m.* 26 Aug. 1722, Elizabeth, da. of David PETTY of Wanstead, Essex, Citizen of London. He *d.* in Grosvenor Sq., Midx., 12 July 1749 and was *bur.* at Ouselbury afsd. Will dat. 31 Dec. 1748, pr. 24 July 1749 and 20 Aug. 1764. His widow living Aug. 1764. Her will or admon. 1791.

III. 1749. *3.* GEORGE (CARPENTER), BARON CARPENTER OF KILLAGHY [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 26 Aug. 1723. On 1 May 1761 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CARLINGFORD, co. Louth, and EARL OF TYRCONNEL in the province of Ulster [I], with which dignities the Barony continued, ever afterwards, united—See "TYRCONNEL" Earldom of [I], *cr.* 1761; *ex.* 1853.

CARRABROWNE CASTLE.

See "ORANMORE AND BROWNE OF CARRABROWNE CASTLE, co. Galway &c." (*Browne*) Barony [I], *cr.* 1836.

CARRICK (district of), Scotland.

Earldom [S].

I. 1186? *1.* DUNCAN, son of GILBERT, one of the sons of FERGUS the Celtic LORD OF GALLOWAY (who *d.* 1161), having compromised matters with his cousin Roland, who had rival claims, obtained from King William the Lion [S], the district of Carrick, formed out of the old Cumbrian Kingdom, part of ancient Galloway, with the title of EARL OF CARRICK [S].

II. 1210? *2.* NEIL, EARL OF CARRICK [S], s. and h. was appointed one of the Regents of Scotland and Guardians of Alexander III [S], 20 Sep. 1255. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Walter, High Steward of Scotland. He *d.* 1256.

III. 1256. *3.* MARGARET,[b] *suo jure* COUNTESS OF CARRICK [S], da. and h. She *m.* firstly, Adam DE KILCONCATH, who thus became *jure mariti*, EARL OF CARRICK [S.] He *d.* s.p. being killed in the French Crusade of 1268,

[a] See the very elaborate preamble to the patent in "Lodge," vol. iii. p. 91, note.

[b] She is called, erroneously, by Fordun "*Martha*, da. and h. of *Adam*, Earl of Carrick, making her thus a da. of (Margaret) the above Countess, by her husband Adam de Kilconcath. The Melrose chronicle designates her correctly and there is abundant record evidence to the same effect. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

at Acon in Palestine in 1270. The Countess *m.*, the next year, 1271, at her castle of Turnberry, Robert DE BRUCE, who thus became *jure mariti* EARL OF CARRICK [S.] For this marriage, which was without the Royal consent, she had to pay a heavy fine. Her husband was s. and h. ap. of Robert Bruce of Annandale (one of the Competitors for the Crown of Scotland), by his 1st wife, Isabel, da. of Gilbert (DE CLARE), Earl of Gloucester. In 1278 he did homage, as proxy for Alexander III. [S.], for the Kingdom of Scotland, to Edward I., to which King, on 13 June 1291, he swore fealty. His wife, the Countess, having previously died, he, on 27 Oct. 1292, *resigned the Earldom of Carrick*, to his 1st son, tho' he appears still to have been *styled* Earl thereof. Early in 1295 he *suc.* his Father (who *d.* aged 85) and was made Gov. of Carlisle Castle. On 24 June (1295), 23 Ed. I. he was sum. to Parl. [E.] as a Baron (LORD BRUCE), by writ directed *Rob'to de Brus.* He was also sum. to attend the King at Salisbury, 26 Jany. (1296/7), 25 Ed. I. [a] He accompanied Edward I. into Scotland, and was present, 28 April 1296, at the battle of Dunbar. To that King he again swore fealty 28 Aug. 1296, at Berwick. He *d.* 1304 and was *bur.* at Holmcultram.

IV. 1292. to 1306. *4.* ROBERT (DE BRUCE), EARL OF CARRICK [S.], by the resignation of his Father on 27 Oct. 1292, as above mentioned, 1st s. and h. He was *b.* 11 July 1274. By the death of his Father he became (as his s. and h.), LORD BRUCE [E.] On 27 March 1306 he was crowned KING OF SCOTLAND (as ROBERT I), when his Scottish dignities *lapsed* to that Crown; the English Barony of Bruce, after the death s. p. of his only s. and h., King David II [S.], 22 Feb. 1371, falling into *abeyance* between his daughters and coheirs, the sisters of the late King.

V. 1314? *1.* SIR EDWARD DE BRUCE, *second* s. of Margaret, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF CARRICK [S.] by her second husband Robert de Bruce abovenamed, was, by his eldest br. King Robert I [S.], *cr.*, about 1314, EARL OF CARRICK, [S.] with rem. to the heirs male of his body. He appears to have been also LORD OF GALLOWAY. The Irish and Scotch in Ulster having been oppressed by the English, he landed at Carrickfergus, 25 May 1315, and, on 2 May 1316, was crowned KING OF IRELAND. He had a dispensation for marriage (which probably never took place) 1 June 1317, with Isabella, da. of William, EARL OF ROSS [S.] He *d.* s. p. legit. being slain at the battle of Dundalk, 5 Oct 1318, when the Earldom reverted to the crown [S.]

VI. [b] 1328. to 1329. *1.* DAVID DE BRUCE, OF SCOTLAND, s. and h. ap. of KING ROBERT I. [S.], *b.* 5 March 1323/4, was by his said Father (who himself had enjoyed that title, 1292-1306), *cr.* EARL OF CARRICK [S.], in 1328. On 6 June 1329, he became KING OF SCOTLAND, as DAVID II, when the Earldom *merged* in that Crown.

VII. 1330.? to 1333. *1.* ALEXANDER DE BRUCE, illegit. son of Edward, EARL OF CARRICK [S.] abovenamed, by Isabel, sister of David (DE STRABOLGI) EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], was, about 1330 or soon after, EARL OF CARRICK [S.] He submitted to Balliol in 1332, but was slain fighting against the English at Halidon hill. He *m.* Eleanor, only sister of William, 1st EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.], da. of Archibald DOUGLAS, Regent of

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[a] See *ante*, vol. i, p. iii, note "b" as to this writ not having the validity of a regular writ of summons to Parl.

[b] The succession, as given in "Wood's Douglas," at this date is (1) Robert de Bruce, said to be Earl of Carrick, 1318 to 1332 (2) Alexander de Bruce, as (more or less) in the text, and (3), Thomas de Bruce, said to be Earl of Carrick, 1333 to 1334 or soon afterwards. These three are stated to be bastards of Edward, Earl of Carrick (1314-1318) abovenamed—but, of them, *Robert never existed*, while *Thomas* (tho', *probably*, a son of the said Earl, and, *certainly*, ancestor of the Bruces of Clackmannan, &c.,) was *never* EARL OF CARRICK. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon. See also "*Exch. Rolls*" [S.] I. p. cxxxi., and p.p. 189, 190, 258 and 259.

Scotland, by Beatrice, da. of Sir Alexander LINDSAY of Crawford. He *d.* as afsd., s.p.m. 19 July 1333. His widow *m.* James SANDILANDS of Calder. She *m.* thirdly, William TOWERS of Dalry; fourthly, Sir Duncan WALLACE of Sundrum, and, fifthly and lastly, dispensation granted 18 March, 1376, Sir Patrick HEPBURN of Hales, who was living in 1402, being then above 80 years old.

VIII. 1361 ? to 1362 ? *1.* SIR WILLIAM DE CUNYNGHAME, who had married Eleanor, only da. and h. of Alexander (DE BRUCE), EARL OF CARRICK [S.] abovenamed by Eleanor, da. of Archibald DOUGLAS, sometime Regent [S.], appears by an undated[a] charter of David II [S] to have been *cr.* EARL OF CARRICK [S.] The Earldom, however, appears soon afterwards (probably by resignation)) to have *reverted to the Crown.* He *d.* before 1364, when his widow is called *Countess of Carrick* but his son (merely) *Sir William Cunynghame.* See "*Exch. Rolls*" [S.], II., 165.

IX. 1368, to 1390. *1.* JOHN STEWART, s. and h. ap. of Robert, afterwards ROBERT II, King of Scotland, but at that time EARL OF STRATHERN [S.], by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. of Sir Adam MURE, was, by his grand uncle, King David II. [S.], *cr.* EARL OF CARRICK [S.], 22 June 1368, and, as such, was present at the Parl. at Perth, 23 Oct. 1370. Soon after his Father had *suc.* to the throne, he obtained, 1 June 1374, a new charter of this Earldom to the heirs of his body, by Anabile his wife, in fee. On 19 April, 1390, he *suc.* to the throne as KING ROBERT III. [S.], when the Earldom *merged* in the Crown.

X. 1390, to 1402. *1.* DAVID STEWART, OF SCOTLAND, 1st s. and h. ap. of KING ROBERT III. [S.] was *b.* 1378 and on, or soon after, his father's accession to the throne, 19 April 1390, was recognised as EARL OF CARRICK [S.] On 28 April 1398 he was *cr.* DUKE OF ROTHESAY [S.] and on 6 Sep. following EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] He *d.* s.p. and v.p. 26 March, 1402, when his Peerage honours became *extinct* or *reverted to the Crown.* See fuller account under "ROTHESAY" Dukedom of [S.], *cr.* 1398.

XI. 1404, to 1406. *1.* JAMES STEWART, OF SCOTLAND, 3d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of KING ROBERT III. [S.] was *b.* 1394, and having, by the death of his elder br. (David) abovenamed, become in 1402 h. ap. to the Crown received by charter, 10 Dec. 1404, (though *for his life* only) certain lands and lordships (including the entire lands of the entire Earldom of Carrick) whereby (*possibly*) he became EARL OF CARRICK, &c. [S.] He is, however, never designed either as "*Earl of Carrick*," or "*Duke of Rothesay*," "but always as "*Prince*," or "*Steward of Scotland.*" On 4 April 1406 he suc. to the throne as KING JAMES I. [S.], when his Peerage dignities (if any) *merged* in the Crown.

[By Act of Parl. [S.] 27 Nov. 1469 it was declared that "THE EARLDOM OF CARRICK" [S.] and other lands and lordships therein mentioned should be annexed for ever to the first born princes of the Kings of Scotland, and "it is understood that from this period the Dukedom of Rothesay, the Earldom of Carrick, the Lordship of the Isles and Barony of Renfrew" [S.] have been so vested, with the privilege of a Peer of Scotland.[b] See under "ROTHESAY," Dukedom of [S.] *cr.* 1469]

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[a] The date of each of the charters immediately preceding and following is 12 Sep. 1361. The charter is incomplete in the record, but the nominee, soon afterwards grants a charter as *Earl of Carrick.*

[b] Wood's "Douglas," vol. ii, p. 436.

CARRICK (in Orkney), [Scotland].

Earldom [S.] **I. 1628. to 1652.** *1.* JOHN STEWART, 2d surv. s. of Robert (STEWART) EARL OF ORKNEY [S.], by Janet, da. of Gilbert (KENNEDY), 3d EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.] was, being h. presumptive to his br., sometimes *styled* MASTER OF ORKNEY, and having had charters of the dominical lands of the Monastery of Crossregal, &c., was on 20 Aug, 1607, *cr.* LORD KINCLEVEN [S.] On 22 July 1628, he was *cr.* EARL OF CARRICK (in Orkney) [S.] This dignity was called in question at the Privy Council, as being the proper style of the eldest son of the King of Scotland and one not communicable to any Subject. The difficulty is supposed [a] to have been adjusted by an explanation that an imaginary place in Orkney, called "Carrick," was the territory alluded to; at all events, on 14 Dec. 1630, he received his patent from the Lord Chancellor. On 14 Jany. 1632/3, he had charters of the Barony of Ethay, &c., "including *Carrick in Orkney*. He *m.* 26 Oct. 1604, at Chelsea, Midx., Elizabeth, widow of Sir Robert SOUTHWELL, da. of Charles (HOWARD), 1st EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, by his first wife, Katharine, da. of Henry (CAREY), BARON HUNSDON. She was *bur.* at Greenwich, Kent, 31 Jan. 1645/6; admon. 3 March 1645/6, 12 Aug. 1651 and 21 Feb. 1653/4. He *d.* s.p.m. 1652, when his *Peerage* dignities became *extinct*.

CARRICK, [Ireland].

[Edmund Butler, one of the leading Barons of Ireland (1290-1321), received 1 Sep. 1315, the *feodum* of the castle and manors of Karryk Macgriffyn and Roscrea, to him and his heirs, "*sub nomine et honore Comitis de Karryk.*" This appears, however, to have failed in creating him EARL OF CARRICK [I.], and he is never so described. He *d.* 13 Sep. 1321, and on 2 Nov. 1328 his s. and h. (as "James le Botiller") was *cr.* Earl of Ormonde [I.] [See fuller account of this matter, *ante*, under "BUTLER," Barony [I.], p. 95, note "d," and a further notice, by Mr. J. H. Round, in "The Genealogist," N.S., vol. v.]

Earldom [I.] **I. 1748** *1.* SOMERSET HAMILTON (BUTLER), VISCOUNT IKERRIN [I.], was, on 10 June 1748, *cr.* EARL OF CARRICK,[b] co. Tipperary [I.] He was 2d and yst. s. of Thomas, 6th VISCOUNT IKERRIN [I.] by Margaret, da. and coheir of James HAMILTON of Bangor, co. Down, was *b.* 6 and *bap.* 9 Sep. 1719 at Marylebone, Midx.; *suc.* his br. James, the 7th Viscount, in the Peerage, 20 Oct. 1721; P.C. [I.], April 1746; LL.D. Dublin, 23 Feb. 1747, and in 1748 was *cr. Earl of Carrick* as abovesaid. He *m.* 18 May 1745, Juliana, 1st da. of Henry (BOYLE), 1st EARL OF SHANNON [I.] by his 2d wife Harriet, da. of Charles [BOYLE], Earl of Burlington [E.] and Earl of Cork [I.] He *d.* 15 April 1774, and was *bur.* at Thomastown, co. Kilkenny. His widow *d.* 22 Feb. 1804.

II. 1774. *2.* HENRY THOMAS (BUTLER), EARL OF CARRICK, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 19 May 1746; M.P. for Killyleagh, 1768-74; took his seat in House of Peers [I.] 1 Nov. 1774. He *m.* 7 Aug. 1774, Sarah, 2d da. and coheir of Edward TAYLOR of Askeaton, by Anne, da. of Richard MAUNSELL of Limerick. He *d.* 20 July 1813. His widow *d.* 4 April 1841.

III. 1813. *3.* SOMERSET RICHARD (BUTLER), EARL OF CARRICK, &c. [I.], *b.* 28 Sep. 1779. REP. PEER [I.] 1819-38. He *m.* firstly, 1 Sep. 1811, Anne, 1st da. of Owen WYNNE of Haslewood, co. Sligo, by Sarah, da. of William (COLE), 1st EARL OF ENNISKILLEN [I.] She *d.* s.p.m. 22 Oct. 1849. He *m.* secondly, 12 Feb. 1833, Lucy, 3d da. of Arthur FRENCH of Innfield, co. Roscommon, whose grandfather, of the same name, was of French Park in that co. He *d.* 4 Feb. 1838. His widow *m.* 10 Aug. 1842 at Dunmore East, co. Waterford, as his second wife, the Hon. Charles Harward BUTLER-CLARKE-SOUTHWELL-WANDESFORD of Kirklington, co. York, who *d.* 7 Nov. 1860, aged 80. She *d.* 13 Oct. 1884, aged 84, at Mount Juliet, Thomastown, co. Kildare.

(a) Wood's "Douglas," vol. i. p. 322.

(b) *i.e.* Carrick-upon-Suir, where the Earls of Ormonde had large possessions. He is said to have been the lineal descendant and h. male of John Butler, 2d s. of Edmund, Lord Butler [I.] on whom the *Earldom of Carrick* [I.] was, invalidly, conferred 1 Sep. 1315, as abovementioned.

IV. 1838. *4.* HENRY THOMAS (BUTLER), EARL OF CARRICK, &c. [I.] s. and h., by 2d wife, *b.* 19 Feb. 1834; *d.*, while at school, unm. 16 April 1846, *bur.* at Cheam, Surrey, M.I.

V. 1846. *5.* SOMERSET ARTHUR (BUTLER), EARL OF CARRICK [1748] AND VISCOUNT IKERRIN [1629] in the Peerage of Ireland, only br. and h., *b.* at Roan More, co. Waterford, 30 Jan. 1835; ed. at Harrow; entered the army, 1853; Capt. in the Grenadier Guards 1856-62; served in the Crimean War: medal and clasp for siege of Sebastopol.

CARRICKFERGUS.

See "ENNISHOWEN AND CARRICKFERGUS of Ennishowen co. Donegal and Carickfergus co. Antrim," *(Chichester)* Barony, *cr.* 1841 : *ex.* 1883.

CARRICKMAYNE.

See "NEWHAVEN of CARRICKMAYNE, co. Dublin," *(Mayne)* Barony, [I.], *cr.* 1776; *ex.* 1794.

[CARILL, see CARYLL.]

CARRINGTON OF WOTTON, and CARRINGTON OF BURFORD, [*i.e.* BARREFORE].

Barony [E.] **Viscountcy** [I.]

I. 1643. *1.* Sir "CHARLES SMYTH of Wotton, co. Warwick, Knt," was on 31 Oct. 1643, *cr.* "BARON CARRINGTON OF WOTTON, co. Warwick," and, a few days afterwards, on 4 Nov. 1643 was *cr.* "VISCOUNT CARRINGTON OF BURFORD [*i.e.* BARREFORE] in the Province of Connaught [I.],[a] He was s. and h. of Sir Francis Smith of Wotton Wawen, co. Warwick and of Ashby Folville and Queenborough, co. Leicester, by Anne, da. of THOMAS MARKHAM, of Ollerton, Notts, and was aged 21 in 1619, the date of the Heraldic Visitation of co. Leicester, receiving knighthood on 28 June in that year. He *suc.* his Father, 6 May 1629. He was a zealous Royalist and gave considerable aid

(a) See appendix to 47th Report of the Dep. Keeper of the public records, pp. 122 and 123, for these creations. The title of "Carrington" was chosen from a traditional descent of the family from one Sir Michael Carington or Carrington, standard bearer to Richard I in the Holy Land, whose descendant, one John Carrington, is said from his adherence to the unfortunate Richard II to have "expatriated himself" and to have for security changed his name to Smith! It is to be observed, however, that no such descent is mentioned in the Her. Visit. of co. Leic. 1619, where the pedigree begins with Sir John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer, 1539. Sir John was son of Hugh Smith of Cressing, Essex, who was probably a yr. son of John Smith of Rivenhall, Essex, by Millicent da. and h. of Robert Lainham (a great heiress in that co.) the said John Smith being *presumed* to be the fugitive John Carrington, *alias* Smith, above-mentioned. The following note on this subject is in Vincent's handwriting in "Vincent's Leicestershire," one of the MSS. in the College of Arms. "I cannot but feare this descent from which ye Smiths of Ashby Folvill and others of that name derive themselves; because it is scarce known that, upon any occasion, both name and arms should be changed, and Sir John Smith, Knt., Baron of ye Exchequer gave first [as the armorial ensigns of his family] *Argent, on a chevron, sable, 6 fleur de lis, or: on a chief, of the second, a lion passant, of the first,* and y^n^, after many years, ye issue of him gave [as such armorial ensigns] *ye cross, between 4 peacocks, proper;* and now they flye to CARRINGTON, sed *quo jure* penitus ignoro. Ex libro Thomæ, Baronis Brudenell, a^o^ 1641." An allusion to the descent from the Standard Bearer is *probably* made by the red cross on a white field, (the Cross of St. George) in the Arms above quoted, and *certainly* in the grant of supporters, the dexter of which is a man in armour supporting "a standard ensigned with the cross of St. George." See [Delamotte's] "Historical Arms, &c." 1803. 4to, pp. 451-452.

to the King, who, in 1643, raised him to the Peerage as above stated. On 25 Sep. 1646 his estates were directed to be sold by the Parliamentarians and "*the Lady Carington*" was fined £714 as a composition for her estate at Ashby Folvile. He *m.* Elizabeth da. of Sir John CARYLL of South Harting, Sussex, by Mary, da. of Robert (DORMER). 1st Baron DORMER. She *d.* in his lifetime. He *d.* 21 Feb. 1664/5, aged 66, being murdered, for the sake of plunder, by one of his own servants, near Pontoise in France, and was *bur.* in the church there M.I. Admon. 21 April 1668 to his son.

II. 1665. *2.* FRANCIS (SMITH), VISCOUNT CARRINGTON OF BURFORD [I.] and BARON CARRINGTON OF WOTTON [E.], s. and h., *b.* about 1621. He *m.* firstly Juliana, 2d da. of Sir Thomas WALMESLEY of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lancaster, by Juliana, da. of Sir Richard MOLYNEUX, Bart. He *m.* secondly (settl. 3 May 1687) Anne, da. of William (HERBERT), 1st MARQUESS OF POWIS, by Elizabeth, da. of Edward (SOMERSET), 2d MARQUESS OF WORCESTER. He *d.* s.p.s. and was *bur.* 7 April 1701 at Ashby Folville aforesaid. Will (which he signs as "*Carington*") dat. 18 Jan. 1700, pr. 30 April 1701. His widow *d.* 11 and was *bur.* 16 May 1748 at Hendon, Midx.

III. 1701, to 1706. *3.* CHARLES[a] (CARINGTON, *alias* SMITH), VISCOUNT CARRINGTON OF BURFORD [I.] and BARON CARRINGTON OF WOTTON [E.], only surv. br. and h. male. He *m.* 11 Feb. 1656/7 at St. Margaret's Westm., Frances, 2d da. and coheir of Sir John PATE, Bart., by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of William SKIPWITH of Cotes, co. Lincoln. She *d.* 15 July 1693 and was *bur.* at Ashby Folville, M.I. He *d.* s.p.m. and was *bur.* 17 May 1706 at Ashby Folville afsd., when all his honours became *extinct.* Will (which he signs as "*Carington*") dat. 8 May 1706, pr. 17th inst.

CARRINGTON OF BULCOT LODGE, and CARRINGTON OF UPTON.

Barony [I.] I. 1796. **Barony** [G.B.] I. 1797. *1.* ROBERT SMITH of Bulcot in Burton-Joyce, Notts, Banker of London, 3d but 1st surv. s. and h. male of Abel Smith of Nottingham and London,[b]) Banker (sometime M.P.) by Mary, da. of Thomas BIRD of Barton, co. Warwick, *b.* 22 Jan. and *bap.* 21 Feb. 1752, at St. Peter's, Nottingham, *suc.* his father 12 July 1788; was M.P. for Nottingham in 5 Parliaments, 1779 to 1797, was on 11 July 1796 *cr.* BARON CARRINGTON (c) OF BULCOT LODGE [I.], and 20 Oct. 1797 was *cr.* a Peer of Great Britain, as BARON CARRINGTON OF UPTON, co. Nottingham. Capt. of Deal Castle, Lieut.-Col. 2d Batt. Cinque Port Volunteers,

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[a]) He is entered in the registry of his marriage (1657) as "Charles Carington, *alias* Smith."

(b) The banking firm of "Smith, Payne and Co." is first found in the London Directory for 1759. In 1773 it became "Smith, Payne and Smith"; in 1785 "Smith, Payne, Smith and Payne"; and finally (1824?) "Smith, Payne and Smiths."

(c) The title of "Carrington" was doubtless selected because the ancient family of Smith, *alias* Carrington (though in *no* way connected with the family of the grantee) had, under the latter name, been ennobled in 1643. The grantee's father (who established the *London* Banking House) and grandfather, each named Abel Smith, were bankers at the county town of Nottingham. The grandfather of the last, with whom the pedigree begins, was one John Smith, of Cropwell Boteler in Titheby, Notts, who *d.* 1641, whose son Thomas Smith (Great Grandfather of the first Peer) was "a respectable draper at Nottingham," who, by keeping account of the "market transactions" of the Farmers near there and by receiving their cash, eventuated into a Country Banker. See F. Martin's "*Stories of Banks and Bankers.*" He *m.* Fortune, sister of Abel Collin, of Nottingham, to which match apparently the family owed their greatness, as the "griffin" in the coat of Collin forms the chief charge in the coat of Smith granted in the 18th century to their more distinguished descendants.

1803-1838; LL.D., Cambridge, 1819. He *m.* firstly 6 July 1780 at Tottenham, Midx. Anne, 1st da. of Lewyns BOLDERO-BARNARD of Cave Castle, co. York, by Anne, da. of William POPPLEWELL of Monk Hill, near Pontefract. She *d.* 9 and was *bur.* 19 Feb. 1827, at St. Peter's, Nottingham, aged 70. He *m.* secondly, 19 Jan. 1836, at Bath, co. Somerset, Charlotte, widow of Rev. Walter TREVELYAN, 3d da. of John HUDSON of Bessingby, co. York, by Susanna, 2d da. of Sir George TREVELYAN, 3d Bart. He *d.* 18 Sep. 1838, and was *bur.* at Wycombe, Bucks. Will, &c., dat. 22 July 1836, pr. 2 Nov. 1838. His widow, who was *b.* at Bessingby, 1 May 1770, *d.* at Bath 22 April 1849. Will pr. July 1849.

II. 1838. *2.* ROBERT JOHN (SMITH, afterwards CARRINGTON), BARON CARRINGTON OF UPTON [G.B.] and BARON CARRINGTON OF BULCOT LODGE [I.], only s. and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 16 Jan. 1796: was ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1815. He was M.P. for Wendover, 1818-20; for Bucks, 1820-21; and for High Wycombe, 1831-38. Lord Lieut. of Bucks and Colonel of the Bucks Militia. By royal lic. 26 Aug. 1839 he and his issue took the name of *Carrington* in lieu of that of *Smith*, in compliance with a direction in his father's will. [a] F.R.S., &c. He *m.*, firstly, 17 June 1822, Elizabeth Katharine, 2d da. of Cecil Weld (FORESTER), 1st BARON FORESTER OF WILLEY PARK, by Katharine Mary, da. of Charles (MANNERS), 4th DUKE OF RUTLAND. She, who was *b.* 15 Nov. 1803, *d.*, s.p.m., 23 July 1832. He *m.*, secondly, 3 Aug. 1840, Charlotte Augusta Annabella, 2d and yst. surv. sister [b] and coheir of Alberic, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, being da. of Peter Robert (DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY), LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY and BARON GWYDIR, by Clementina Sarah, da. and h. of James (DRUMMOND), BARON DRUMMOND OF STOBHALL, who, *but for attainder*, would have been *Earl of Perth* [S.] He *d.* 17 March 1868, in Whitehall yard, and was *bur.* 25th at Moulsoe, Bucks. His widow, who was *b.* 3 Nov., and *bap.* 24 Dec. 1815, at St. Geo., Han. sq., *d.* 26 July 1879, in Berkeley sq., Midx.

III. 1868. *3.* CHARLES ROBERT (CARRINGTON, *afterwards* CARINGTON), BARON CARRINGTON OF UPTON [G.B.] and BARON CARRINGTON OF BULCOT LODGE [I.], s. and h. by 2d wife. *b.* 16 May 1843, at Whitehall, Midx.; ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1863; M.P. for Wycombe, 1865-68; Capt. Royal Horse Guards, 1869. By the death of his mother, 26 July 1879, he inherited a moiety of the office of JOINT HEREDITARY GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND, [c] held by his maternal grandfather and maternal uncle, both Lords Willoughby de Eresby, above-named. By Royal lic. 21 Aug. 1880, he and his brother were authorised to continue to use the name of *Carington* in lieu of *Carrington*. [d] Lieut.-Col. Oxon Militia, 1881; Capt. of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1881-85; P.C., 1881; GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1886; G.C.M.G., 1885. He *m.* 15 July 1878, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Cecilia Margaret, 1st da. of Charles (HARBORD), 5th BARON SUFFIELD, by Cecilia Annetta, da. of Henry BARING. She was *b.* 15 June 1856.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 16,128 acres in Bucks; 9,656 in co. Lincoln; and 25 in Beds. Total 25,809 acres, valued at £42,254 a year. *Principal Residence*, Wycombe Abbey, near High Wycombe, Bucks.

CARTERET, and CARTERET OF HAWNES.

Barony I. 1681. *1.* SIR GEORGE CARTERET, Bart, was, on 19 Oct. 1681 *cr.* BARON CARTERET OF HAWNES, co. Bedford, with a spec-rem., failing heirs made of his body, to his brothers Philip Carteret and Edward Carteret in like manner respectively. He was s. and h. of Sir Philip

[a] This direction was doubtless a final (indeed *posthumous*) effort to give an additional appearance of a descent (palpably untenable) from the "gentle" family of "*Smith, alias Carrington*" whose title of Peerage had already been acquired. See *ante*, p. 168, note "c."

[b] The Barony of Willoughby de Eresby was, in 1871, called out of abeyance (she being one of the two coheirs thereof) in favour of her eldest sister.

[c] See as to this office vol. i, p. 207, note "b."

[d] It is stated in the petition that their father had altered the orthography of his (so recently assumed) surname of Carrington to that of *Carington*, prior to the birth of the petitioners, *i.e.*, in the short period between 1839 and 1843.

C. by Jemima, da. of Edward (MONTAGU), 1st EARL OF SANDWICH, which Philip, was s. and h. ap of the celebrated loyalist, Sir George Carteret, Bart (so *cr.* 9 May 1645) but *d.* v.p. 28 May 1672, being blown up (with, the Earl, his wife's Father), in the naval engagement off Solebay. George C. was *b.* about 1669, and, after having been *m.* when a child, by the influence of his said Grandfather, *suc.* him in the Baronetcy. 13 Jan. 1679 and was shortly afterwards raised to the Peerage as above. He *m.* (lic. at Fac. off. 15 March 1674/5) Grace, youngest da. of John (GRANVILLE), 1st EARL OF BATH, by Jane, da. of Sir Peter WYCHE. He *d.* 22 Sep. 1695 aged 26 and was *bur.* at Hawnes afsd. Admon. 6 Nov. 1695 to his relict.

Viscountcy I. 1715. *1.* GRACE, BARONESS CARTERET, widow of the above, having on 17 May 1711, by the death of her nephew. William Henry (GRANVILLE), 3rd EARL of BATH, become one of the 3 coheirs[a] to his vast estates, was, on 1 Jan. 1714/5, *cr.* VISCOUNTESS CARTERET (with a spec. rem., of that dignity, failing the heirs male of her body, to her husband's br. Edward Carteret abovenamed) and COUNTESS GRANVILLE. She *d.* 18 and was *bur.* 27 Oct. 1744 aged 77, in Westm. Abbey.

Barony. II. 1695. Viscountcy II. 1744. *2.* JOHN (CARTERET), BARON CARTERET OF HAWNES on his Father's death in 1695, and EARL GRANVILLE and VISCOUNT CARTERET on the death of his mother in 1744, *s.* and h., *b.* 22 April 1690. This celebrated Statesman *d.* 2 Jan. 1763.

Viscountcy and Barony. III. 1763, to 1776. *3.* ROBERT (CARTERET), EARL GRANVILLE [1715], VISCOUNT CARTERET [1715] and BARON CARTERET OF HAWNES [1681], also a Baronet, [1645]. only s. and h., *b.* 21 Sep. 1721 ; *d.* s.p. 13 Feb. 1776, when *all his honours* became *extinct*.

See fuller particulars under "GRANVILLE" Earldom, *cr.* 1715 ; *cr.* 1776.

Barony. IV. 1784. *1.* THE HON. HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE. afterwards CARTERET, of Hawnes, Beds, 2d. s. of Thom s (THYNNE), 2d. VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH, by Louisa, 2d. da. of John (CARTERET) Earl GRANVILLE, VISCOUNT CARTERET &c. and sister and coheir of Robert, the last Earl GRANVILLE abovenamed, was *b.* 17 Nov. 1735 ; one of the Masters of the Household, 1768-70 ; joint Post Master Gen., 1770-89, and having, in 1776, *suc.* under the will of his maternal uncle, the said Earl Granville, Viscount Carteret, &c., to some of the estates of the family of Carteret, he assumed that name and was, on 29 Jany. 1784, *cr.* BARON CARTERET OF HAWNES, co. Bedford, with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his body, to the 2d, 3d, and every other subsequent son of his br. Thomas (THYNNE) 1st MARQUESS OF BATH, in like manner, respectively. He *d.* unm. 17 June 1826, aged 91.

V. 1826. *2.* GEORGE (THYNNE), BARON CARTERET OF HAWNES, nephew and h. according to the spec. lim. in the creation of this dignity, being 2d s. of Thomas (THYNNE), 1st MARQUESS OF BATH, abovenamed, by Elizabeth, da. of William (CAVENDISH-BENTINCK), DUKE OF PORTLAND, *b.* 23 Jany. 1770 ; M.P. for Weobley 1790-1812 ; one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1801-04 ; Comptroller of the Household, 1804-06 ; P.C. He *m.* 12 May 1797, Harriot, sister of William, EARL OF DEVON, being 5th da. of William (COURTENAY), 2d VISCOUNT COURTENAY (*de jure*, Earl of Devon), by Frances, da. of Thomas CLACK. She, who was *b.* 7 Sep. 1771, *d.* 13 April 1836. He *d.*, s.p., 19 Feb. 1838. Will pr. April 1838.

(a) See these coheirs set out in vol. i. p. 266 note "d."

VI. 1838, to 1849. *3.* JOHN (THYNNE), BARON CARTERET OF HAWNES, br. and h., according to the spec. rem. in the creation of this dignity, being 3d and youngest s. of Thomas, 1st MARQUESS OF BATH, by Elizabeth, his wife, abovenamed, *b.* 28 Dec. 1772; M.P. for Bath, 1796-1832; Vice Chamberlain of the Household, 1804; P.C. He *m.* 18 June 1801, Mary Anne, da. of Thomas MASTER of Cirencester Abbey, co. Glouc. by Mary, sister of James, 1st BARON SHERBORNE, da. of James Lenox DUTTON, formerly NAPER. He *d.* s.p. 10 March 1849 at Hawnes place, when the *Barony* became *extinct*. Will pr. March 1849.[a] His widow (who for many years was Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia) *d.* 22 Feb. 1863, in her 86th year, at No. 13, Chesterfield street, Mayfair, Midx.

CARYLL OF DURFORD.

In 1701, JOHN CARYLL, Secretary of State to the Queen Consort of King James II, was *cr.* a few months after the death of that King by his s. & h. the *titular* James III, BARON DURFORD or BARON CARYLL OF DURFORD in Harting, Sussex. He was s. and h. of Sir John Caryll of West Harting afsd. by Catharine, da. of William, (PETRE), 2d BARON PETRE OF WRITTLE, and was *bap.* 2 Nov. 1626 at Harting. He was ed. at St. Omer and was a minor poet and the author of a few plays. In 1685 King James II sent him as Envoy to Pope Innocent at Rome, but shortly recalled him, making him in 1686 Secretary to the Queen Consort. With the Royal family he went into exile, being held in great esteem by them. He *m.*, early in life, Margaret, da. and coheir of Sir Maurice DRUMMOND. She *d.* before him. He *d.* s.p. at St. Germain-en-laye 4 Sep. 1711, aged 86, and was *bur.* (near King James II) in the Church of the English Dominicans at Paris, M.I. He left £18,000 to Richard Caryll his nephew and heir.[b]

CARYNGTON.

See "NAPIER OF MAGDALA in Abyssinia AND OF CARYNGTON, co. Chester," *(Napier)* Barony, *cr.* 1868.

CARYSFORT and CARYSFORT OF NORMAN CROSS.

Barony [I.] I. 1752. *1.* JOHN PROBY, "*junior*," s. and h. ap. of John Proby of Elton Hall, co. Huntingdon, by Jane, da. of John (LEVESON-GOWER), 1st BARON GOWER OF STITTENHAM, was *b.* 25 Nov. 1720; M.P. for Stamford, 1747-54; and was, on 23 Jan. 1752, *cr.* BARON CARYSFORT of Carysfort, co. Wicklow [I.], taking his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 7 Oct. 1755. P.C. [I.] to George II. From 1754 to 1768 he was M.P. for co. Huntingdon. In 1760 he *suc.* his father. Inv. **K.B.**, 23 March, 1761. In 1763 was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He *m.*, 27 Aug. 1750, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Joshua (ALLEN), 2d VISCOUNT ALLEN [I.] by Margaret, da. of Samuel DU PASS. He *d.* at Lisle, in Flanders, 18 Oct. 1772, and was *bur.* at Elton, co. Huntingdon. His widow, who was *bap.* 19 July 1722, and who became coheir to her only br., the 3d Viscount Allen [I.], (who *d.* unm. 1745), *d.* March 1783.

Earldom [I.] II. 1772. I. 1789. **Barony** [U.K.] I. 1801. *1* and *2.* JOHN JOSHUA (PROBY), BARON CARYSFORT [I.], only s. and h. *b.* 12 Aug. 1751; took his seat in the House of Peers [I.] 12 Oct. 1773. **K.P.**, 5 Feb. 1784. On 18 Aug. 1789 he was *cr.* EARL OF CARYSFORT [I.]; was Joint Guardian of the Rolls [I.], 1789-1828; M.P. for East Looe, 1790, and for Stamford, 1790-1801; Ambassador to Berlin, 1800, and to St. Petersburgh, 1801. On 21 Jan. 1801 he was *cr.* BARON CARYSFORT of the Hundred OF NORMAN CROSS, co. Huntingdon. He *m.*, firstly, 19 March, 1774, Elizabeth, da. of the Rt. Hon. Sir William OSBORNE, Bart. [I.], of Newtown, co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas CHRISTMAS, of Whitfield, co. Waterford. She

[a] The Carteret estate in Beds passed to his first cousin, Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster, who *d.* 9 Feb. 1881, aged 83, leaving numerous issue.

[b] See "Coll. Top. et Gen." vii, p. 42. See also "History of Harting," Sussex, by the Rev. H. D. Gordon, 1877; a very valuable and interesting parish-history.

VI. 1858, 4 June (THYNNE), Hanos Carteret of Hawnes, br. to and h., according to the spec. res. in the creation of this dignity, 1812. being 3d and youngest s. of Thomas, 1st Marquess of Bath, by Elizabeth, his wife, *m.* 28 Dec. 1772; *d.* 7 Dec. *Birth*, 1736-1823; Vice Chamberlain of the Household, 1804; P.C. He *m.* 12 June 1801, Mary Anne, da. of Thomas Master of Cirencester Abbey, co. Glouc. by Mary, sister of James, 1st Baron Somerville, da. of James Doig DUTTON, formerly Master. He *d. s.p.* 19 March 1815 at Hawnes Place, when the Barony became extinct. Will pr. March 1816.(a) His widow (who for many years was Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia) *d.* 22 Feb. 1856, in her 89th year, at No. 13, Chesterfield street, Mayfair, Midx.

(a) The Carteret estate in Jersey passed to his first cousin, Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster, who *d.* 8 Dec. 1821, aged 82, leaving numerous issue.

d. Nov. 1783. He *m.*, secondly, 12 May 1787, at the house of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. St. James's sq., Midx., Elizabeth, sister of George, 1st MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, da. of the Rt. Hon. George GRENVILLE, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir William WYNDHAM, Bart. He *d.* 7 April 1828, in Grosvenor Street, Midx. His widow, who was *b.* 24 Oct. 1756, *d.*, s.p.m., 2 Dec. 1842. Will pr. Jan. 1843.

[WILLIAM ALLEN PROBY, *styled* LORD PROBY,[a] s. and h. ap. by first wife, *b.* 19 June 1779, and *bap.* at Marylebone, Midx. Was some time Capt. R.N.; M.P. for Buckingham, 1802-04. He *d.*, v.p. and Sunm., at urinam, 6 Aug. 1804.]

Earldom [I.]
Barony [U.K.]
II. } 1828.
Barony [I.]
III.

2 and *3*. JOHN (PROBY), EARL OF CARYSFORT, &c. [I.], also BARON CARYSFORT OF NORMAN CROSS [U.K.] 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 1780. He was an officer in the army, serving in 1796 at the siege of Kehl; in 1800, under Abercromby, in Egypt; in Spain, under Moore, at Corunna. He was (as Lord Proby) with the Guards at Walcheren in 1809; was in command of the garrison of Cadiz in 1811, was second in command at the defence of Tariffa, and joined Wellington on his retreat from Burgos; Major Gen. 1814; Lieut.-Gen. 1830, and General 1846. He was also M. P. for Buckingham, 1805-06, and for Huntingdonshire, 1806-18. "The last years of his life were clouded by insanity. He *d.* unm. at his residence near Bristol"[b] 11 June 1855, aged 75. Admon. July 1855.

Earldom [I.]
Barony [U.K.]
III. } 1855.
Barony [I.]
IV.

3 and *4*. GRANVILLE LEVESON (PROBY), EARL OF CARYSFORT, &c. [I.], also BARON CARYSFORT OF NORMAN CROSS [U.K.] yst. br. and h.; *b.* 1782; ed. at Rugby, 1792-98, when he joined the naval service, being present at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and becoming an Admiral in 1857. He was M.P. for co. Wicklow, 1816-29. He *m.* 5 April 1818, Isabella, 2d da. of the Hon. Hugh HOWARD (3d s. of Ralph, 1st VISCOUNT WICKLOW [I.]), by Catharine, da. of Robert BLIGH, Dean of Elphin. She *d.* 22 Jan. 1836. He *d.* 3 Nov. 1868, aged 86, at Elton Hall, co. Huntingdon. Will pr. under £60,000 [E.] and £140,000 [I.]

[JOHN JOSHUA PROBY, *styled* LORD PROBY,[a] s. and h. ap., *b.* 3 April 1823; *d.* v.p. unm. 19 Nov. 1858.]

Earldom [I.]
Barony [U.K.]
IV. } 1868.
Barony [I.]
V.

4 and *5*. GRANVILLE LEVESON (PROBY), EARL OF CARYSFORT, &c. [I.], also BARON CARYSFORT OF NORMAN CROSS [U.K.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 14 Sept. 1825, at Bushy Park, co. Wicklow: Capt. 74th Foot, 1851; M.P. for Wicklow 1858-68; Comptroller of the Household, 1859-66; P.C. 1859; K.P., 1869. He *m.* 19 July 1853, Augusta Maria, 1st da. of William (HARE), 2d EARL OF LISTOWELL [I.] by Maria Augusta, da. of Vice-Admiral William WINDHAM. He *d.* s.p., 18 May 1872, at Florence. His widow, who was *b.* 31 May 1832, *d.* 24th March 1881, at (No. 13), Grosvenor Crescent, Midx.

(a) See some account of courtesy titles of this description, vol. i, p. 316, note "b."

(b) "Annual Register," 1855.

Earldom [I.] **Barony** [U.K.] V. **Barony** [I.] VI. } 1872.

5 and *6*. WILLIAM (PROBY), EARL OF CARYSFORT [1789], and BARON CARYSFORT [1752] in Ireland, also BARON CARYSFORT OF NORMAN CROSS [1801] in the United Kingdom, yst. br. and h. He was *b.* 18 Jany. 1836; ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; B.A. 1858, High Sheriff of co. Wicklow, 1865. He *m.* 11 April 1860, Charlotte Mary, 1st da. of Rev. Robert Boothby HEATHCOTE, M.A., Rector of Chigford, Essex, by Charlotte, da. of Admiral Thomas SOTHEBY of High Beach, in that co.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,972 acres in co. Huntingdon and 2,270 in Northamptonshire, worth together £11,050 a-year; besides 16,674 acres in co. Wicklow; 1,250 in co. Dublin and 1,748 in co. Kildare. Total acreage [E. and I.] 25,914: worth £31,075 a-year.

CASEWICK.

See "KESTEVEN OF CASEWICK, co. Lincoln" (*Trollope*), Barony *cr.* 1858.

CASHEL, or CASHELL.

See "SOMERSET OF CASHEL, co. Tipperary" (*Somerset*), Viscountcy [I.]; *cr.* 1626; *ex.* 1651.

See "BULKELEY OF CASHEL, co. Tipperary" (*Bulkeley*), Viscountcy [I.]; *cr.* 1644; *ex.* 1822.

See "MOUNTCASHELL OF THE CITY OF CASHELL," Viscountcy [I.]; *cr.* 1766; and "MOUNTCASHELL OF CASHELL," Earldom of [I.] (*Moore*); *cr.* 1781.

CASKIEBERRY.

i.e. "LORD AUCHMOUTIE AND CASKIEBERRY" [S.] (*Leslie*); *cr.* 29 May 1680, with "ROTHES," Dukedom of [S.] which see; *ex.* 1681.

CASSILLIS.

Earldom [S.] I. 1509?

1. DAVID (KENNEDY), LORD KENNEDY [S.], s. and h. of John, 2nd LORD KENNEDY [S.], by his first wife Elizabeth, da. of Alexander (MONTGOMERY), 1st LORD MONTGOMERY [S.], was knighted by James III. [S.] 29 Jan. 1487/8; *suc.* his father as LORD KENNEDY [S.], in 1508, and shortly afterwards (*before* 6 Aug. 1510) was *cr.*[a] EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.] He was P.C. to James IV. [S.], with whom he was slain at the fatal battle of Flodden. He *m.*, firstly, before July 1489. Agnes, 1st da. of William (BORTHWICK), LORD BORTHWICK [S.] He *m.*, secondly (by dispensation) [b], Margaret, widow of Alexander, LORD FORBES [S.], (who *d.* between 1488 and 1491), da. of Thomas (BOYD), EARL OF ARRAN [S.], by Mary, 1st da. of KING JAMES II. [S.] She, who was living in 1509, *d.*, s.p.[c] He *d.*, as above mentioned, 9 Sep. 1513.

II. 1513.

2. GILBERT (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.], s. and h., by 1st wife. He was P.C. to James V. [S.], by whom he was twice sent on an embassy to England, taking the part of the Queen Dowager against the Earl of Angus, &c. He *m.* Isabel, 2d da. of Archibald (CAMPBELL), 2d EARL OF ARGYLL [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of John (STUART), EARL OF LENNOX [S.] He *d.* by assassination, 22 Dec. 1527, at Prestick, co. Ayr.

(a) The grant being held to be to *heirs male*, according to the decision of 22 Jan. 1762.

(b) "Diocesan Register of Glasgow," vol. ii, No. 405 (1875).

(c) See note by "J. Bain, F.S.A., Scot.," in "The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. iii, p. 64.

Earldom [I.]
Barony [U.K.]
1872 V.
Barony [I.]
VI.

Somerset of High Beech, in that co.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,972 acres in co. Huntingdon and 2,270 in Northamptonshire, worth together £11,000 a-year; besides 16,071 acres in co. Wicklow; 1,250 in co. Dublin and 1,748 in co. Kildare. Total average [E. and I.] 25,214; worth £31,075 a-year.

CASEWICK.

See "Keeneys of Casewick, co. Lincoln" (Trollope), Barony cr. 1838.

CASHEL, or CASHELL.

See "Somerset of Cashel, co. Tipperary" (Somerset), Viscountcy [I.]; cr. 1629; ex. 1651.

See "Butlery of Cashel, co. Tipperary" (Butler), Viscountcy [I.]; cr. 1644; ex. 1822.

See "Moncktonshell of the City of Cashel," Viscountcy [I.]; cr. 1768; and "Mountcashell of Cashell," Earldom of [I.] (Moore); cr. 1781.

CASKIEBERY.

i.e. "Lord Adenbourie and Caskieberry" [S.] (Leslie); cr. 20 May 1630, with "Rothes," Dukedom of [S.] which see; ex. 1681.

CASSILLIS.

Earldom [S.] 1. David (Kennedy), Lord Kennedy [S.], s. and h. of
1. 1509? John, 2nd Lord Kennedy [S.] by his 8rd wife Elizabeth, da. of Alexander (Montgomery), 1st Lord Montgomery [S.], was knighted by James III. [S.] 20 Jan. 1487/8; see his father as Lord Kennedy [S.] in 1503, and shortly afterwards (before 6 Aug. 1510) was cr.(a) EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.]. He was P.C. to James IV. [S.] with whom he was slain at the fatal battle of Flodden. He m., firstly, before July 1489, Agnes, 1st da. of William (Borthwick), Lord Borthwick [S.]. He m., secondly (by dispensation) [a] Margaret, widow of Alexander, Lord Forbes [S.], (who d. between 1488 and 1491), da. of Thomas (Boyd), Earl of Arran [S.], by Mary, 1st da. of King James II. [S.]. She, who was living in 1509, d., s.p.(c). He d., as above mentioned, 9 Sep. 1513.

II. 1513. 2. Gilbert (Kennedy), Earl of Cassillis, &c. [S.], s. and h., by 1st wife. He was P.C. to James V. [S.], by whom he was twice sent on an embassy to England, during the part of the Queen Dowager against the Earl of Angus, &c. He m., before 21 Jan. 1512/3, Margaret (Hamilton), 2nd Earl of Arran [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of John [Stuart], Earl of Lennox [S.]. He d., by assassination, 22 Dec. 1527, at Preston, co. Ayr.

(a) The grant being held to be to save such, according to the decision of 22 Jan. 1702.

(b) "Douglas Baronies of Glenbervie," vol. II. No. 495 (1878).

(c) See note by "J. Hall," S.S.A., Scot., in "The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. III. p. 64.

III. 1527. *3.* GILBERT (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.], s. and h., *b.* 1515 ; ed. at the Univ. of St. Andrew's, and subsequently (under the celebrated George Buchanan) at Paris. On 6 Feb. 1540/1, he had a charter of the Fief of Cassillis, &c., to himself and the heirs *male* of his body,[a] with divers remainders over. He was taken prisoner by the English at Solway, in Nov. 1542, but finally discharged in Feb. 1545. He became a Protestant.[b] HIGH TREASURER [S.], 1554. He was one of the 8 members chosen to represent his country at the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the Dauphin of France, which was celebrated at Paris 24 April 1558. The sudden death of no less than 4[c] of these (who had opposed the French views as to the settlement of the Scotch crown) pointed to a suspicion of poison. He *m.* Margery, da. of Alexander KENNEDY of Bargeny. He *d.* at Dieppe, in France, 28 Nov. 1558, and was *bur.* with his ancestors at Maybole.

IV. 1558. *4.* GILBERT (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.], s. and h. He was P.C. to Queen Mary [S.] 1562, and fought on her behalf at Langside, 19 Aug. 1568. For the purpose of obtaining a lease of tithes he was guilty of horrible cruelty in torturing the commendator of Crossregal in 1571, for which he was compelled to find security for £2000. He joined the King's party at Stirling in that year. He *m.* in 1566 Margaret, da. of John (LYON), 7th LORD GLAMIS [S.] by Janet, da. of Robert KEITH, MASTER OF MARISCHAL, s. and h. ap. of William, EARL MARISCHAL [S.] He *d.* Dec. 1576.[d] His widow *m.* before 1 Nov. 1590 John (HAMILTON), 1st MARQUESS OF HAMILTON [S.], who *d.* 12 April 1604 in his 72d year. She was living 1616.

V. 1576. *5.* JOHN (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.], s. and h., who was very young at his father's death. HIGH TREASURER [S.] 1599, but removed therefrom the same year. He *m.* Nov. 1597 Jean, widow of Lord Chancellor MAITLAND, only da. and h. of James (FLEMING), 4th LORD FLEMING [S.], by Barbara, da. of James (HAMILTON), EARL OF ARRAN [S.], Regent of Scotland. The desire "to keep his estate entire" was the cause of his marriage with a woman past child bearing. She *d.* 23 June 1609, æt. 55, and was *bur.* at Haddington with her first husband. He *d.* s.p. Oct. 1615.[e]

VI. 1615. *6.* JOHN (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.], nephew and h., being s. and h. of Gilbert KENNEDY, sometimes *styled* MASTER of CASSILLIS, by Margaret, da. of Uchtred MACDOWALL of Garthland, which Gilbert was yst. br. and h. presumptive of the last Earl. He, who was served h. to his uncle 25 July 1616, was called "the grave and solemn Earl." He was a zealous Presbyterian and one of the 3 Elders sent to the Divines at Westm., in 1643, to ratify "the solemn league." He was also sent to Charles I in Sep. 1646 to urge him to accept of the English propositions ; and to Charles II, at Breda in March 1649, with other instructions from Parl. Justice Gen. and an extra. Lord of Session [S.] 1649 to 1651, at which date, after the defeat of Worcester, he resigned office.

(a) See *infra*, p. 176, note "a," as to a conjectural effect of this charter.

(b) Archbishop Cranmer, to whose custody he was committed, is said to have been the cause of his conversion.

(c) Lord Fleming *d.* in Paris, and the Earl of Cassillis, the Earl of Rothes, and Bishop Reid (President of the Session), *d.* at Dieppe, all three in one night, 28 Nov. 1558.

(d) His next br. Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, being his h. *presumptive*, was sometime *styled* MASTER OF CASSILLIS. He *d.* in 1605, being ancestor of the 9th and succeeding Earls of Cassillis.

(e) His next br. Sir Hugh Kennedy, being his h. *presumptive*, was sometime *styled* MASTER OF CASSILLIS, on whose death s.p. (after 1681) the (then) next and yst. br. Gilbert Kennedy (father of the 6th Earl) was so *styled*.

He was, however, one of the 62 members of Cromwell's "House of Lords."[a] From June 1661 to July 1662 he was one of the 4 extra Lords of Session [S.] He *m.* firstly Jean, da. of Thomas (HAMILTON), 1st EARL of HADDINTON [S.] by his 2nd wife Margaret, da. of James FOULIS. She, who was *b.* at Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1607, is supposed to have been the heroine of ballad of "the Gypsie Laddie"[b]. She *d.* 1642, and was *bur.* at Maybole. He *m.* secondly, Margaret, widow of Henry KER, MASTER OF ROXBURGH, (who *d.* Jan. 1643), da. of William (HAY), EARL OF ERROLL [S.], by Annie, da. of Patrick (LYON), EARL OF KINGHORN [S.] He *d.* April 1668[c]. His widow, who was sister and sole h. of Gilbert, Earl of Erroll [S.] (who *d.* s.p. 1675) was *bur.* 22 April 1695 at St. Martin's in the field, Midx. Will dat. 12 April and pr. 4 July 1695.

[JAMES KENNEDY, MASTER OF CASSILLIS, *styled* LORD KENNEDY, s. and h ap., being only s. by 1st wife, *d.* unm. and v.p.]

VII. 1668. 7. JOHN (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c., [S.], 2nd but only surv. s and h., being only s. by 2d wife, was served h. male and of line 22 Sep. 1668. In 1670 he was the only person in parl. who voted *against* the act for punishing conventicles, and for his undue protection of them was outlawed. He entered heartily into the Revolution movement and was P.C. in 1689 to William III. and one of the Lords of the Treasury. He *m.* firstly (contract 6 Dec. 1668) Susan, 2d. and yst. sister of Anne, *suo jure* DUCHESS OF HAMILTON [S.], da. of James (HAMILTON), 1st DUKE OF HAMILTON [S.] by Mary, da. of William (FEILDING), 1st EARL OF DENBIGH. He *m.* secondly, 27 Feb. 1697/8, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Midx., "Mrs. Mary FOX [or FOIX] of St. Giles-in-the-Fields," da. of John FOX of Lincoln's Inn Fields, by Mary, da. of Thomas WELD of Richmond, Surrey, Cit. and grocer of London. He *d.* 23 July 1701. His widow *d.* at Kensington 12 and was *bur.* 17 Sep. 1746 at St. Bartholomew's the Less, London.[d]

[JOHN KENNEDY, MASTER OF CASSILLIS, *styled* LORD KENNEDY, s. and h. ap. being only s. by by 1st wife, *m.* 18 June 1697 "at Ely House" (contract dat. 15th) Elizabeth, da. of Charles HUTCHINSON of Owthorpe. Notts.[e] Mar. lic. at Fac. Office he about 25, she about 20. He *d.* v.p. 1700. His widow *m.* 22 March 1701 at Edinburgh, John (HAMILTON), EARL OF SELKIRK AND OF RUGLEN [S.] being his 2d wife by whom he had no issue. He, who survived her, *d.* 3 Dec. 1744, s.p.m.s., aged 80. She *d.* at Barston, 10 March 1734.]

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[a] See a list of these, *ante*, p. 84, note "k," under "BURNELL."

[b] "The gypsies they cam' to Lord Casillis 'yett, And oh, but they sang bonnie :
They sang sae sweet, and sae complete, That doun came our fair Ladie.
She cam' tripping down the stairs, With a' her maids before her
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face, They cast their glamourie owre her."
According however to another tradition the lover was not a gipsy "laddie" who thus bewitched her, but Sir John Faa, of Dunbar, to whom she had been attached before her marriage with the "solemn Earl." Anyhow, having been recaptured, she *d.* at or near Maybole. The story is altogether mythical, and is discredited by a letter written shortly after her death by her husband, speaking of her with great respect and tenderness.

[c] Margaret his 1st da. (by his 1st wife) *m.* in 1669, or 1670, Gilbert Burnet, then Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, but afterwards (1689-1715) the celebrated Bishop of Salisbury.

[d] See ped. of Fox in "Mis. Gen. et Top.," N. S., Vol. i, p. 113. See also "Robertson," (p. 245,) as to a claim of privilege of Peerage made "by the Ladies Mordington and Cassillis" for keeping gaming houses, disallowed by the House of Lords 29 April 1745. This probably refers to (the abovenamed Lady) the Dowager Countess, who lived some 18 months after this date, though possibly to the then Earl's wife.

[e] The marriage is not reg. at St. Andrew's, Holborn (where "Ely House" was, presumably, situated) but at St. Martin's-in-the-Felds, Midx., on 21 July [sic] 1697, though there stated to have taken place on 18 June [sic] ; the entry (with some others from 18 Jan. 1696/7 to 19 Aug. 1697) being on fly-leaf of "Vol. of Marriages 1695-1710" and relating to persons "married out of our parish, but pay'd the dues which is ten shillings." In it he is described as "John, *Lord Kenedy.*"

VIII. 1701 to 1759. *8.* JOHN (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.], grandson and h., being only s. and h. of John Kennedy, *styled* Lord Kennedy, by Elizabeth, his wife, above named. He was *b.* April 1700. In 1747 he was allowed £1800 (in full of his claim for £13,100) for the Regality of Carrick, under the Act abolishing heritable jurisdictions. He was Gov. of Dumbarton Castle. He *m.* 26 Oct. 1738 his first cousin, Susan, yst. da. of (his stepfather) John (HAMILTON), EARL OF SELKIRK AND OF RUGLEN [S.] above named, by (his father's sister of the whole blood), Anne, da. of John (KENNEDY), 7th EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.], the first wife of the said Earl of Selkirk. Having executed (unknown to his wife) a strict entail of the estate of Cassillis, on 29 March 1759, in favour of his distant cousins and heirs *male*, he *d.*, s.p., in Arlington Street, Midx., 7 Aug. 1759, and was *bur.* next day at St. James', Westm., but, in June 1760, was removed to Maybole. His widow *d.* at Barnton 8 Feb. 1763, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Holyrood House.

[From 1759 to 1762 these honours were in dispute between the heir male and the heir general. The latter, William (DOUGLAS), EARL OF RUGLEN and of MARCH [S.], (who, in 1778, became Duke of Queensberry), was s. and h. of William (Douglas), EARL OF MARCH [S.], by Anne, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF RUGLEN [S.], 1st da. and h. of line of John (HAMILTON), EARL OF SELKIRK AND OF RUGLEN [S.], by his first wife, Anne, the only da. that had issue of John (KENNEDY), 7th EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.] above named. He claimed the estates under an entail of 5 Sep. 1698, which he contended could not be set aside by the entail of 1759. The entail of 1759 was however upheld, though by a narrow majority, in the Court of Session, and confirmed, on appeal, by the House of Lords. He then, under the designation of "William, *Earl of Cassillis*, Ruglen and March," claimed "the titles and honours of Earl of Cassillis and Lord Kennedy," on the ground of certain charters of 29 Sep. 1642, and 24 April 1641.[a] Sir Thomas Kennedy, Bart. [S.], claimed the said titles, as heir male, and the two petitions having been laid before the House of Lords, it was adjudged, 27 Jan. 1762, that the latter had a right "to the honour and dignity of Earl of Cassillis as heir male of the body of David, the 1st Earl of Cassillis, and [to that] of Lord Kennedy[b] as heir male of the body of Gilbert, the 1st Lord Kennedy."

IX. [*1759*]. 1762. *9.* THOMAS (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.], cousin and h. male, being 2 surv. s. (out of 12 sons) of Sir John K. Bart. [S.], by Jean DOUGLAS of Mains, co. Dumbarton, which Sir John was s. and h. of Sir Archibald Kennedy, Bart. [S.] (so cr. 1682), who was s. and h. of John K. of Colzean, co. Ayr, s. and h. of Sir Alexander K. of the same, s. of Sir Thomas K. also of the same, who was 2d s. of Gilbert, 3d Earl of Cassillis [S.] abovenamed. He was an officer in the army and served in Flanders, and on the death s.p. 10 April 1744 of his 1st br. Sir John Kennedy, Bart. [S,], *suc.* to the Baronetcy and to the family estate of Colzean; and in 1759 to the *right* to the Cassillis estates and title. By the decision of 27 Jan. 1762 above mentioned, he was recognised as EARL OF CASSILLIS and LORD KENNEDY [S.] REP. PEER [S.] 1774. He *d.* unm. at Colzean, 30 Nov. 1775. Will pr. 1776.

(a) That these two charters were "inept as to the *honours*" is shewn in "Riddell," p. 558, who seems, however, to consider the original grant to have been one to heirs *general*, and states that even the very "*ratio* adopted by Lord Mansfield in [this] Cassilis case should have justly given the Peerage to the heirs female," p. 567, *ib.* Riddell's style, however, is somewhat obsure and involved, and may be construed (p. 560, &c. *ib.*) as expressing (1.) a doubt, whether the charter of 6 Feb. 1540/1 (proceeding on resignation), should not operate either as a *reconveyance* of the honours to heirs *male*, or as a reversal of the ordinary presumption in favour of heirs *general*; and (2.) a suggestion that the original charter constituting the Earldom (*now*, but, perhaps, not *then* lost), *was* in favour of heirs male, and so that, though Lord Mansfield's *reasons* were all wrong, the *result* arrived at, may have been right.

(b) "The old dignity of Lord Kennedy [1450] was allowed to the heir *male* upon Lord Mansfield's untenable *ratio* in 1762. It is not in the most remote manner carried by any of the deeds referred to, nor did it take its name from, or give it to a fief, however feudal the form of creation may have been; so that this Peerage, different so far from Lovat, may be the more argued to be affected by the principles of our [S.] common law, in favour of *heirs general* (having never passed the latter), as directly warranted by the decision of the Session in 1633, in the case of Oliphant, the precedents of Salton and Athol, &c., &c." See "Riddell," p. 577.

X. 1775. *10.* DAVID (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.] only surv. br. and h. In 1752 he was a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. M.P. for Ayrshire 1768-74. REP. PEER [S.] 1776-92. On 2 Feb. 1790 he entailed the estates both of Cassillis and of Colzean on the heirs male of the family. He *d.* unm. 18 Dec. 1792 at Colzean, when the Baronetcy [S.] *cr.* 1682 became *extinct*, but the peerage devolved as under.

XI. 1792. *11.* ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS and LORD KENNEDY [S.], cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Archibald K., Collector of Customs in New York, by (—) da. of (—) MUSSAM, which last named Archibald was 2d s. of Alexander Kennedy of Craigoch, 2d s. of Sir Alexander K. of Colzean above mentioned, who was s. of Sir Thomas K. of the same, the 2d s. of Gilbert, 3d EARL OF CASSILLIS [S.] as before stated. He was a Capt. R.N. 1757, and had subsequently command of a squadron off North America. He *m.* firstly (—) da. of (—) SCHUYLER of New Jersey. She *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly, before 1770, Ann, da. of John WATTS of New York. She *d.* at Edinburgh 29 Dec. 1793. He *d.* in London 30 Dec. 1794. Will pr. Feb. 1795.

XII. 1794. *12.* ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS and LORD KENNEDY [S.], s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* Feb. 1770. On 12 Nov. 1806 he was *cr.* BARON AILSA of Ailsa, co. Ayr, and, on 10 Sep. 1831, was *cr.* MARQUESS OF AILSA of the isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr. See "AILSA," Marquessate of, *cr.* 1831.

CASTILE AND LEON.

1372, Oct. 6, By writ of this date, John (PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF GAUNT,") DUKE OF LANCASTER, &c., was sum. to Parl. as "KING OF CASTILE AND LEON, Duke of Lancaster," being so sum. also by succeeding writs issued by Edward III. and Richard II. down to 3 Sep. 1385 (9 Ric. II.) but never subsequently under that denomination. Shortly after the resignation of this Royal title he was, on 2 March 1389/90, *cr.* in Parl. DUKE OF AQUITAINE for life, and on 23 July 1392 was sum. to Parl. as "Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster." See, under "AQUITAINE," vol. i, p. 113, and see fuller account under "LANCASTER," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1362.

CASTELBIANCO.

In 1717, DON JOSE DE BOZAS, CONDE DEL CASTELBIANCO, was *cr.* a Duke [DUKE OF CASTELBIANCO ?] by the titular King James III. See Vol. i, p. 59, Note "b," in the account of "Jacobite Peerages."

CASTLEBAR.

i.e. "SAVILE OF CASTLEBAR" Viscountcy [I.] (*Savile*), *cr.* 1628; see "SUSSEX," Earldom of, *cr.* 1644, both Peerages becoming *extinct* 1671.

i.e. "GAGE OF CASTLEBAR, co. Mayo" Barony, [I.] (*Gage*), *cr.* 14 Sep. 1720, with "GAGE OF CASTLE ISLAND," Viscountcy [I.] See under "GAGE."

See "LUCAN OF CASTLEBAR, co. Mayo," Barony, [I.] (*Bingham*), *cr.* 1776.

CASTLE BLAKENEY.

See "BLAKENEY OF CASTLE BLAKENEY, co. Galway" Barony, [I.] (*Blakeney*), *cr.* 1756; *ex.* 1761.

X. 1775. 10. DAVID (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS, &c. [S.]
only surv. by and b. In 1792 he was a Member of the Family of
Advocates, Edinburgh, M.P. for Ayrshire 1768-74. Heir, Peers [S.] 1776-92. On
2 Feb. 1790 he entailed the estates both of Cassillis and of Colzean on the heirs male
of the family. He d. unm. 18 Dec. 1792 at Culzean, when the Barmoney [S.] cr. 1633
became extinct, but the peerage devolved as under.

XI. 1792. 11. ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS and
Lord Kennedy [S.], cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of
Archibald K., Collector of Customs in New York, by (—) da. of (—) Ellissam, which
last named Archibald was 2d s. of Alexander Kennedy of Craigcell, 2d s. of Sir
Alexander K. of Culzean above mentioned, who was s. of Sir Thomas K. of the same,
the 2d s. of Gilbert, 3d Earl of Cassillis [S.] as before stated. He was a Capt. R.N.
1797, and had subsequently command of a squadron off North America. He m.
firstly (—) da. of (—) Bannister of New Jersey. She d. s.p. He m. secondly, before
1770, Ann, da. of John Watts of New York. She d. at Edinburgh 20 Dec. 1792. He
d. in London 30 Dec. 1794. Will pr. Feb. 1795.

XII. 1794. 12. ARCHIBALD (KENNEDY), EARL OF CASSILLIS and
Lord Kennedy [S.], s. and h. by 2nd wife, b. Feb. 1770. On 12 Nov.
1806 he was cr. BARON ADLIA of Adlia, co. Ayr, and, on 19 Sep. 1831, was cr.
MARQUESS OF AILSA of the Isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr. See "AILSA," Marquessate
of, cr. 1831.

CASTILE AND LEON.

1272, Oct. 6. By writ of this date, John (PLANTAGENET, styled
"of Ghent,") Duke of Lancaster, &c., was sum. to Parl. as "KING OF
CASTILE AND LEON, Duke of Lancaster," being so sum. also by succeeding writs
issued by Edward III. and Richard II. down to 3 Sep. 1388 (2 Ric. II.) but never
subsequently under that denomination. Shortly after the resignation of this
Royal title he was, on 2 March 1388/90, cr. in Parl. DUKE OF AQUITAINE for
life, and on 29 July 1392 was sum. to Parl. as "Duke of Aquitaine and Lan-
caster." See, under "AQUITAINE," vol. I. p. 112, and see fuller account under
"LANCASTER," Duchedom of, cr. 1362.

CASTELBIANCO.

In 1717, DON JOSE DE ESPAÑA, COMTE DES CASTELBIANCO, was cr. a
Duke [DUKE OF CASTELBIANCO ?] by the title Duke James III. See Vol I.
p. 89, Note "b," in the account of "Arundle Peerage."

CASTLEBAR.

i.e. "SAVILLE OF CASTLEBAR," Viscountcy [I.] (Savile), cr. 1628;
see "Sussex," Earldom of, cr. 1644, both Peerages becoming extinct 1671.

i.e. "GAGE OF CASTLEBAR, co. Mayo," Barony, [I.] (Gage), cr.
14 Sep. 1720, with "Gage of Castle Island," Viscountcy [I.]. See under "Gage."

See "LUCAN OF CASTLEBAR, co. Mayo," Barony, [I.] (Bingham),
cr. 1776.

CASTLE BLAKENEY.

See "BLAKENEY OF CASTLE BLAKENEY, co. Galway,"
Barony, [I.] (Blakeney), cr. 1756?

CASTLEBORO.

i.e. "CAREW OF CASTLEBORO, co. Wexford," Barony *(Carew) cr.* 1838 ; see "CAREW OF CO. WEXFORD," Barony [I.], *cr.* 1834.

CASTLECOMER.

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1707. *1.* The Right Hon. SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, Bart., of Kirklington, co. York, s. and h. of Sir Christopher W. of the same, Bart. (so *cr.* 1662), by Eleanor, da. of Sir John LOWTHER, Bart., of Lowther, co. Westmorland, *suc.* his father in Feb. 1686 ; was attainted in the Parl. [I.] of James II. in 1689, but was P.C. to William III. and Queen Anne, by whom he was *cr.*, 15 March 1706/7, BARON WANDESFORD AND VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER co. Kilkenny [I.] He *m.*, 1683, Elizabeth, da. of the Hon. George MONTAGU of Horton, co. Northampton (s. of Henry, 1st EARL OF MANCHESTER) by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Anthony IRBY. He *d.* 15 Sep. 1707. His widow *d.* 13 Nov. 1731. Will, in which she desires to be *bur.* at St. Katharine by the Tower of London, dat. 26 April 1729 : pr. 6 Dec. 1731.

II. 1707. *2.* CHRISTOPHER (WANDESFORD), VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER, &c. [I.], s. and h. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1710-14 : and for Ripon, 1714 ; P.C. 1714 ; Governor of Kilkenny, 1715 ; Secretary at War, 1717. He *m.* 1717, Frances, sister of Thomas, 1st DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, da. of Thomas (PELHAM) 1st BARON PELHAM of Laughton, by his 2d. wife Grace, da. of Gilbert (HOLLES), EARL OF CLARE. He *d.* 23 June 1719 and was *bur.* at Charlton, co. Kent, Will pr. Oct. 1719. His widow *d.* s.p.s. 1756. Admon. 23 Feb. 1756.

III. 1719. *3.* CHRISTOPHER (WANDESFORD), VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER, &c. [I.] only child and h. *b.* 1717, He *d.* of the small pox, under age and unm. and was *bur.* 10 May 1736 at St. James' Westm. Admon. 12 June 1736 and 10 Feb. 1756.

IV. 1736. *4.* GEORGE (WANDESFORD), VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER, &c. [I.] uncle and h. being 2d. son of the 1st Viscount. He *m.* Susanna, da. of the Rev. John GRIFFITH, Archdeacon of Killaloe. He *d.* 25 June 1751. His widow *d.* 10 Sep. 1757.

V. 1751, to 1784. *5.* JOHN (WANDESFORD), VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER AND BARON WANDESFORD [I.], also a Baronet (1662) only surv. s. and h. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 1751. On 15 Aug. 1758 he was *cr.* EARL WANDESFORD, co. Kilkenny [I.] He *m*, 11 Aug. 1750, Agnes Elizabeth, da.. and h. of John SOUTHWELL of Enniscouch, co. Limerick. She *d.* at Castlecomer, co. Kildare 21 April 1781. The Earl *d.* s.p.m.s. 12 Jan. 1784, when all his *Peerage* dignities as well as his Baronetcy became *extinct.*[a]

[JOHN WANDESFORD, *styled* VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER, s. and h. ap. *b* 23 April 1753 : *d.* young and v.p.]

CASTLE CONNELL, *i.e.* CONNELL.

See "BOURKE OF CONNELL," Barony [I.] (*Bourke*), *cr.* 1580 ; *forfeited* 1691.

CASTLE COOLE.

See "Belmore of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh" Barony [I.], (*Lowry-Corry*), *cr.* 1781.

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[a] Ann, his only da. who had issue, *m.* 13 Feb. 1769 John Butler, who by decision of the House of Lords [I.] in 1791 became Earl of Ormonde [I.] Their 4th and yst. s., the Hon. Charles Harward *Butler-Clarke-Southwell-Wandesford*, suc. to the estates of the families of Wandesford and Southwell and *d.* 7 Nov. 1860 aged 80 leaving issue.

CASTLEDONO.

i.e. "CAREW OF CASTLEDONO, co. Wexford," Baronŷ (Carew) cr. 1628 ; see "Carew of Co. Wexford," Baronŷ [I.] cr. 1834.

CASTLECOMER.

Viscountcy [I.] 1. The Right Hon. Sir Christopher Wandesford, I. 1707. Bart., of Kirklington, co. York, s. and h. of Sir Christopher W. of the same place (so cr. 1663), by Eleanor, da. of Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Lowther, co. Westmorland, and his father in Feb. 1658 ; was attainted in the Parl. [I.] of James II. in 1689, but was P.C. to William III. and Queen Anne, by whom he was cr. 14 March 1706/7. BARON WANDESFORD AND VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER co. Kilkenny [I.] He d. 1883. Elizabeth, da. of the Hon. George Montagu of Horton, co. Northampton (s. of Henry, 1st Earl of Manchester) by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Anthony Lamb. He d. 13 Sep. 1707. His widow d. 13 Nov. 1731. VIII. In which title desires to be ben. at Sr. Kathrine by the Tower of London, dau. 26 April 1729 : pr. 6 Dec. 1731.

II. 1707. 2. Christopher (Wandesford), Viscount Castlecomer, da. [I.], s. and h. He was M.P. for Morpeth, 1710-14 ; and for Ripon, 1714 ; P.C. 1714 ; Governor of Kilkenny, 1715 ; Secretary at War, 1717. He m. 1717, Frances, sister of Thomas, 1st Duke of Newcastle, da. of Thomas (Pelham) 1st Baron Pelham of Laughton, by his 2d. wife Grace, da. of Gilbert (Holles), Earl of Clare. He d. 23 June 1719 and was bur. at Charlton, co. Kent, Will pr. Oct. 1719. His widow d. 8 pr. 1758. Admon. 23 Feb. 1756.

III. 1719. 3. Christopher (Wandesford), Viscount Castlecomer, &c. [I.] only child and h. b. 4 1717. He d. of the small pox, under age and unm., and was bur. 10 May 1738 at St. James' Westm. Admon. 12 June 1738 and 10 Feb. 1756.

IV. 1738. 4. George (Wandesford), Viscount Castlecomer, &c. [I.] uncle and h. being 2d. son of the 1st Viscount. He m. Susanna, da. of the Rev. John Griffith, Archdeacon of Killaloe. He d. 25 June 1751. His widow d. 10 Sep. 1767.

V. 1751. 5. John (Wandesford), Viscount Castlecomer and to 1784. Baron Wandesford [I.] also a Baronet (1662) only surv. s. and h. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 1761. On 15 Aug. 1758 he was cr. Earl Wandesford, co. Kilkenny [I.] He d. 11 Aug. 1760, Agnes Elizabeth, da. and h. of John Bourchier of Limbrenock, co. Limerick. She d. at Castlecomer, co. Kildare 21 April 1781. The Earl d. s.p.m.s. 12 Jan. 1784, when all his Peerage dignities as well as his Baronetcy became extinct.(*)

[John Wandesford, styled Viscount Castlecomer, s. and h. ap. b 23 April 1723 : d. young and s.p.]

CASTLE COXWELL, i.e. COXWELL.

See "Bourke of Coxwell," Baronŷ [I.] (Bourke), cr. 1880 ; forfeited 1691.

CASTLE COOLE.

See "Belmore of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh," Baronŷ [I.], (Lowry-Corry), cr. 1781.

(*) Ann, his only da. who had issue, m. 18 Feb. 1759 John Butler, who by decision of the House of Lords [I.] in 1826 became Earl of Ormonde [I.] Their 4th and yst. s., the Hon. Charles Richard Butler-Clarke-Wandesford, succ. to the estates of the families of Wandesford and Southwell and d. 7 Nov. 1860 aged 80 leaving issue.

CASTLE COOTE.

i.e. "COOTE OF CASTLE COOTE, co. Roscommon," Barony [I.] (*Coote*), *cr.* 6 Sep. 1660, with MOUNTRATH, Earldom of [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1802.

Barony [I.]

I. 1800. *1.* CHARLES HENRY (COOTE), EARL OF MOUNTRATH, VISCOUNT COOTE OF CASTLE COOTE, and BARON COOTE OF CASTLE CUFFE [I.], as also a Baronet [I.], who, in Aug. 1744, had *suc.* his father in those honours, having no heir expectant to his peerage dignities, was, on 31 July 1800, *cr.* BARON CASTLE COOTE [I.], with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his body, to his kinsman Charles Henry Coote. He *d.* s.p. 1 March 1802, when the Peerages he had inherited became *extinct*, (See fuller account under "MOUNTRATH," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1660 ; *ex.* 1802). but the Barony of 1800 devolved as under.

II. 1802. *2.* CHARLES HENRY (COOTE), BARON CASTLE COOTE [I.], *suc.* to that title under the spec. rem. in the patent of 31 July 1800. He was. s. and h. of Charles Coote, Dean of Kilfenora, by Grace, da. of Thomas TILSON, which Charles was yr. br. to Robert Coote[a] of Ash Hill, co. Limerick, both being sons of the Rev. Chidley C. of the same, D.D., who was s. of Chidley C. of Killester, co. Dublin, yr. br. of Charles, 1st EARL OF MOUNTRATH [I.], both being sons of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. [I.], so cr. 1621. He was sometime M.P. for Maryborough ; was Genealogist to the order of St. Patrick and was P.C. [I.] and first Commissioner of the Customs. He *m.*, before 1785, Elizabeth Anne, 1st da. and coheir of the Rev. Henry TILSON, D.D. She *d.* in Dublin 18 Jany. 1821. He *d.* 22 Jany. 1823. Will pr. Jany. 1824.

III. 1823, to 1827. *3.* EYRE (COOTE), BARON CASTLE COOTE [I.], only s. and h. He *m.* July 1822, Barbara, 2d da. and coheir of Sir Joshua Colles MEREDYTH, Bart. [I.] of Greenhills, co. Kildare, by his first wife Maria, da. and h. of Laurence Coyne NUGENT of co. Westmeath. He *d.* s.p. April 1827, when the Peerage became *extinct*. His widow *m.* July 1828 Joseph (LEESON), 4th EARL OF MILLTOWN [I.], who *d.* 31 Jany. 1866, aged 66. She *d.* 14 Feb. 1874.

CASTLE CUFFE.

i.e. "COOTE OF CASTLE CUFFE" Barony [I.] (*Coote*), *cr.* 6 Sep. 1660 with "MOUNTRATH," Earldom of [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1802.

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i.e. "CASTLE CUFFE" Viscountcy [I.] (*Cuffe*), *cr.* 20 Dec. 1793, with "DESART," Earldom of [I.], which see.

CASTLE DAWSON.

See "CREMORNE OF CASTLE DAWSON, co. Monaghan" Barony [I.], (*Dawson*), *cr.* 1797.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

See "GRANARD OF CASTLE DONINGTON, co. Leicester" Barony (*Granard*); *cr.* 1806.

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[a] Charles Henry Coote, grandson and h. of this Robert, became, in 1802, on the death of the Earl of Mountrath, the head of the family, and, as such, inherited the Baronetcy [I.] conferred in 1620 (being the *premier* Baronetcy [I.]) on his ancestor.

CASTLE COOTE.

i.a. "COOTE OF CASTLE COOTE, co. ROSCOMMON," Baronry [I.] (Coote), cr. 6 Sep. 1690, with MONTRATH, Earldom of [I.] which see; ex. 1802.

Baronry [I.] 1. CHARLES HENRY (COOTE), EARL OF MONTRATH,
I. 1800. Viscount Coote of Castle Coote, and Baron Coote of Castle Coote [I.], as also a Baronet [I.], who, in Aug. 1744, had suc. his father in those honours, having no heir expectant to his peerage dignities, was, on 31 July 1800, cr. BARON CASTLE COOTE [I.] with a spec. rem. failing the heirs male of his body, to his kinsman Charles Henry Coote. He d. s.p. 1 March 1802, when the Peerages he had inherited became extinct. (See fuller account under "MONTRATH," Earldom of [I.] cr. 1800; ex. 1802), but the Baronry of 1800 devolved as under.

II. 1802. 2. CHARLES HENRY (COOTE), BARON CASTLE COOTE [I.], suc. to that title under the spec. rem. in the patent of 31 July 1800. He was s. and h. of Charles Coote, Dean of Killaloe, by Grace, da. of Thomas Tracy, which Charles was yr. br. to Robert Coote(*) of Ash Hill, co. Limerick, both being sons of the Rev. Chidley C. of the same, D.D., who was s. of Chidley C. of Killaloe, co. Dublin, yr. br. of Charles, 1st Earl of MONTRATH [I.], both being sons of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. [I.], cr. cr. 1621. He was sometime M.P. for Maryborough; was Constable of the Castle of Maryborough, and Custos Rotulorum of the Queen's County. He m., before 1783, Elizabeth Anne, 1st da. and coheir of the Rev. Henry Tracy, D.D. She d. in Dublin 14 Jany. 1821. He d. 22 Jany. 1822. Will pr. Jany. 1822.

III. 1822. 3. EYRE (COOTE), BARON CASTLE COOTE [I.], only s. and h. He m. 3 July 1822, Barbara, 2d da. and coheir of Sir Joshua Colles, and had issue, 1827. MARGARETTA, Mary [I.] of Cressehill, co. Kildare, by his first wife Maria, da. and h. of Lawrence Coyne Sweetman of co. Westmeath. He d. s.p. April 1837, when the Peerage became extinct. His widow m. July 1839 Joseph (Lawson), 4th Earl of MILLTOWN [I.], who d. 31 Jany. 1856, aged 66. She d. 14 Feb. 1871.

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i.a. "COOTE OF CASTLE CUFFE" Baronry [I.] (Coote), cr. 6 Sep. 1690 with "MONTRATH," Earldom of [I.] which see; ex. 1802.

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i.a. "CASTLE CUFFE" Viscountcy [I.] (Cuffe), cr. 20 Dec. 1793, with "DUNSANY," Earldom of [I.] which see.

CASTLE DAWSON.

See "CREMORNE OF CASTLE DAWSON, co. Monaghan" Baronry [I.], (Dawson), cr. 1797.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

See "GRANARD OF CASTLE DONINGTON, co. Leicester" Baronry (Forward), cr. 1806.

(*) Charles Henry Coote, grandson and h. of this Robert, became, in 1802, on the death of the Earl of Mountrath, the head of the family, and, as such, inherited the Baronetcy [I.] conferred in 1620 (being the premier Baronetcy [I.]) on his ancestor.

CASTLE DURROW.

Barony [I.] I. 1733. *1.* William Flower of Durrow, co. Kilkenny, and of Finglass, co. Dublin, s. and h. of Thomas F. of the same, by his first wife, Mary, sister of Henry, 1st Viscount Palmerston [I.], da. of Sir John Temple, Speaker of the House of Commons [I.], was *bap.* 11 March 1685; suc. his father July 1700; was M.P. for co. Kilkenny, 1715-27; for Portarlington, 1727-33; High Sheriff for co. Kilkenny, 1731; P.C. [I.]; and, on 27 Oct. 1733, was *cr.* BARON CASTLE DURROW,[a] co. Kilkenny [I.], taking his seat 2 Nov. following. He *m.*, before 1717, Edith, da. of the Hon. Toby Caulfeild of Clone, co. Kilkenny (3d s. of William, 1st Viscount Charlemont [I.]), by Rebecca, da. of Oliver Walsh of Ballykilcavan, in Queen's county. He *d.* 29 April 1746, and was *bur.* in the family vault at Finglass. Will pr. 1746.

II. 1746. 2. Henry (Flower), Baron Castle Durrow [I.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. On 30 Sep. 1751 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT ASHBROOK [I.] See "Ashbrook," Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1751.

CASTLEFIELD.

i.e. "Primrose and Castlefield" Barony, [S.] (*Primrose*); *cr.* 10 April 1603, with "Primrose," Viscountcy [S.], which see.

CASTLE FRENCH.

See "French of Castle French, co. Galway" Barony, [I.] (*French*); *cr.* 1798.

CASTLE GORE.

i.e. Sudley of Castle Gore, co. Mayo," Viscountcy [I.] (*Gore*); *cr.* 15 Aug. 1758.

i.e. "Sudley of Castle Gore, co. Mayo," Barony (*Gore*); *cr.* 7 Nov. 1884.

} See "Arran," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1762, under the 1st and 5th Earls.

CASTLEHAVEN (Ireland.)

I. 1616. *1.* George (Tuchet), Lord Audley, s. and h. of Henry, Lord Audley, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir William Sneyd, suc. his father 30 Dec. 1563, when he was aged 12, and was sum. to Parl. from 30 Sep. 1566 to 5 April 1614. He was sometime Gov. of Utrecht in the Netherlands, was wounded at the battle of Kingsale 24 Dec. 1601 and, residing chiefly in Ireland, was (with other English and Scotch Peers) sum. by writ to the *Irish* House of Lords, 11 March 1613/4.[b] On 6 Sep. 1616 he was *cr.* a Peer of that kingdom as BARON AUDLEY OF ORIER, co. Armagh and EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, co. Cork [I.] He *m.* about 1595, Lucy, only da. and h. of Sir James Mervyn of Fonthill-Giffard, Wilts, by his 1st wife Amy, da. of Valentine Clark.[c] She was living 20 Jan. 1658/9 but d. v.p. before April 1610. He *m.* secondly 22 April 1611, at St. Mary le Strand, Midx. Elizabeth, sister of Edward, 2d Viscount Campden, da. of Sir Andrew Noel of Dalby, co. Leic. by Mabel, da. of Sir James Harington. He *d.* 20 Feb. 1616/7. Admon. 11 July 1631 to his da. Eleanor, wife of Sir Archibald Douglas.

II. 1617. *2.* Mervyn (Tuchet *alias* Audley), Earl of Castlehaven, &c. [I.] also Lord Audley, only s. and h. by first wife. He was knighted 30 March 1608; was 23 years old in June 1616. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, by Dorothea, da. of Ambrose Smith also of London. He *m.* secondly, 22 July 1624, at Harefield,

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(a) See preamble to the patent in "Lodge," vol. v, p. 286, *note*.
(b) See vol. i. p. 2, note "a" *sub* "Abercorn," Earldom of [S.]
(c) See ped. of Mervyn in "Mis. Gen. et Her," N.S., vol. i. p. 358.

Midx., Anne, Dow. Baroness Chandos of Sudeley, 1st da. and coheir of Ferdinando (Stanley), 5th Earl Derby, by Alice, da. of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, co. Northampton. Having been found guilty of certain high crimes [a] he was *attainted of felony* and beheaded on Tower Hill, London, 14 May 1631, when his English Peerage (being descendible to *heirs gen.*) became *forfeited*, but the Irish Earldom and Barony (being *in tail*) were not thereby affected.[b] His widow *d.* at Riselip and was *bur.* 11 Oct.1647, at Harefield, Midx. Admon. 2 March 1654/5 to her s. "William Bridges, *alias* Chandos."

III. 1631. *3.* James (Tuchet), Earl of Castlehaven, &c. [I.], s. and h. by first wife. On 3 June 1633 he was (*as* "James, Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland") *cr.* Baron Audley of Hely, with rem. "to his heirs for ever," and with the place and precedency of George, his grandfather, formerly Baron Audley of Hely.[c] This patent was (as was necessary so far as it was a *restoration* and not a new creation) confirmed by Act of Parl. (29 and 30 Car. II.) 1678; see fuller particulars under "Audley," Barony of, *cr.* 1313. In 1649 he was Gen. of the Forces in Ireland against Cromwell, till the subjugation of that kingdom, when he retired to France till the Restoration. He *m.* at Kilkenny, in his father's lifetime (the lady being but 12 years old), Elizabeth,[d] da. of Grey (Brydges), 5th Baron Chandos of Sudeley, by Anne, da. and coheir of Ferdinando (Stanley), 5th Earl of Derby, which Ann, being second wife to his father, was the Countess of Castlehaven [I.], before mentioned. His wife was *bur.* 16 March 1678/9, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He *d.* s.p. 11 Oct. 1684, at Kilcash, in Ireland.

IV. 1684. *4.* Mervin (Tuchet), Earl of Castlehaven, &c. [I.], also Lord Audley, &c., br. and h.,[e] being 3d and yst. s. of the 2d Earl by his 1st wife. He *m.* Mary, widow of Charles Arundell, da. of John (Talbot), 10th Earl of Shrewsbury, by his 1st wife, Mary, da. of Sir Francis Fortescue. He *d.* 2 Nov. 1686. His widow *d.* May 1721.

V. 1686. *5.* James (Tuchet), Earl of Castlehaven, &c. [I.], also Lord Audley, &c., s. and h. He *m.* Anne, da. and coheir of (—) Bard of Weston, by Ann, Dow. Countess of Sussex, da. of Charles (Villiers), Earl of Anglesey. He *d.* 12 Aug. 1700 at Winchester, and was *bur.* in the cathedral there. M.I.; Admon. 1 Dec. 1701. His widow (who was a Roman Catholic) *d.* June 1733.

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[a] This was for the Crime of Sodomy (active and passive) with one Laurence Fitz Patrick, his Page, who was executed for the same (after having confessed the crime), at Tyburn, 6 July 1631: as also for the rape of his own wife, or rather for the assisting one Giles Browning in a rape said to have been so committed. Of this woman, the said Fitz Patrick said that "she was the wickedest woman in the world, and had more to answer for than any woman that lived." The death of her unworthy husband was certainly brought about by her means, and her notorious adultery with one Mr. Ampthill and Mr. Henry Skipwith renders her motive somewhat suspicious.

[b] "The Irish Earldom [of Castlehaven] was according to modern opinions and the decision of Lord Northington in the Ferrers case [1760] protected by the statute *de donis* which preserved all entailed honours against forfeiture for felony." See "Courthope," p. lxviii. in "Observations on dignities," where it is stated that the s. and h. of the attainted Earl "was, notwithstanding, made *Earl of Castlehaven* by a *new* creation." This, however, appears to be an error, probably a confusion with the English Barony of Audley of Hely, which *was* so *cr.* in 1633.

[c] See "Creations, 1482-1646," in ap. 47th rep. D. K. P. Records.

[d] At the trial of the Earl, her father-in-law, 1631, her adultery with Henry Skipwith, her mother's paramour, is alluded to. She was, however, at that time *very* young, probably a mere puppet in the hands of the said Earl and his abandoned wife, the profligacy of whose establishment seems to have been overwhelming.

[e] Under the Act of Parl. 1678 [which passed over George Tuchet, a Benedictine monk (then living) the 2d son of the 2d Earl], he was heir to the English honours, and on the death of the said George (the date and place which is unknown) he would be (and probably, before 1684, *was*) heir to the Irish honours.

VI. 1701. *6.* JAMES (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], also LORD AUDLEY, &c., only s. and h. He *m.* 24 May 1722, Elizabeth, da. of Henry (ARUNDELL), 4th BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas PANTON. He *d.* 12 Oct. 1740 at Paris, and was *bur.* at St. Sulpice in that city. Will pr. 1741. His widow, who was *b.* 15 Sep. 1693, *d.* July 1743, and was *bur.* at St. Pancras, Midx.

VII. 1740. *7.* JAMES (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], also LORD AUDLEY, &c. s. and h., *b.* 15 April 1723. He *d.* unm. 8 May 1769. Will pr. 1769.

VIII. 1769, to 1777. *8.* JOHN TALBOT (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN and BARON AUDLEY OF ORIER [I.], also LORD AUDLEY [1313] and BARON AUDLEY OF HELY [1634], br. and h., *b.* 2 Aug. 1724. He *m.* 1776 Susanna, widow of William CRACROFT, Alderman of London, dt. of Henry DRAX of Ellerton Abbey, co. York. He *d.* s.p. 22 April 1777, when the *Irish Peerages became extinct*, but the English Barony by writ, descended to the heir general. His will pr. 1777. His widow *d.* 31 July 1789. See "AUDLEY," Barony, *cr.* 1313.

See "CARHAMPTON OF CASTLEHAVEN, co. Cork," Viscountcy, [I.] (Luttrell), *cr.* 1781; *ex.* 1829.

CASTLEHAVEN (Scotland).

i.e. "MACLEOD AND CASTLEHAVEN" Barony [S.] (*Mackenzie*) *cr.* 15 April 1685, with "TARBAT," Viscountcy [S.], and again 1 Jany. 1702/3, with "CROMARTIE" Earldom of [S.] which see; *forfeited* 1746.

i.e. "CASTLEHAVEN, co. Cromartie," Barony (*Sutherland-Leveson-Gower*) *cr.* 21 Oct. 1861, with "CROMARTIE" Earldom of, which see.

CASTLE HILL.

See "FORTESCUE OF CASTLE HILL, co. Devon," Barony; (*Fortescue*) *cr.* 1746.

CASTLE INCH.

i.e. "CASTLE INCH, co. Tipperary," Barony [I.] (*Macarty*) [I.], *cr.* 23 May 1689, with "MOUNTCASHELL," Viscountcy, [I.], by James II, after his deposition from the *English* throne; *extinct* on death of the grantee. See "Jacobite creations," vol. 1, p. 59, note "b."

CASTLE ISLAND.

See "HERBERT OF CASTLE ISLAND, co. Kerry," Barony [I.] (*Herbert*), *cr.* 1624; *ex.* 1691.

See "GAGE OF CASTLE ISLAND, co. Kerry," Viscountcy [I.] (*Gage*); *cr.* 1720.

CASTLE LEOD.

i.e. "MACLEOD OF CASTLE LEOD, co. Cromartie," Barony (*Sutherland-Leveson-Gower*) *cr.* 1861, with "CROMARTIE," Earldom of, which see.

CASTLEMAINE, TYLNEY OF CASTLEMAINE, and CASTLEMAINE OF MOYDRUM.

See "MONSON OF CASTLEMAINE, co. Kerry," Viscountcy [1.] (*Monson*), *cr.* 1628 ; *forfeited,* 1661.

Earldom [I.]
I. 1661, to 1705.

1. ROGER PALMER, 2d s. of Sir James P. of Dorney, Bucks, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, being his only s. by his 2d wife, Catharine, widow of Sir Robert VAUGHAN, da. of William (Herbert), 1st EARL OF POWIS, having *m.* 14 April 1659, at St. Gregory's by St. Paul's, London, Barbara, da. and sole h. of William (VILLIERS), 2d VISCOUNT GRANDISON [I.], by Mary, da. of Paul (BAYNING), 1st VISCOUNT BAYNING OF SUDBURY, which Barbara, in or before 1661, deserted him and became Mistress to King Charles II. (by whom she had several children), was by that King *cr.* 11 Dec. 1661, BARON OF LIMERICK and EARL OF CASTLEMAINE co. Kerry [I.] He was sent on an Embassy to Constantinople and subsequently by James II. to Rome, where he affected great state.[a] He was *excmpted* from the "Act of Indemnity" of 1690. He *d.* s.p.m.[b] 28 July 1705, in North Wales, when his *honours* became *extinct.* His will, dat. 30 Nov. 1696, was pr. 25 Oct. 1705, by his da. Ann, Countess of Sussex.[c] He directs that he should be *bur.* by his "uncle Powis" if he dies in Wales. His notorious widow who was *cr.* 3 Aug. 1670, DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND, &c., *d.* at Chiswick, Midx., 9 Oct. 1709. See fuller account of her under "CLEVELAND," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1670 ; *ex.* 1774.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1718.

Earldom [I.]
I. 1731.

1. SIR RICHARD CHILD, Bart., of Wanstead,[d] co. Essex, was, 24 April 1718, *cr.* BARON NEWTOWN, co. Donegal and VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE, co. Kerry [I.], and subsequently, 11 June 1731, EARL TYLNEY OF CASTLEMAINE. co. Kerry [I.] He was yst. s. of Sir John CHILD, Bart. (so *cr.* 18 July 1678) Chairman of the East India Company, by his 3d wife Emma, widow of Francis WILLOUGHBY, da. and coheir of Sir Henry BARNARD of London, Turkey-Merchant. He was *bap.* 5 Feb.

(a) An account of this Embassy, with many fine plates, including one of the Earl "kissing the Pope's toe," was "printed for the author (*folio*) 1688."

(b) It is, however, not very clear on what ground the three sons of his wife (all of them born in wedlock, and all of them called by his surname of "*Palmer*" in their infancy) were not, *by law,* legitimate, no divorce having ever taken place. In that case his honours would have descended with the Dukedom of Southampton (afterwards, 1709-74, merged in that of Cleveland) till 1774, and, after that date, with the Dukedom of Grafton.

(c) His wife's eldest child, the *paternity* of whom is somewhat doubtful, Anne Palmer *alias* Fitzroy, *b.* 29 Feb. 1661, *m.* Thomas (Lennard), 1st Earl of Sussex. She is generally supposed to have been the child of Lord Chesterfield, yet Lord Castlemaine always acknowledged her as his own, as did the King *also,* who, by warrant, dat. 28 Feb. 1672/3, grants to her and her sister, *viz.* : "unto the Lady *Anne Fitzroy* and the Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, his dear and natural daughters by the Duchess of Cleveland," the same armorial ensigns as those of "his dear and natural son Charles Fitzroy, Earl of Southampton, their eldest brother."

(d) This was purchased by his Father in 1673 who went to "a prodigious cost in planting walnut trees and making fish ponds, many miles in circuit."

1679/80 at Wanstead, and, on 20 Jany. 1703/4, *suc.* his brother Sir Josiah Child, 2d Bart., in the Baronetcy and family estates. He *m.* 22 April 1703 at Wanstead (mar. lic. from Bishop of London, both aged 21, Bach. and Spr.) Dorothy, only surv. da. and h. of John GLYNNE of Henley Park Surrey, and of Bicester, Oxon, by Dorothy, da. of Francis TYLNEY of Rotherwick, Hants. By Act of Parl. 24 March 1734 he and his sons took the name of *Tylney*, in consequence of his wife inheriting the large estates of that family on the death of Anne, Baroness Craven, da. of Frederick Tylney of Rotherwick. His wife *d.* 23 Feb. and was *bur.* 3 March 1743/4 at Wanstead. He *d.* at Aix, in Provence March 1749/50 and was *bur.* at Wanstead 29 May 1750. Will pr. 1750.

[RICHARD CHILD, *afterwards* TYLNEY, *styled* VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE, 1st s. and h. ap. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 19 Feb. 1733/4. Admon. 9 April 1734.]

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.]
II 1750, to 1784.

2. JOHN (TYLNEY), EARL TYLNEY OF CASTLEMAINE [1731], VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE AND BARON NEWTOWN [1718] in the peerage of Ireland, also a Baronet [1678], formerly (1712-34) John CHILD, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. He was *bap.* 22 Oct. 1712 at Wanstead. He *d.* unm. 17 Sep. and was *bur.* 16 Dec. 1784 at Wanstead when *all his honours* became *extinct.* Will pr. 1784.[a]

Barony [I.]
I. 1812.
Viscountcy [I.]
III. 1822, to 1839.

1. WILLIAM HANDCOCK of Twyford, co. Westmeath, s. and h. of Richard H. of the same, Dean of Achonry, by Sarah, da. and h. of Richard TOLER of Ballintore, co. Kildare, was *b.* 28 Aug. 1761; *suc.* his father, 25 July 1791; was M.P. for Athlone, 1783-1800 and again, after the Union [I.], 1802, to Aug. 1803, when he became Escheator of Munster; P.C. [I.]; Constable and Gov. of Athlone and Gov. of co. Westmeath; was, on 24 Dec. 1812, *cr.* BARON CASTLEMAINE OF MOYDRUM, co. Westmeath. [I.], with a spec. rem., failing heirs male of his body, to his br. Richard Handcock. On 12 Jany. 1822 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE [I.], without such spec. rem. He *m.* 20 March 1787, Florinda, 1st da. of William Power Keating (TRENCH), 1st EARL OF CLANCARTY, by Ann, da. of the Rt. Hon. Charles GARDINER. He *d* s.p. (being blown down by a storm then raging), 7 Jany. 1839, aged 77, when the *Viscountcy* became *extinct.* His widow, who was *b.* 3 Aug. 1766, *d.* 9 Feb. 1851.

Barony [I.]
II. 1839.

2. RICHARD (HANDCOCK), BARON CASTLEMAINE OF MOYDRUM [I.], br. and h. according to the spec. lim. in the patent. He was *b.* 14 May 1767; was M.P. for Athlone, 1800, in the last Irish Parl. He *m.* 13 Nov. 1790, Anne, 3d da. of Arthur FRENCH of French Park, co. Roscommon, by Alice, da. of Richard MAGENNIS of Dublin. He *d.* 18 April 1840. His widow *d.* 4 Nov. 1852.

III. 1840.

3. RICHARD (HANDCOCK), BARON CASTLEMAINE OF MOYDRUM [I.], s. and h. *b.* 17 Nov. 1791, in Dublin. He was M.P. for Athlone, 1826-32; REP. PEER [I.], 1841-69. He *m.* 17 April 1822, Margaret, 2d da. of Michael HARRIS of Dublin. She *d.* 27 Jany. 1867, at Moydrum Castle. He *d.* 4 July 1869, aged 77.

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[a] Sir James Long, Bart., of Draycot, Wilts, s. and h. of his only married sister Emma, was his heir. *He* (also) took the additional name of *Tylney* and *d.* 28 Nov. 1794. His only s. and h. *d.* unm. 14 Sep. 1805, while of his three daughters, two *d.* unm. and the other Catherine, *m.* 14 March 1812 the Hon. William Pole Tylney-Long-Wellesley, afterwards (1845) 4th Earl of Mornington [I.] and *d.* 12 Sep. 1825 aged 35. Her husband, who survived till 1 July 1857, pulled down the stately mansions at Wanstead and Rotherwick and generally dilapidated the vast estates of the families of Child and Tylney.

IV. 1869. *4.* RICHARD (HANDCOCK), BARON CASTLEMAINE OF MOYDRUM [I.], s. and h., *b.* 25 July 1826, at Athlone ; sometime (1852) Capt. 41st Foot. REP. PEER [I.], May 1874. He *m.* 10 Feb. 1857, Louisa Matilda, da. of William George (HARRIS), 2d BARON HARRIS OF SERINGAPATAM, by his 2d wife, Isabella Helena, da. and h. of Robert Handcock TEMPLE, of Waterstown, co. Westmeath. She was *b.* 10 Feb. 1836.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 11,444 acres in co. Westmeath and of 597 in co. Roscommon. Total 12,041 acres, valued at £8,919 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Moydrum Castle, near Athlone, co. Westmeath.

CASTLEMAINS.

i.e. "DRUMMOND OF RICCARTOUN, CASTLEMAINS, AND GILSTOUN," Barony [S.] (*Drummond*), *cr.* 1686, with "MELFORT" Earldom of [S.], which see ; *forfeited* 1695 ; *restored* 1853.

CASTLEMARTIN.

See "CAWDOR OF CASTLEMARTIN, co. Pembroke," Barony (*Campbell*) *cr.* 1796 ; Earldom, *cr.* 1821.

CASTLE-MARTYR.

i.e. "CASTLE-MARTYR, co. Cork" Barony [I.] (*Boyle*), *cr.* 1756, with "SHANNON" Earldom of [I.], which see.

CASTLE MATTRESS.

See "SOUTHWELL OF CASTLE MATTRESS, co. Limerick," Barony [I.] (*Southwell*), *cr.* 1717 ; Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1776.

CASTLEMORRES.

See "MOUNTMORRES OF CASTLEMORRES, co. Kilkenny," Barony [I.] (*Morres*), *cr.* 1756 ; Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1763.

CASTLEREA.

See "MOUNT SANDFORD OF CASTLEREA, co. Roscommon," Barony [I.] (*Sandford*), *cr.* 1800 ; *ex.* 1846.

CASTLEREAGH.

Viscountcy [I.] **I.** 1795. *1.* ROBERT (STEWART), BARON LONDONDERRY [I.], was, on 1 Oct. 1795, *cr.* VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, co. Down. He was subsequently, 17 Aug. 1796, *cr.* EARL OF LONDONDERRY [I.], and finally, 13 Jany. 1816, *cr.* MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY [I.]—See "LONDONDERRY," Marquessate of [I.], *cr.* 1816.

CASTLE RISING.

See "HOWARD OF CASTLE RISING, co. Norfolk," Barony (*Howard*), *cr.* 1669 ; *ex.* 1777.

CASTLEROSSE.

i.e. "CASTLEROSSE" Barony [I.] (*Browne*), *cr.* 20 May 1689, by James II. (after his deposition from the *English* throne), together with "KENMARE," Viscountcy [I.], which see among the "Jacobite Creations," in vol. i, p. 59, note "b."

i.e. "CASTLEROSSE," Barony [I.] (*Browne*), *cr.* 14 Feb. 1798, with "KENMARE," Viscountcy [I.], which see.

i.e. "CASTLEROSSE," Viscountcy [I.] (*Browne*), *cr.* 2 Jan. 1801, with "KENMARE," Earldom of [I.], which see.

See "KENMARE OF CASTLEROSSE, co. Kerry," Barony (*Browne*), *cr.* 1841 ; *ex.* 1853.

See (also) "KENMARE OF CASTLEROSSE, co. Kerry," Barony (*Browne*), *cr.* 1856.

CASTLE STEWART.

Barony [I.]

I. 1619. *1.* ANDREW STEWART, sometime LORD OCHILTREE [S.], was, in pursuance of the King's letters, 28 May 1618,[a] *cr.* 7 Nov. 1619, BARON CASTLE STEWART of co. Tyrone [I.]. He was s. and h. of Andrew Stewart, Master of Ochiltree, by Margaret, his wife, and grandson and h. of Andrew, 2nd LORD OCHILTREE [S.], whom he *suc.* in that peerage between 2 Aug. 1593 and 21 March 1601/2. He was first Gent. of the Bedchamber to King James, was Gen. of the Artillery, and Gov. of Edinburgh Castle. On 11 March 1613/4 he was, with other English and Scotch Peers, sum. by writ. to the *Irish* House of Lords.[b] Having ruined himself by an expensive style of living, he sold his Scotch estate to his cousin, Sir James Stewart, to whom he resigned, with consent of the Crown, his Scotch Peerage in 1615. Retaining the King's favour, however, he obtained large grants of land in co. Tyrone and an Irish Peerage as above mentioned. He *m.* before 16 March 1591/2, Margaret, da. of Sir John KENNEDY of Blairquhan. He *d.* Jan. 1628/9.

II. 1629. *2.* ANDREW (STEWART), BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], s. and h. He had, v.p. been *cr.* a Baronet [S.] 2 Oct. 1628. On 14 July 1634 he took his seat in the House of Lords [I.]. He was a great patron of such Scots as had settled in Ireland, especially of the "nonconforming ministers." He *m.* Ann, 4th da. and coheir of John (STEWART), 5th EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], by Mary, da. of William (RUTHVEN), EARL OF GOWRIE [S.]. He *d.* 1639. Admon 3 Dec. 1647 to "Sir Arthur Blundell, Knt." for use of Andrew, "Lord Stewart, now Baron of Castle Stewart," during his absence.

III. 1639. *3.* ANDREW (STEWART), BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], s. and h. On 21 Nov. 1648 he was served h. to his grandfather, Lord Ochiltree [S.] in the lands of Crugilltown Castle, co. Wigton. He was Gov. for the King, in 1642, of Fort Falkland in King's county, but was forced to surrender it to Gen. Preston. He *m.* Joyce, da. and h. of Sir Arthur BLUNDELL of Blundellstown in King's county. He *d.* s.p.m., 1650.[c]

IV. 1650. *4.* JOSIAS (STEWART), BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], br. and h. male. He *m.* (lic. at Vic. Gen. 2 April 1662) being then "of Westm. about 25, Bach." Anne, da. of John MADDEN of Maddenstown co. Kildare. He *d.* suddenly and s.p. 2 Dec. 1662 in Dublin and was *bur.* at St. Bride's in that city. His widow, who in April 1662 was "of Enfield, Midx., about 21, Spinster," was *bur.* 16 Dec. 1678 at St. Michans, Dublin.

(a) See "Lodge" vol. vi, p. 242.
(b) See vol. i, p. 2, note "a" *sub.* "Abercorn" Earldom of [S.].
(c) Mary, his only da. and h. *m.* Henry (Howard), 5th Earl of Suffolk, to which family most of the Castle Stewart estates thereby came.

V. 1662. *5.* JOHN (STEWART), BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], uncle and h. male, being 2nd s. of the 1st Lord. He *d.* unm. and at a great age, 1685.

[After his death the title remained *dormant* for many years, the persons who were apparently entitled to that dignity having, owing to the alienation of "the family estates, granted for support of the honour," never assumed it. These were as under.]

[VI. 1685]. *6.* ROBERT STEWART of Irry, co. Tyrone, *de jure*[a] BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of the Hon. Robert Stewart of the same (next br. to the last Lord), by his 2nd wife Jane, da. of James RICHARDSON of Castle Hill, co. Tyrone. He *suc.* his Father in 1662, was High Sheriff of co. Tyrone, 1665, and sometime a Capt. in the Army. He *m.* Anne, da. of William MOORE of Garvey co. Tyrone. He *d.* March 1685/6. His widow *d.* 1694.

[VII. 1686]. *7.* ANDREW STEWART of Irry afsd., *de jure*[a] BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], only s. and h. He was aged 12 in 1684 and was taken soon afterwards by his mother into Scotland to escape the troubles in Ireland, caused by the Revolution of 1688. He *m.* Eleanor, 1st da. of Robert DALLWAY of Bellahill, co. Antrim. He *d.* 1715.

[VIII. 1715]. *8.* ROBERT STEWART, *de jure*[a] BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], s. and h. He *m.* Margaret, sister and h. of Hugh Edwards, 1st da. of Thomas EDWARDS, both of Castle Gore, co. Tyrone. He *d.* 1742.

[IX. 1742] IX. 1774. **Viscountcy [I.]** I. 1793. **Earldom [I.]** I. 1800. *9, and 1.* Andrew Thomas STEWART-MOORE, *de jure*[a] BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.] only surv. s. and h. His petition to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland as to his right to the BARONY OF CASTLE STEWART [I.] was unanimously agreed to by the House of Lords [I.] and received the Royal assent 24 May 1774. He took his seat accordingly 28 Nov. 1775, at which time he *resigned* the final surname of *Moore*. He had, as early as 1768, claimed the Barony of OCHILTREE [S.], appearing to vote as such at the election of Scotch Peers, 26 Oct. 1768, and *actually voting* at the election 24 July 1790, but his claim was pronounced against, in a Committee for Privileges, 16 April 1793. On 20 Dec. 1793 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CASTLE STEWART, co. Tyrone [I.], and on 29 Dec. 1800 he was *cr.* EARL CASTLE STEWART, co. Tyrone [I.].[b] He *m.* 25 July 1781, Sarah, da. and coheir of Godfrey LILL, second Judge of the Court of Common Pleas [I.], by Carey Caroline, da. of Nathaniel BULL of East Sheen, Surrey. He *d.* at Stewart Hall, co. Tyrone, 26 Aug. 1809. His widow *d.* 11 Nov. 1843 aged 90. Will pr. Feb. 1844.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] II. Barony [I.] X. 1809 *2 and 10.* ROBERT (STEWART), EARL CASTLE STEWART, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 19 Aug. 1784; *m.* 23 April 1806, Jemima, da. of (———) ROBISON, Col. Royal Artillery. He *d.* 10 June 1854. His widow *d.* 27 April 1859, aged 73.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] III. Barony [I.] XI. 1854 *3 and 11.* EDWARD (STEWART), EARL CASTLE STEWART. &c. [I.] s. and h., *b.* 11 Sep. 1807. He *m.* Feb. 1830, at Paris, Emmeline, only surv. da. and h. of Benjamin BATHURST, Sec. of Legation at Leghorn, by Phillida, da. of Sir John CALL, Bart. He *d.* s.p. 20 Feb. 1857. His widow *m.* 27 June 1867 at Villa Stuart, Rome, Signor Alessandro PISTOCCHI, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and was living 1887 at Villa Stuart, afsd.

(a) According to the decision of 24 May 1774 respecting that dignity.

(b) This was one of the 18 Irish Peerages *cr.* the day before the Union. See vol. i, p. 208, note "c." See, also, *ante*, p. 102, note "a" as to the omission of the word "of" in titles of Earldoms.

V. 1682. 6. JOHN (STEWART), BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], uncle and h. male, being 2nd s. of the 1st Lord. He d. unm. and at a great age, 1685.

[After his death the title remained dormant for many years, the persons who were appropriately entitled to that dignity having, owing to the alienation of "the family estates, granted for support of the honour," never assumed it. These were as under.]

[VI. 1685]. 6. ROBERT STEWART of IRY, co. Tyrone, de jure(a) BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of the Hon. Robert Stewart of the same (next br. to the 1st Lord), by his 2nd wife Anne, da. of James Hamilton of Castle Hill, co. Tyrone. He suc. his father in 1662, was High Sheriff of co. Tyrone, 1685, and sometime a Capt. in the Army. He m. Anne, da. of William Moore of Garvey, co. Tyrone. He d. March 1685/6. His widow d. 1691.

[VII. 1686]. 7. ANDREW STEWART of IRY 2nd, de jure(a) BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], only s. and h. He was aged 12 in 1684 and was taken soon afterwards by his mother into Scotland to escape the troubles in Ireland, caused by the Revolution of 1688. He m. Eleanor, 1st da. of Robert DALRYMPLE of Hollehill, co. Ayr. He d. 1713.

[VIII. 1713]. 8. ROBERT STEWART, de jure(a) BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], s. and h. He m. Margaret, sister and h. of Hugh Edwards, 1st da. of Thomas EDWARDS, both of Castle Coote, co. Tyrone. He d. 1742.

[IX. 1742] 9. and X. Andrew Thomas STEWART-MOORE, de jure(a) BARON CASTLE STEWART [I.], only surv. s. and h. His petition to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland as to his right to the BARONY OF CASTLE STEWART [I.] was unanimously agreed to by the House of Lords [I.] and received the Royal assent 24 May 1774. He took his seat accordingly 28 Nov. 1775, at which time he resigned the first surname of Moore. He had, as early as 1768, claimed the Barony of Castle Stewart (S.) appearing to vote as such at the election of Scotch Peers, 29 Oct. 1768, and actually voting at the election 24 July 1790, but his claim was pronounced against, in a Committee for Privileges, 16 April 1792. On 20 Dec. 1793 he was cr. VISCOUNT CASTLE STEWART, co. Tyrone [I.] and on 29 Dec. 1800 he was cr. EARL CASTLE STEWART, co. Tyrone [I.] (b) He m. 23 July 1781, Sarah, da. and coheir of Godfrey Lee, second Judge of the Court of Common Pleas [I.] by Clare Creagh, da. of Nathaniel Burt of Kent Green, Surrey. He d. at Stewart Hall, co. Tyrone, 29 Aug. 1809. His widow d. 11 Nov. 1818 aged 80. Will pr. Feb. 1819.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.]	1800	9 and 10. ROBERT (STEWART), EARL CASTLE STEWART, &c. [I.] s. and h., b. 19 Aug. 1784; m. 23 April 1806, Jemima, da. of (——) Hobson, Col. Royal Artillery. He d. 10 June 1854. His widow d. 27 April 1859, aged 73.
II.		
Barony [I.]		
X.		
Earldom and Viscountcy [I.]	1854	9 and 11. EDWARD (STEWART), EARL CASTLE STEWART, &c. [I.] s. and h., b. 11 Sep. 1807. He m. Feb. 1830, at Paris, Emmeline, only surv. da. and h. of Bevilacqua Bathurst, Esq. of Legerton at Leighton, by Phillis, da. of Sir John Cave, Bart. He d. s.p. 20 Feb. 1877. His widow m. 27 June 1887 at Villa Stuart, Rome, Signor Alessandro Pezzucchi, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and was living 1897 at Villa Stuart, aged
III.		
Barony [I.]		
XI.		

(a) According to the decision of 24 May 1774 respecting that dignity.

(b) This was one of the 12 Irish Peerages cr. the day before the Union. See vol. i. p. 205, note "c." See also, vol. ii. p. 102, note "s," as to the omission of the word "of" in titles of Peerages.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] IV. **Barony [I.]** XII. } 1857

4 and 12. CHARLES ANDREW KNOX (STEWART), EARL CASTLE STEWART, &c. [I.], br. and h. *b.* 23 April 1810 at Clifton, co. Glouc. He *m.* 24 March 1835, Charlotte Raffles Drury, only da. of Acheson Quintin THOMPSON,[a] of co. Louth, by Isabella, da. of Rev. Dodgson MADDEN. He *d.* 12 Sep. 1874 in his 65th year at Stewart Hall, co. Tyrone. His widow living 1887 at Wookey House, near Wells, Somerset.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] V. **Barony [I.]** XIII. } 1874

5 and 13. HENRY JAMES (STUART RICHARDSON), EARL CASTLE STEWART [1800], VISCOUNT CASTLE STEWART [1793] and BARON CASTLE STEWART [1619] in Ireland, only s. and h., *b.* 21 March 1837. He *m.* 1 Nov. 1866 at Oakland, co. Tyrone, Augusta Le Vicomte MASSY-RICHARDSON, widow of Hugh MASSY, Major 85th Foot, da. and sole h. of William Stewart RICHARDSON-BRADY of Oaklands afsd. By royal lic. 11 May 1867 he took the name of *Richardson* after that of *Stuart*.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 32,615 acres in co. Tyrone and 2,260 in co. Cavan. Total 34,875 acres, worth £13,113 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Stewart Hall, near Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

CASTLE STUART.

i.e. "STUART OF CASTLE STUART, co. Inverness," Barony (*Stuart*) *cr.* 1796; see "Moray" Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1562, under the 8th Earl.

CASTLETON and CASTLETON OF SANDBECK.

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1627. *1.* NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON of Fillingham and Saxby, co. Lincoln, s. and h. of Robert S. of the same, by Catherine, yst. da. of Vincent GRANTHAM of St. Katharine's, Lincoln. *suc.* his Father 2 Nov. 1583, being then aged 21, was sometime, M.P. for Gainsborough and afterwards for Lincoln, High Sheriff of co. Lincoln, 1592, Knighted at Belvoir Castle 23 April 1603, was *cr.* a Baronet 25 Nov. 1611, and was *cr.* 11 July 1627, BARON SAUNDERSON OF BANTRY, co. Cork, and VISCOUNT CASTLETON co. Limerick [I.]. He *m.* Mildred, da. and h. of John ELLTOFT of Boston, co. Lincoln. He *d.* 1630 and was *bur.* (as was his wife) at Saxby. Will dat. 23 Feb. 1629/30, being than in his 70th year, pr. 13 June 1631.

II. 1630. *2.* NICHOLAS (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.] s. and h. He *m.* Frances, sister of John, 8th EARL OF RUTLAND, da. of Sir George MANNERS of Haddon co. Derby, by Frances, da. of Sir Henry PIERREPONT. He *d.* 1640 and was *bur.* at Saxby. Will dat. 2 March 1639/40, pr. 1 Jan. 1641/2. His widow *d.* 1652. Her will pr. 1652.

III. 1640. *3.* NICHOLAS (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.], s. and h., aged 15 at his Father's death. He *d.* a minor and unm. 1641.

IV. 1641. *4.* PEREGRINE (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.], br. and h. He, also, *d.* unm. Will dat. 4 Nov. 1649, pr. 1652.

V. 1650. *5.* GEORGE (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.], br. and h. He *m.* firstly Grace, da. of Henry BELASYSE (1st son of Thomas, 1st VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG) by Grace, da. of Sir Thomas BARTON of Smithells, co. Lancaster. He *m.* secondly, 14 Feb. 1674/5, at the Temple church,

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[a] He was s. of Quintin Dick Thompson of the E.I.C. Civil service, by Mary Anne, sister and coheir of the celebrated Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] IV. Baronry [I.] XII. — 1857

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] V. Baronry [I.] XIII. — 1874

name of Richardson after that of Stuart.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 32,816 acres in co. Tyrone and 2,260 in co. Cavan. Total 34,876 acres, worth £13,113 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Stewart Hall, near Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

CASTLE STUART.

6a. "STUART OF CASTLE STUART, co. INVERNESS," Baronry (Stuart) cr. 1796; see "Moray" Earldom of [S.], cr. 1562, under the 8th Earl.

CASTLETON and CASTLETON OF SANDBECK.

Viscountcy [I.] 1. NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON of Fillingham and Saxby, co. Lincoln, s. and h. of Nicholas S. of the same, by Catherine, yst. da. of Vincent CRAYENHAM of St. Nicholas's, Lincoln, res. his Father 2 Nov. 1682, being then aged 21, was commissn. M.P. for Gainsborough and after wards for Lincoln, High Sheriff of co. Lincoln, 1682, Knighted at Belvoir Castle 23 April 1683, was cr. a Baronet 25 Nov. 1611, and was cr. 11 July 1697, BARON SAUNDERSON OF SANTRY, co. Cork, and VISCOUNT CASTLETON OF TON co. Limerick [I.]. He m. cl. Mildred, da. and h. of John KILLIGREW of Beston, co. Lincoln. He d. 1630 and was bur. (as was his wife) at Saxby. Will dat. 22 Feb. 1629/30, being then in his 70th year; pr. 12 June 1631.

II. 1630. 2. NICHOLAS (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.] s. and h. He m. Frances, sister of John, 8th Earl of RUTLAND, da. of Sir George MANNERS of Haddon co. Derby, by Frances, da. of Sir Henry PIERREPONT. He d. 1640 and was bur. at Saxby. Will dat. 2 March 1639/40, pr. 1 Jan. 1641/2. His widow d. 1652. Her will pr. 1652.

III. 1640. 3. NICHOLAS (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.] s. and h., aged 15 at his Father's death. He d. a minor and unm. 1641.

IV. 1641. 4. PATIENCE (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.], br. and h. Her also d. unm. Will dat. 4 Nov. 1649, pr. 1652.

V. 1650. 5. GEORGE (SAUNDERSON), VISCOUNT CASTLETON, &c. [I.], br. and h. He m. firstly Grace, da. of Henry BELASYSE (1st son of Thomas, 1st VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG) by Grace, da. of Sir Thomas BARKER of Smithlile, co. Lancaster. He m. secondly, 16 Feb. 1674/5, at the Temple church,

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(*) He was a Captain in the Dublin Trained Bands of the Civil service, by Mary Anne, sister and coheir of the celebrated Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles.

London, Sarah, Dow. Viscountess Fanshawe [I.], relict (formerly) of Sir John Wray, da. of Sir John Evelyn of West Dean. He *d.* at Sandbeck, co. York, 27 May 1714. Will pr. May 1714. His widow, by whom he had no issue, *d.* 1717. Will pr. Oct. 1717.

VI. 1714 **Viscountcy** I. 1716. **Earldom** I. 1720, to 1723.

6 and 1. James (Saunderson), Viscount Castleton and Baron Saunderson of Bantry [I.], also a Baronet [1611], 8th, youngest and only surv. s. and h. by 1st wife. He was M.P. for Newark 1698-1705 and 1708-10; Vice-Admiral of co. Lincoln 1705. On 19 Oct. 1714, a few months after his Father's death, he was *cr.* BARON SAUNDERSON OF SAXBY, co. Lincoln, on 2 July 1716 *cr.* VISCOUNT CASTLETON OF SANDBECK co. York, and finally, on 18 June 1720, *cr.* EARL CASTLETON OF SANDBECK co. York. He *d.* s.p. 23 May 1723 when *all his honours* became *extinct.* Will pr. 1723.[a]

CASTLETOWN.

See "Radstock of Castletown, Queen's County," Barony [I.] (*Waldegrave*), *cr.* 1800.

CASTLETOWN OF UPPER OSSORY.

Barony I. 1869.

1. The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick of Grantstown Manor and Lisduff in Queen's county and of Grafton Underwood, co. Northampton, was, on 10 Dec. 1869, *cr.* BARON CASTLETOWN OF UPPER OSSORY in the Queen's county. He was illegit. s. of John (Fitzpatrick), Earl of Upper Ossory and Baron Gowran [I.] and Baron Upper Ossory of Ampthill [G.B.] who *d.* s.p.m. legit. 1 Feb. 1818 (when all his honours became extinct) and whom he *suc.* in his Irish and some of his English estates. He was *b.* in London 23 Sep. 1811, was ed. at Eton; sometime an officer in the army; M.P. for Queen's county 1837-41, 1847-52 and 1865-69; P.C. [I.], 1848; Lord Lieut. of Queen's county, 1855, and, in 1869 was *cr. a Peer* as above. He *m.* 5 May 1830 at Carnallway, in the diocese of Dublin, Augusta Mary, da. of Rev. Archibald Douglas, Rector of Castle Coote, co. Cavan, by Susan, da. of John (Murray), 4th Earl of Dunmore [S.]. He *d.* 22 Jan. 1883 at No. 32, Hertford street, Mayfair, Midx., and was *bur.* the 25th at Grafton Underwood. Will pr. 17 May 1883 over £37,000. His widow living 1887 at Wimbledon, Surrey.

II. 1883.

2. Bernard Edward Barnaby (Fitzpatrick), Baron Castletown of Upper Ossory, only surv. s. and h., *b.* 29 July and *bap.* 25 Dec. 1848 at Brighton, Sussex; ed. at Eton and at Brasenose Coll. Oxford; B.A. (2nd class law and history), 1870; was an officer (1871-74) in the 1st Life Guards and subsequently (1882) served with them in Egypt. M.P. for Portarlington, 1880-83 and sometime Sheriff for Queen's county. He *m.* 23 April 1874, Emily Ursula Clare, da. and h. of Hayes (St. Leger), 4th Viscount Doneraile [I.], by Mary Ann Grace Louisa, da. of George Lenox-Conyngham. She was *b.* 18 July 1853.

Family Estates.—These consisted, in 1883, of 633 acres in Sussex (worth £752 a year) and 22,510 acres in Queen's county. Total 23,143 acres, worth £15,758 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Granstown manor, Queen's county.

CASTLE WARD.

See "Bangor of Castle Ward, co. Down," Barony [I.] (*Ward*), *cr.* 1770; Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1781.

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[a] He devised his very considerable estates (including Sandbeck in Yorkshire) to his maternal cousin Thomas Lumley, younger s. of Richard, 1st Earl of Scarbrough, by Frances, da. and h. of Sir Henry Jones and Frances, his wife, formerly Frances Belasyse, spinster, sister of Grace, the mother of the testator. This Thomas Lumley by act of Parl. took the name of Saunderson, and *suc.* in 1740, as Earl of Scarbrough.

CASTLETON.

See "Radstock or Castleton, Queen's County," Baron [I.] (Wedderburn), cr. 1800.

CASTLETOWN OF UPPER OSSORY.

Baron	1. The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick of Castletown Manor and Ladelle in Queen's county and of Gratton Underwood, co. Northampton, was, on 10 Dec. 1869, cr. Baron Castletown of Upper Ossory in the Queen's county. He was Illegit. s. of John (Fitzpatrick), Earl of Upper Ossory and Baron Gowran [I.] and Baron Upper Ossory of Ampthill [G.B.] who d. s.p.m. legit. 1 Feb. 1818 (when all his honours became extinct) and whom he was in his 43rd year of his English estates. He was b. in London 23 Sep. 1811, was ed. at Eton; sometime an officer in the army; M.P. for Queen's county 1837-41, 1841-52 and 1853-59; P.C. [I.] 1848; Lord Lieut. of Queen's county, 1853, and in 1869 was cr. a Peer as above. He m. 3 May 1836 at Carnalway, in the diocese of Dublin, Augusta Mary, da. of Rev. Archibald Duncan, Rector of Castle Coote co. Cavan, by Susan, da. of John (Murray), 4th Earl of Dunmore [S.]. He d. 22 Jan. 1883 at No. 39, Hertford street, Mayfair, Mddx., and was bur. the 28th at Grafton Underwood. Will pr. 17 May 1883 over £37,000. His widow living 1887 at Wimbledon, Surrey.
	II. 1883. 2. Bernard Edward Barnaby (Fitzpatrick), Baron Castletown of Upper Ossory, only surv. s. and h., b. 29 July and bap. 25 Dec. 1848 at Brighton, Sussex; ed. at Eton and at Brasenose Coll. Oxford; B.A. (2nd class law and history), 1870; was an officer (1871-74) in the 1st Life Guards and subsequently (1883) served with them in Egypt. M.P. for Portarlington, 1880-85 and sometime Sheriff for Queen's county. He m. 23 April 1874, Emily Ursula Clare, da. and h. of Hayes (Sir. Lucas) 4th Viscount Doneraile [I.], by Mary Ann Grace Louisa, da. of George Lesoc-Coryngham. She was b. 19 July 1853.

Family Estates.—These consisted, in 1883, of 832 acres in Sussex (worth £752 a year) and 22,510 acres in Queen's county. Total 23,143 acres, worth £10,768 a year. Principal Residence.—Granstown manor, Queen's county.

CASTLE WARD.

See "Bangor of Castle Ward, co. Down," Baron [I.] (Ward), cr. 1770; Viscountcy [I.], cr. 1781.

(a) He devised his very considerable estates (including Sandbeck in Yorkshire) to his maternal cousin Thomas Lumley, Viscount s. of Richard, 1st Earl of Scarbrough, by Frances, da. and h. of Sir Henry Jones and Frances, his wife, formerly Frances Molesworth, spinster, sister of Orace, the mother of the testator. This Thomas Lumley was cr. Earl Lumley of Scarbrough, and was, in 1740, an Earl of Scarbrough.

CASTLE WELLAN.

See "ANNESLEY OF CASTLE WELLAN, co. DOWN," Barony [I.] (*Annesley*), *cr.* 1758; Earldom [I.], *cr.* 1789.

CATHCART.

Barony [S.]
I. 1460? *1.* SIR ALAN CATHCART, s. and h. of Alan C., having, in 1447, redeemed considerable property within the Earldom of Carrick that had been mortgaged by his grandfather, another Sir Alan Cathcart, was, not long afterwards, probably before 8 Oct. 1460, but certainly before 2 July 1465[a] *cr.* a Lord of Parl.[b] as LORD CATHCART [S.]. He was Warden of the West Marches, 1481, and Master of the Artillery, 1485. He *m.* Janet MAXWELL. He *d.* before 12 Aug. 1499.

[ALAN CATHCART, MASTER OF CATHCART, s. and h. ap. He *d.* v.p.]

II. 1499? *2.* JOHN (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART [S.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Alan Cathcart, Master of Cathcart, abovenamed. He *m.* firstly Margaret, da. of John KENNEDY of Blairquhan. He *m.* secondly, before Aug. 1499, Margaret, da. of William DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig. He *d.* Dec. 1535.

[ALAN CATHCART, MASTER OF CATHCART, s. and h. ap. by first wife. He *m.* firstly, in or before Aug. 1507, Agnes,[c] da. of Robert (LYLE), LORD LYLE [S.]. He *m.* secondly Margaret, da. of Parrick MAXWELL of Newark. He *d.* v.p., 9 Sep. 1513 being slain, with two of his brothers, at the battle of Flodden,]

III. 1535. *3.* ALAN (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART (S,) grandson and h., being only s. and heir of Alan, Master of Cathcart, abovenamed by his second wife. He *m.* Helen, da. of William (SEMPILL), 2nd LORD SEMPILL [S.] by his first wife, Margaret, da. of Hugh (MONTGOMERY), Earl of Eglintoun [S.] He *d.* 10 Sept. 1547, being slain at the battle of Pinkie. Will of same date directing his burial to be with his ancestors at the Grey Friars at Ayr.

IV. 1547. *4.* ALAN (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART (S,) only s. and h. He was a great Promoter of the Reformation, and was one who signed the bond, in 1567, on behalf of the young King, James VI [S.], on whose side he fought at Langside in 1568. Master of the Household, 1569, receiving several beneficial grants from the Crown. He *m.* Margaret, da. of John WALLACE of Craigy. He *d.* Dec. 1618.

[ALAN CATHCART, MASTER OF CATHCART, s. and h. ap. He *m.* in or before 24 June 1594, Isabel, da. of Thomas KENNEDY of Bargeny. He *d.* v.p. 1603.]

(a) A deed of that date between "Alan, Lord Carcaith, &c." was produced at the Decreet of Ranking [S.] 1606. Lord Cathcart was there "ranked" as 8th of the Barons; Lord Gray (1437) and Lord Ochiltree (1459) being next immediately above him and Lord Carlyle (1474?) next immediately below him.

(b) "It is perhaps worth remark, as old dignities with us [*i.e.* in Scotland] were so generally *territorial*, that is seems to me, that [notwithstanding the above fact] there is no escape from the conclusion that *Lords of Parliament* were hereditary titles *unconnected with land* and sometimes even not based upon a free Barony at all; *Graham*, *Gray*, *Borthwick*, *Cathcart*, *Drummond* and *Sempill* had no Barony of their names, when they first got the hereditary title. Sempill of Eliotston, for instance, was not a free Baron, but, *sometime after he was made a Lord*, all his lands were united and erected into the free Barony of Sempill." Extract from a letter of R. R. Stodart, late Lyon Clerk depute, deceased, dat. 9 March 1885, to the Editor.

(c) In Wood's "Douglas," Vol. ii, p. 165, under "Lyle," she is called *Helen*, da. of Robert, 3rd Lord Lyle (who *d.* 1511) by Mariot Lindsay his wife. Under "Cathcart," in that work, is a note to the effect that as Robert, 2nd Lord Lyle had a da. Agnes, who *m.* John Maxwell, this Agnes was probably, the Agnes, sometime wife of the Master of Cathcart, and that the said Master had *no* second wife, Margaret, as in the text, but was survived by the said Agnes.

V. 1618. *5.* ALAN (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART [S.] s. and h.; served h. to his grandfather 8 May 1619. He *m.* firstly, Margaret, da. of Francis (STEWART), 1st EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.], by Margaret, da. of David (DOUGLAS), EARL OF ANGUS [S.]. She *d.* s.p.s. He *m.* secondly, Jean, da. of Sir Alexander COLQUHOUN of Luss. He *d.* 18 Aug. 1623. His widow *m.* Sir Duncan CAMPBELL of Auchinbreck, who was slain 1645, fighting against Montrose's army. She *m.* thirdly the Hon. Sir William HAMILTON[a], who was long Resident in Rome on behalf of the Queen Dow. Henrietta Maria.

VI. 1628 *6.* ALAN (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART) [S.], *b.* the same year his father died, being served h. to him 25 June 1631. He *m.* Marion, da. of David BOSWELL of Auchinleck, co. Ayr. He *d.* 13 June 1709 in his 81st year.

VII. 1709 *7.* ALAN (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART [S.], s. and h.; *b.* about 1648. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of James (DALRYMPLE), 1st VISCOUNT STAIR [S.], by Margaret, da. of James ROSS of Balniel, co. Wigtown. He *d.* in Scotland, 19 Oct 1732 in his 85th year. Will pr. 1733.

VIII. 1732. *8.* CHARLES (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART [S]., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h.[b]; *b.* 1686. He was (as Captain), in the wars in Flanders in 1703; Major in the Scots Greys, 1709, and afterwards Lieut.-Col. thereof; distinguished himself at Sheriffmuir, 13 Nov. 1715, where the victory over the left wing of the Insurgents was principally owing to him. Lieut.-Col. of the 9th Foot, 1717; of the 31st Foot, 1728; of the 8th Reg. of Dragoons, 1731, and of the 3rd Carabineers, 1733. Gov. of Duncannon Fort 1735, and of Londonderry, with the rank of Major-Gen. in the Army, 1739. Having been appointed COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the forces sent to attack the King of Spain in his American dominions, he set sail in Oct. 1740, but *d.* on the voyage. He was also Groom of the Bedchamber to George I., 1714; and Lord of the Bedchamber to George II. in 1773. REP. PEER [S.] 1734-40. He *m.* firstly, 29 March 1718, at St. Mary Mag., Old Fish Street, London, Marion, only child of Sir John SHAW,[c] or SCHAW, Bart. [S.], of Greenock, co. Renfrew, by Margaret da. of Sir Hew DALRYMPLE, Bart. [S.] of North Berwick. She, who was *b.* 7 Dec. 1700, *d.* at Edinburgh 21 March 1733 in her 33rd year, having had 10 children. He *m.* secondly, 1739, Elizabeth, relict of James FLEET of Tewin, Herts (who *d.* 29 April 1733) widow of Capt. SABINE, 2nd da. of Thomas MALYN of Battersea, Surrey. He *d.* as afsd., after 13 days illness, 20 Dec. 1740, aged 54 and was *bur.* on the beach of Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica. M.I. Will pr. 1741. His widow *m.* (for her 4th husband) 18 May 1745, Hugh MACGUIRE, an Irish officer in the Hungarian service, afterwards Lieut.-Col. in the British service. For 20 years he is said to have kept her a Prisoner in Ireland, viz., till his death in 1764. She *d.* 3 Aug. 1789 in her 98th year and was *bur.* at Tewin aforesaid. M.I.[d] Will pr. 1789.

IX. 1740. *9.* CHARLES SCHAW (CATHCART), LORD CATHCART [S.], 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. by first wife, *b.* at Edinburgh, 21 March 1721. Capt. 20th Reg., 1742; was Lord of the Bedchamber and Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Fontenoy, 30 April 1745, where he was severely wounded,[e] and where his only surv. br. was slain in his 23rd year.

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[a] "William Hamilton, 3rd br. to the Earl of Abercorn" [S.] is said to have been *cr.* a Baronet [S.] in Milne's List, but no date is assigned.

[b] Alan Cathcart, his elder br. (who *d.* before his Father became a Peer) was drowned on his passage to Holland, Aug. 1699.

[c] This Baronetcy was *cr.* 28 June 1687 and became extinct 5 April 1732 by the death of John, the 3rd Bart. (grandson of the grantee) 5 April 1732.

[d] This commemorates but two (the 1st and 3rd) out of her four husbands; dwelling chiefly on "her boundless acts of charity" of which the only tangible one is a gift of £5 a year for schooling the poor of Tewin. In Miss Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent" several particulars are given of Col. Maeguire's treatment of his wife.

[e] The black patch over the "Fontenoy" scar on his cheek (of which he was very proud) appears in all his portraits.

Capt. 3rd Reg. of Foot Guards, June 1745, Col. and Adjutant Gen. to the Forces in North Britain, 1750; becoming, finally, Lieut.-Gen, in 1760. He was from Nov. 1748 to Oct. 1749 one of the Hostages to France for the performing of the definite treaty. REP. PEER [S.] 1752-76. High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1755-63, and 1773-76; Gov. of Dunbarton Castle 1761-64; K.T. 13 April 1763. First Lord of Police 1764-68. P.C., 1768, having been on (24 Feb. of that year) appointed AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF RUSSIA, at St. Petersburgh where he remained till 1771. Lord of the Bedchamber, 1776. He *m.* 24 July 1753, Jean, da. of Lord Archibald HAMILTON, Gov. of Greenwich Hospital (7th s. of Anne, *suo jure* DUCHESS OF HAMILTON [S.]), by his second wife Jane, da. of James (HAMILTON), 6th EARL OF ABERCORN [S.]. She, who was *b.* in London 19 Aug. 1726, *d.* at St. Petersburgh 13 Nov. 1771, and was *bur.* in Audley chapel, St. Geo. Han. sq. He *d.* at his house, Grosvenor place, Midx. 14 Aug. 1776 in his 56th year. Will pr. 1776.

X. 1776
Viscountcy
I. 1807
Earldom
I. 1814

10 and 1. WILLIAM SCHAW CATHCART, LORD CATHCART [S.], s. and h., *b.* at Petersham, Surrey, 17 Sep., and *bap.* 15 Oct. 1755; ed. at Eton, 1766-71; studied law at Dresden and Glasgow, entered Linc. Inn, Nov. 1775, and was admitted as an Advocate at Edinburgh, Feb. 1776. Entered the Army (7th Dragoons) on his Father's death, in 1777, and served with the 16th and 17th Light Dragoons in America; Major 98th Regt., 1774; and, shortly afterwards, Quarter-Master-Gen. to the Forces in America, till 1780 when he returned home; Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, 1781, which he exchanged, in 1789, for that of the 29th Regt.; of which in 1702, he became Colonel. He was Col. in the Army, 1790; Major-Gen., 1794; Lieut.-Gen., 1801; and General, 1812. He distinguished himself at the battle of Buren, 8 Jany. 1795, and was in command of the troops that finally left Germany in Dec. of that year. Vice-Admiral of Scotland, 1795; Col. 2d Reg. of Life Guards (Gold Stick), Aug. 1797; P.C., 1798; P.C. [I.], 1803. Com.-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, 1803-05; of the forces in Scotland, 1806-14 and of the Army against Denmark, June to Oct. 1807, where he effected the easy capture (7 Sep. 1807) of Copenhagen. In 1805, he had been made Lord Lieut. of co. Clackmannan, and K.T., being invested at Windsor, 23 Nov. 1805. He had also been a REP. PEER [S.] since 20 Jany. 1788 (being Chairman of the Committees of the House, 1790-94), till his elevation to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 9 Nov. 1807, on which day he was *cr.* BARON GREENOCK of Greenock co. Renfrew and VISCOUNT CATHCART of Cathcart in the same co., and a sum, estimated at £300,000 of prize money, was divided between him and Admiral (afterwards Lord) Gambier. On 28 Jany. 1808 he received the thanks of the House of Lords for his services in Denmark. AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF RUSSIA from July 1812 to 1821, being one of the Commissioners who invested the Emperor with the *Order of the Garter*, on 27 Sep. 1813.[a] He was also

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[a] This was the first of the *Special* Garter Missions of the 19th century. In these missions the splendid formality, attending the investiture, has enhanced the value of that "most noble" Order, above all others, in the estimation of the European Sovereigns. In this instance the Emperor was elected, by a spec. statute, as a *supernumerary* Knight, which formed a precedent for subsequent similar nominations of Foreign Potentates, who previously had been elected *only* when a vacancy occurred.

The following list is believed to comprise all the Foreign Sovereigns and Potentates who have, formally, *by special mission*, been *invested abroad* and to shew the date (which is of course *subsequent* to the *date of nomination*) and place of investiture. The names of the Commissioners appointed for such investiture are placed within square brackets.

1493, May 19.	*Suissa.* Alphonso, Duke of CALABRIA, afterwards Alphonso II, King of NAPLES.
1523, Dec. 6.	*Nuremberg.* Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, Emperor of GERMANY.
1534/5, Feb. 21.	*Edinburgh.* James V, King of SCOTLAND.
1551, June 20	*Chateau Bricnne.* Henry II, King of FRANCE.
1554, Nov. 6.	*Auxy (in the Camp).* Emanuel-Philibert, Duke of SAVOY.
1567/8, Jany. 4.	*Vienna.* Maximilian II, Emperor of GERMANY.
1585/6, Feb. 18.	*Paris.* Henry III, King of FRANCE and POLAND.

Capt. 3rd Reg. of Foot Guards, June 1745, Col. and Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces in North Britain, 1780; deceased, finally, Lieut.-Gen., in 1788. He was from Nov. 1748 to Oct. 1749 one of the Hostages to France for the performing of the definite treaty. Hon. Frank [S.] 1752-72. High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1753-63, and 1775-76; Gov. of Dumbarton Castle 1751-84; K.T. 13 April 1768. First Lord of Police 1760-62. P.C. 1762, having been on (24 Feb. of that year) appointed Ambassador to the Court of Russia, at St. Petersburg where he remained till 1771. Lord of the Bedchamber, 1772. He m. 24 July 1753, Jean, da. of Lord Archibald Hamilton, Gov. of Greenwich Hospital (7th s. of Anne, 2nd Duchess of Hamilton [S.]), by his second wife Jane, da. of James (Hamilton), 6th Earl of Abercorn [S.]. She, who was 6. in London 19 Aug. 1732, d. at St. Petersburgh 13 Nov. 1771, and was bur. in Ashley-chapel, St. Geo. Han. sq. He d. at his house, Grosvenor place, Midx. 14 Aug. 1776 in his 80th year. Will pr. 1776.

X. 1776 10 and 1. WILLIAM SCHAW CATHCART, LORD CATHCART [S.], s. and h., 6 at Petersham, Surrey, 17 Sep., and bap. 15 Oct. 1738; ed. at Eton, 1750-71; studied law at Dresden and Glasgow, entered Linc. Inn, Nov. 1772, and was admitted in an Advocate at Edinburgh, Feb. 1773. Entered the Army (7th Dragoons) on his Father's death, in 1777, and served with the 16th and 17th Light Dragoons in America; Major 98th Reg., 1778; and, shortly afterwards, Quarter-Master-Gen. to the Forces in America, till 1780 when he returned home; Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, 1781, which he exchanged, in 1780, for that of the 98th Reg.; of which in 1793, he became Colonel. He was Col. in the Army, 1790; Major-Gen., 1794; Lieut.-Gen., 1801; and General 1812. He distinguished himself as the battle of Boren, 8 Aug. 1795, and was in command of the troops that finally left Germany in Dec. of that year. Vice-Admiral of Scotland, 1796; Col. 2d Reg. of Life Guards (Gold Stick), Aug. [1797; P.C., 1798; P.C. [I.], 1802. Com.-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, 1803-06; of the forces in Scotland, 1806-11 and of the Army against Denmark, June to Oct. 1807, where he effected the easy capture (7 Sep. 1807) of Copenhagen. In 1808, he had been made Lord Lieut. of co. Cunninghame, and K.T., being invested at Windsor, 23 Nov. 1808. He had also been a Knt. Paris [S.] since 20 Jany. 1788 (being Chairman of the Committees of the House, 1790-96), till his elevation to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 5 Nov. 1807, on which day he was cr. BARON GREENOCK of Greenock co. Renfrew and VISCOUNT CATHCART of Cathcart in the same co., and a pens. estimated at £3000 of prize money, was divided between him and Admiral (afterwards Lord) Gambier. On 22 Jany. 1808 he received the thanks of the House of Lords for his services in Denmark. AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF RUSSIA from July 1812 to 1821, being one of the Commissioners who invested the Emperor with the Order of the Garter, on 27 Sep. 1813.(a) He was also

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(a) This was the first of the Special Garter Missions of the 19th century. In these missions the splendid formality attending the investiture has enhanced the value of that "most noble" Order, above all others, in the estimation of the European Sovereigns. In this instance the Emperor was elected, by a special statute, as a supernumerary Knight, which formed a precedent for subsequent similar nominations of Foreign Potentates, who previously had been elected only when a vacancy occurred.

The following list is believed to comprise all the Foreign Sovereigns and Potentates who have, formally, by mutual consent, been invested abroad and to show the date (which is of course subsequent to the date of nomination) and place of investiture. The names of the Commissioners appointed for each investiture are placed within square brackets.

1805, May 19. Sultan. Alphonso, Duke of CALABRIA, afterwards Alphonso II, King of NAPLES.

1823, Dec. 6. Archduke. Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, Emperor of AUSTRIA.

1834, Feb. 21. Infanta. Donna Maria II, Queen of PORTUGAL.

1831, June 20. Citizen Prince. Henry II, King of FRANCE.

1831, Nov. 6. Duke (de Chartres). Ferdinand-Philippe, Duke of SAVOY.

1837, Aug. 4. Prince. Alexandrina II, Emperor of GERMANY.

1838, Feb. 12. Prince. Henry III, King of FRANCE and POLAND.

Military Adviser to the German and Russian Generals, and to his diplomatic services in a great measure is owing the good understanding then effected between Eng-

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1603, Nov. 6.	*Stuttgart.* Frederick, Duke of WÜRTEMBERG.
1612/3, Feb. 4.	*The Hague.* Maurice de Nassau, Prince of ORANGE.
1627, April 24.	„ Henry Frederick de Nassau, Prince of ORANGE.
1649, Sep. 19.	*St. Germain-en-laye.* Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of BAVARIA.
1653, April 14.	*The Hague.* Henry Charles de Tremouille, Prince of TARENT.
„ May 4.	„ William-Henry de Nassau, Prince of ORANGE, afterwards William III, King of ENGLAND.
1654, March 31.	*Berlin.* Frederick-William, Elector of BRANDENBURG.
1657/8, Feb. 26.	*Antwerp.* John-Gasper-Ferdinand de Marchin, Count de GRAVILLE.
1668, July 28.	*Stockholm.* Charles XI, King of SWEDEN.
1669, April 13.	*Dresden.* John-George II, Elector of SAXONY.
1690, June 6.	*Berlin.* Frederick III, Elector of BRANDENBURG, afterwards Frederick I, King of PRUSSIA. [James Johnston, "Esq.," and Gregory King (Lancaster Herald), Dep. Garter.]
1691, April 8	*The Hague.* George-William of Brunswick-Luneburg, Duke of ZELL. (Invested by the Sovereign.)
1692/3, Jany 26.	*Dresden.* John-George IV, Elector of SAXONY. [Sir William Dutton Colt, Bart., Minister to Brunswick, and Gregory King (Lancaster Herald), Dep. Garter.]
1701, Aug. 4.	*Hanover.* George-Louis, Elector of HANOVER, afterwards George I, King of GREAT BRITAIN. [Charles (Gerard), Earl of Macclesfield, and Gregory King (Lancaster Herald), Dep. Garter.]
1706, June 13.	„* George-Augustus Prince Electoral of HANOVER, afterwards George II, King of GREAT BRITAIN [Charles (Montagu), Baron Halifax, and Sir JohnVanbrugh (Clarenceux King of Arms), Dep. Garter.]
1733, July 25.	*The Hague.* William, Prince of ORANGE, son in law of the Sovereign. [Hon. William Finch, Envoy to the States Gen., and John Anstis, Garter.]
1741, June 29.	*Hanover.* Frederick, Hereditary Prince, afterwards Landgrave, of HESSE CASSEL, son in law of the Sovereign (Invested by the Sovereign.)
„ July 24.	*Gotha.* Frederick III, Duke of SAXE GOTHA. Hon. Thomas Villiers, Envoy to Poland, and John Anstis, Garter.]
1745/6, Feb. 18.	*Weissenfels.* John Adolphus, Duke of SAXE WEISSENFELS. [HON. Thomas Villiers, Envoy to Poland, and John Anstis, Garter.]
1749, Aug. 26.	*Anspach.* Charles-William-Frederick, Margrave of BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH. [Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, **K.B.**, and John Anstis, Garter.]
1752, June 5.	*The Hague.* William V, Prince of ORANGE, grandson of the Sovereign. [Joseph Yorke, Envoy to the States Gen. and John Anstis, Garter.]
1759, Oct. 16.	*Kroffdorff, near Giessen (in the Camp).* Ferdinand, Prince of BRUNSWICK-BEVERN. [John Manners, *styled* Marquess of Granby, Com. in Chief of the British Forces, and Stephen Martin Leake, Garter.]
1764, June 4.	*Strelitz.* Adolphus-Frederick, Duke of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, br. to the Consort of the Sovereign.
1786, Aug. 7.	*Cassel.* William, Landgrave of HESSE-CASSEL. [John Dalrymple, *styled* Viscount Stair and Dalrymple, Envoy to Prussia, and Sir Isaac Heard, Garter.]

* At *Hanover*, also, on 24 Dec. 1717 were investedFrederick-Lewis, Prince of Wales, grandson of the Sovereign, and Ernest-Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, br. of the Sovereign, but these, tho' *invested abroad*, were Peers of Great Britain.

land, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Knight of St. George of Russia (4th Class), and Knight of St. Anne of Russia, 30 Sep. 1813, and Knight of St. Andrew of

1791, April 18. *Gotha.* Ernest-Louis, Duke of SAXE-GOTHA, cousin german of the Sovereign. [Morton Eden, Envoy to Saxony (afterwards *cr.* Baron Henley [I.]) and Sir Isaac Heard, Garter.]

[After this period the Missions appear to have been conducted with greater ceremony, and the Foreigners thus admitted into the order were, for the first time (as has been mentioned above) reckoned as *supernumerary* Knights.]

1813, Sep. 27. *Toplitz.* Alexander I, Emperor of Russia. [William (Cathcart), Viscount Cathcart, **K.T.**, Ambassador to Russia; Francis Townsend (Windsor Herald) Dep. Garter, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Black Rod.]

1814, Aug. 22. *Brussels.* William Frederick de Nassau, Prince of Orange, Prince Royal, afterwards [1840] King of THE NETHERLANDS. [Sir Robert Stewart, **K.G.**, *styled* Viscount Castlereagh, Secy of State for foreign affairs; Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Black Rod.]

„ Sep. 21. *Vienna.* Francis I, Emperor of AUSTRIA. [Sir Robert Stewart, **K.G.**, *styled* Viscount Castlereagh, Sec. of State for foreign affairs; Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Black Rod.]

1815, May 17. *Madrid.* Ferdinand VII, King of SPAIN. [Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, **G.C.B.** (afterwards *cr.* Baron Cowley) Ambassador to Spain; the attendance of Garter (who was required elsewhere) being by special warrant excused.]

1822, July 11. *Copenhagen.* Frederick VI, King of DENMARK. [Rt. Hon. Augustus John Foster, Envoy to Denmark, and Sir George Nayler, Garter.]

1823, Sep. 23. *Ajuda, near Lisbon.* John VI, King of Portugal. [Sir Edward Thornton, **G.C.B.**, Envoy to Portugal, and Sir George Nayler, Garter.]

1825, June 27. *Paris.* Charles X, King of FRANCE. [Hugh (Percy), Duke of Northumberland, **K.G.** "Ambassador Extraordinary;" Granville (Leveson-Gower), Viscount Granville, **G.C.B.**, Ambassador in residence to France, and Sir George Nayler, Garter.]

1827, July 9. *Tsarkoeselo, near St. Petersburg.* Nicholas I, Emperor of RUSSIA. [Richard (Seymour-Conway), Marquess of Hertford, **K.G.**, and Sir George Nayler, Garter.]

1842, Oct. 8. *Dresden.* Frederick Augustus, King of SAXONY. [Thomas (Grosvenor), Earl of Wilton, **G.C.H.**, and Sir Charles George Young, Garter.

1856, Nov. 1. *Constantinople.* Abdul Medjid Khan, SULTAN of the Ottoman Empire. Stratford (Canning), Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, **G.C.B.**, Ambassador to Turkey, and Sir C. G. Young, Garter.]

1858, May 27. *Belem, near Lisbon.* Pedro V, King of PORTUGAL. John Alexander (Thynne), Marquess of Bath, and Sir Charles G. Young, Garter.]

1861, March 2. *Berlin.* William, King of Prussia, afterwards [1870] Emperor of GERMANY. [John (Campbell), Marquess of Breadalbane, **K.T.**, and Sir Charles G. Young, Garter.]

Joint Missions

1865, April 25. *Copenhagen.* Christian IX, King of DENMARK. [Francis Thomas de Grey (Cowper), Earl Cowper, and Sir Charles G. Young, Garter.]

„ May 4. *Ajuda, near Lisbon.* Louis I, King of PORTUGAL. [William Philip (Molyneux), Earl of Sefton [I.] and Walter Aston Blount (Norroy King of Arms) Dep. Garter.]

„ June 3. *Darmstadt.* Louis III, Grand Duke of HESSE [H.R.H. Prince Alfred (son of the Sovereign) and H.R.H. Prince Louis of HESSE (son in law of the Sovereign); Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, being in attendance.]

Russia, 6 May 1814. On 16 July 1814, he was *cr.* EARL CATHCART.(b) He was Joint Minister Plenipo. to the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15. Gov. of Hull, 1830. He *m.* at New York, 20 April 1779, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Andrew ELLIOT of Greenwells, co. Roxburgh, Lieut.-Gov. of New York, by Elizabeth PLUMSTEAD, an American Lady. He *d.* 16 June 1843 at Gartside, near Glasgow, in his 88th year. Will pr. July 1843. His widow, who in 1793 was Governess and Lady of the Bedchamber to the younger Princesses, in 1795 Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and in 1801 Lady-in-Waiting, *d.* in Scotland, 14 Dec. 1847 ; Admon. July 1848.

[WILLIAM CATHCART, MASTER OF CATHCART, s. and h. ap., *b.* in London, 30 June 1782. Capt. R.N. He *d.* unm. 5 June 1804 in his 22nd year, of yellow fever, at Jamaica].

Earldom and Viscountcy II. Barony [S.] XI. } 1843

2 and 11. CHARLES MURRAY (CATHCART), EARL CATHCART, VISCOUNT CATHCART, &c. also LORD CATHCART [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 21 Dec. 1783 at Walton, co. Essex. Entered the army 1799 ; Major, 1807, serving as such in the Walcheren expedition in 1809 ; Lieut.-Col. 1810, serving as such in the Peninsula ; was at the battle of Barossa (gold medal) 6 April 1812, of Salamanca and of Vittoria, being, 1814-43, *styled* LORD GREENOCK. Was for many years (1807 and 1814-23) Assistant Quarter Master Gen. Had 3 horses shot under him at the battle of Waterloo (medal), 1815 ; **C.B.** 4 June 1815 ; Knight of St. Vladimir of Russia 21 Aug. 1815 ; Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, Oct. 1815 ; Col. in the army, 1819, and finally, 1854, General. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Staff Corps at Hythe, 1823-30 ; Com. of the Forces in Scotland and Gov. of Edinburgh Castle, 1837-42. Com.-in-Chief in Canada 1845-47 ; GOV.-GEN. OF CANADA, 1846 ; Com. of the Northern and Midland district of England 1849-54. He was also Col. of the 11th Hussars, 1842 ; of the 3rd Reg. of Dragoon Guards, 1847, and of the 1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards, 1851. **K.C.B.** 19 July 1838 ; **G.C.B.** 21 June 1859. He *m.* in France, 30 Sep. 1818, and again at Portsea, 12 Feb. 1819, Henrietta, 2nd da. of Thomas MATHER. He *d.* 16 July 1859 at St. Leonards on Sea.(c) His widow *d.* 24 June 1872 aged 71 at Inch house, Edinburgh.

Joint Missions

1866, Feb. 12.	*Brussels.* Leopold II, King of the Belgians. [John Robert (Townshend), Viscount Sydney **G.C.B.**, and Sir Charles George Young, Garter.]
1867, July 25.	*Vienna.* Francis Joseph, Emperor of AUSTRIA. [John Alexander (Thynne), Marquess of Bath,* and Sir Charles G. Young, Garter.†]
„ „ 28.	*Tsarkoeselo, near St. Petersburg.* Alexander II, Emperor of RUSSIA. [George Henry Robert Charles William (Vane-Tempest), Earl Vane, and Walter Aston Blount (Norroy King of Arms) Dep. Garter.]
1878, March 2.	*Rome.* Humbert I, King of ITALY. [James (Hamilton), Duke of Abercorn (I.) **K.G.** and Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter.]
1881, Oct. 11.	*Madrid.* Alfonso XII, King of SPAIN. [William (Compton), Marquess of Northampton, and Sir A. W. Woods, Garter.]
1882, Feb. 27.	*Dresden.* Albert, King of SAXONY. [Alexander William George (Duff), Earl Fife [I.] **K.T.** and Sir Albert William Woods, Garter.]

(b) See *ante* p. 102, note "a," as to the omission of the word "of" in titles of Earldoms.

(c) He was the author of several papers on Geology and kindred subjects.

* He had in 1858 been on a similar mission to the Court of Portugal.

† Sir Charles George Young went out no less than 8 times as Commissioner on these missions, during the period, 1842 to 1869, that he was Garter. He also had been three times previously *attached* to Garter missions, viz., in 1822 to Denmark, in 1823 to Portugal, and in 1825 to France.

Russia, 6 May 1814. On 16 July 1814, he was cr. EARL CATHCART(5). He was Joint Minister Plenipo. to the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15. Gov. of Hull, 1830. He m. at New York, 20 April 1779, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Andrew ELLICOT of Greenwells, co. Roxburgh, Lieut.-Gov. of New York, by Elizabeth PETERSTAN, an American Lady. He d. 16 June 1843 at Carstairs, near Glasgow, in his 88th year. VIII pr. July 1843. His widow, who in 1793 was Governess and Lady of the Bedchamber to the younger Princesses, in 1795 Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and in 1801 Lady-in-Waiting, d. in Scotland, 16 Dec. 1847; Admon. July 1848.

[WILLIAM CATHCART, MASTER OF CATHCART, s. and h. ap., b. in London, 30 June 1782. Capt. R.N. He d. unm. 5 June 1804 in his 22nd year, of yellow fever, at Jamaica.]

Marlborn and Viscountcy
II.
Baron[y] [8.]
XI.
1843

Vittoria, being, 1814-43, added Louis Ormesby. Was for many years (1807 and 1814-33) Assistant Quarter Master Gen. Had 3 horses shot under him at the battle of Waterloo (medal). 1815; C.B. 4 June 1815; Knight of St. Vladimir of Russia 21 Aug. 1815; Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, Oct. 1815; Col. in the army, 1819, and finally, 1854, General. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Staff Corps at Hythe, 1829-30; Com. of the Forces in Scotland and Gov. of Edinburgh Castle, 1837-42. Com.-in-Chief in Canada 1843-47; Gov.-Gen. of CANADA, 1846; Com. of the Northern and Midland district of England 1849-54. He was also Col. of the 11th Hussars, 1842; of the 3rd Reg. of Dragoon Guards, 1847, and of the 1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards, 1851. K.C.B. 19 July 1833; G.C.B. 21 June 1850. He d. in France, 30 Sep. 1854, and again at Paris, 12 Feb. 1859. Barrister, 2nd da. of Thomas MARTIN. He d. 16 July 1850 at St. Leonards on Sea (6). His widow d. 24 June 1872 aged 71 at Loch house, Edinburgh.

1856, Feb. 12. Brussels. Leopold II, King of the Belgians. [John Robert (Townshend), Viscount Sydney G.C.B., and Sir Charles George Young, Garter.]

1857, July 23. Vienna. Francis Joseph, Emperor of AUSTRIA. [John Alexander (Tyrone), Marquess of Bath,* and Sir Charles G. Young, Garter.†]

" " 28. Tsarskoeselo, near St. Petersburg. Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. [George Henry Robert Charles William (Vane-Temperst), Earl Vane, and Walter Aston Blount (Sorrey King of Arms) Dep. Garter.]

1873, March 2. Rome. Humbert I, King of ITALY. [James (Hamilton), Duke of Abercorn (I.) K.G. and Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter.]

1881, Oct. 11. Madrid. Alfonso XII, King of SPAIN. [William (Compton), Marquess of Northampton, and Sir A. W. Woods, Garter.]

1882, Feb. 27. Dresden. Albert, King of SAXONY. [Alexander William George (Duff), Earl Fife [I.] K.T. and Sir Albert William Woods, Garter.]

(5) See ante p. 102, note "a," as to the omission of the word "of" in title of Earldom.

(6) He was the author of several papers on Geology and kindred subjects.

* He had in 1852 been on a similar mission to the Court of Portugal.

† Sir Charles George Young went out on less than 5 times as Commissioner on these missions, during the period, 1852 to 1859, that he was Garter. He also had been three times previously elected to Garter missions, viz., in 1832 to Denmark, in 1852 to Portugal, and in 1853 to France.

Earldom and Viscountcy III. / Barony [S.] XII. 1859

3 and 12. ALAN FREDERICK (CATHCART), EARL CATHCART [1814], VISCOUNT CATHCART and BARON GREENOCK [1807], also Lord Cathcart [1460 ?] in Scotland, s. and h., *b.* 15 Nov. 1828 at Hythe, co. Kent; ed. at the Scottish Military Academy; 2nd Lieut. 23 Foot, 1845, 1st Lieut. 1848; retired 1850. Aide-de-Camp to his Father 1849-50; Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the North Riding 1858-68. Lieut.-Col. 1st Batt. North-Riding Rifle Volunteers, 1860. Hon. Col. thereof, 1871. He *m.* 2 April 1850, at Thornton le Street, co. York, Elizabeth Mary, 1st da. and coheir of Sir Samuel CROMPTON, Bart. (so *cr.* 1838) by Isabella Sophia, da. of Rev. the Hon. Archibald Hamilton CATHCART, yr. br. of the 1st Earl Cathcart. She, who was *b.* in 1831, brought him considerable estates in co. York.

[ALAN CATHCART, *styled* LORD GREENOCK, 1st. s. and h. ap., *b.* 16 March 1856 at Thornton le Street, co. York; ed. at Eton; sometime Lieut. Carabineers and subsequently (1879-81) in the Scots Guards].

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4,114 acres in the N. and W. Ridings of co. York; 1,352 acres in co. Stafford, and 88 in co. Renfrew. Total 5,554 acres, worth £8,629 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Thornton le street, near Thirsk, co. York, and Cathcart house, co. Renfrew.

CATHERINGTON.

See "HOOD OF CATHERINGTON" Barony [I.] (*Hood*), *cr.* 1782; and Barony [G.B.] *cr.* 1795.

CATHERLOUGH (County and town of).

[See Vol. i, pp. ix and x (under "IRISH PEERAGE, &c., before the 16th century") for some notice of the earlier holders of this ancient Honour].

See "OGLE OF CATHERLOUGH," Viscountcy [I.] (*Ogle*), *cr.* 1645; *ex.* 1670.

i.e. "CATHERLOUGH," MARQUESSATE OF [I.] (*Wharton*), *cr.* 15 Feb. 1714/5, with the Marquessate of WHARTON AND MALMESBURY, which see; *ex.* 1731.[a]

Barony [I.] I. 1733, to 1762.

JOHN FANE, yr. s. of Vere (Fane), EARL OF WESTMORLAND, by Rachael, da. of John BENCE, being Col. of the 1st troop of Horse Guards and having distinguished himself in divers battles under the Duke of Marlborough, was *cr.* 4 Oct. 1733, BARON CATHERLOUGH, co. Catherlough [I.] On 4 June 1736, he *suc.* his br. as EARL OF WESTMORLAND, &c. He *d.* s.p. 26 Aug. 1762, when the *Irish Barony*, which had been conferred on him, as above, became *extinct.* See fuller account under "WESTMORLAND" Earldom of *cr.* 1624; *sub.* the 7th Earl.

Earldom [I.] I. 1763, to 1772.

ROBERT KNIGHT of Barrells, co. Warwick, *b.* 17 Dec. 1702, having been, in four Parls., M.P. for Great Grimsby and Castle Rising, was 8 Aug. 1745 *cr.* BARON LUXBOROUGH OF SHANNON [I.], and subsequently, 14 May 1763, VISCOUNT BARRELLS, co. Catherlough and EARL OF CATHERLOUGH [I.]. He was also M.P. for Milbourne Port, Recorder of Great Grimsby, &c. He *m.* firstly, 10 June 1727, Henrietta, sister of the half blood to Henry, the celebrated VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, da. of Henry (ST. JOHN), VISCOUNT ST. JOHN, by his second wife Angelica Magdalen, da. of George PILLESARY. She, who was *b.* 15 July 1699, *d.*

(a) An outlawry for high treason, 3 April 1729 (under which it was generally considered that these honours were *forfeited*) was pronounced by the House of Lords, 28 July 1845, to have been irregular and informal

Hon. Col. thereof, 1871. He m. 2 April 1850, at Thornton le Street, co. York, Elizabeth Mary, 1st da. and coheir of Sir Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe, Bart. (so cr. 1838) by Isabella Sophia, da. of Rev. the Hon. Archibald Hamilton CATHCART, 7th s. of the 1st Earl Cathcart. She, who was b. in 1831, brought him considerable estates in co. York.

[ALAN CATHCART, styled Lord GREENOCK, 1st s. and h. ap., b. 16 March 1850 at Thornton le Street, co. York; ed. at Eton; sometime Lieut. Carabineers and subsequently (1879-81) in the Scots Guards.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4,114 acres in the N. and W. Ridings of co. York; 1,352 acres in co. Stafford, and 88 in co. Renfrew. Total 5,554 acres, worth £8,029 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Thornton le street, near Thirsk, co. York, and Cathcart house, co. Renfrew.

CATHERINGTON.

See "HOOD OF CATHERINGTON" Baron [I.] (Lloyd), cr. 1793; and Baron [G.B.] cr. 1796.

CATHERLOUGH (County and town of).

[See Vol. i, pp. ix and x (under "LORD TENDAOS, &c., before the 16th century") for some notice of the earlier holders of this ancient Honour].

Baron [I.] 1715, to 1762. See "OGLE OF CATHERLOUGH," Viscount [I.] (Ogle), cr. 1645; ex. 1670.

s.a. "CATHERLOUGH," Marquessate of [I.] (Wharton), cr. 15 Feb 1714/5, with the Marquessate of WHARTON AND MALMESBURY, which see; ex. 1731.(a)

Baron [I.] 1733, to 1762. JOHN PAGE, yr. s. of Vere (Page), Earl of WESTMORLAND, by Bridget, da. of John Brett, being Col. of the 1st troop of Horse Guards and having distinguished himself in divers battles under the Duke of Marlborough, was cr. 4 Oct. 1733, BARON CATHERLOUGH, co. Cathelough [I.]. On 4 June 1736, being in Irish Essex of WESTMORLAND, &c. He d. s.p. 28 Aug. 1762, when the account under "WESTMORLAND" Earldom of cr. 1624; and the 7th Earl.

Earldom [I.] ROBERT KNIGHT of Barrells, co. Warwick, b. 17 Dec. 1702, having been, in four Parls., M.P. for Great Grimsby and Castle Rising, was 8 Aug. 1745 cr. BARON LUXBOROUGH OF BENAMBRA, co. Cathelough and Essex [I.], and 20 Nov. 1753, VISCOUNT BARRELLS, also M.P. for Millborne Port, Baronet of Great Grimsby, &c. He m. firstly, 10 June 1727, Henrietta, sister of the last Lord to Henry, the celebrated Viscount Bolingbroke, da. of Henry (St. John), Viscount St. John, by his second wife Angelica Magdalen, da. of Rodolph PECKHARDT. He, who was b. 15 July 1699, d.

(a) An outlawry for high treason, 3 April 1722 (under which it was generally considered that these honours were forfeited) was pronounced by the House of Lords, 28 July 1815, to have been irregular and informal.

26 March 1756 and was *bur.* (as Baroness Luxborough) at Ullenhall, co. Warwick. He *m.* secondly 18 June 1756, at St, Geo. Han. sq., "Mary, LADY LE QUESNE, widow." He *d.* s.p.m.s., 30 March 1772 and was *bur.* at Ullenhall, afsd., when *all his titles* became *extinct*, M.I. Will dat. 11 and 24 Feb. 1772, pr. 10 April 1772. His widow *d.* 1795 and was *bur.* at Hampton, Midx. M.I. Will (or admon.) 1795.[a]

See (after the date of 1766) under "CARLOW," the modern designation of "Catherlough."

CAULFEILD.

i.e. "LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT" [I.] See "CHARLEMONT," Barony [I.] (*Caulfeild*), *cr.* 1620.

CAVAN (county and town of).

Barony [I.]
I. 1618.

1. OLIVER LAMBART, only s. of Walter L.[b] by his first wife, Rose, da. of Sir Oliver WALLOP, was knighted at the storming of Cadiz, in 1596, by the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied into Ireland, where, during the Earl's absence (1594), he was Master of the Camp; was Sergeant Major of the Army and, in 1601, Gov. of Connaught, and, having been of great service in reducing the province of Ulster, received large grants of land in various parts of Ireland. P.C. [I.] 1603. M.P. for co. Cavan, 1613; one of the Council for Munster 1615, and, on 17 Feb. 1617/8 was *cr.* LORD LAMBART, BARON OF CAVAN,[c] co. Cavan [I.] He *m.* before 1600, Hester, da. of Sir William FLEETWOOD of Cardington Manor, Beds. He *d.* in London 23 May 1618 and was *bur.* (as "the Lord Oliver Lambert") 10 June in Westm. Abbey. Will, without date, pr. 15 June 1618. *Inq. post mortem* taken at Cavan, at Athlone co. Roscommon, &c., as to his vast estates in Ireland. His widow *d.* 12 March 1639 and was *bur.* at St. Patrick's, Dublin.

II. 1618.
Earldom [I.]
I. 1647.

2 and 1. CHARLES (LAMBART), LORD LAMBART, BARON CAVAN [I.] s. and h. aged 18 years and 2 months at his Father's death. M.P. for Bossiney, co. Cornwall 1625 and 1627. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] Nov. 1634, distinguishing himself as a speaker. Seneschal of co. Cavan and of Kells, 1627. P.C. [I.] Raised a reg. of 1000 Foot against the rebels. Commander of the Forces in Dublin, in 1642 and, being very active in the cause of the King, was, 1 April 1647,[d] *cr.* VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE in the King's County and EARL OF THE COUNTY OF CAVAN [I]. He *m.* Jane, sister of John, 1st EARL OF RADNOR, da. of John (ROBARTES) 1st BARON ROBARTES OF TRURO, by Frances, da. and coheir of John

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[a] The Hon. Henry Knight, his only s. and h., *b.* 25 Dec. 1728, *d.* s.p. 15 Aug. 1762, a few months before the creation of the Earldom, and was *bur.* at Ullenhall. M.I. Henrietta, the only da. *m.* Hon. Josiah Child and *d*, s.p. The estates were devised, by the Earl, to Robert Knight (the eldest of his two illegit. sons) who was High Sheriff of co. Warwick, 1797.

[b] This Walter, was 3rd s. of Walter Lambart of Carshalton, Surrey, Cit. and Freeman of London, and br. of Richard L., Alderman and sometime (1567) Sheriff of London.

[c] See preamble to this patent in "Lodge," vol. i, p. 351.

[d] It is stated in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 355 *note*, that "the patent passed the seals in April 1647 but is not inrolled in H.M's. High Court of Chancery." The privy seal was dat. at Newcastle, 14 Jan. 1646/7. This (and *not* the patent) is stated, in Lodge's MS. patents, to have been inrolled "R. 19." In Salmon's peerage the date is 30 March 1647, the same date as the Earl of Donegall's patent, which immediately precedes it, but in Lodge's MS. it is *1 April*, as given above.

See (after the date of 1756) under "CARLOW," the modern designation of "Catherlough."

CAULFEILD.

a. "1. Lord Caulfeild, Baron of Charlemont" [I.] See "Charlemont," Baronry [I.] (*Caulfeild*), cr. 1620.

CAVAN (county and town of).

Baronry [I.]	A. Oliver Lambart, only s. of *Walter* L.(*) by his first wife, Ibes, da. of Sir Oliver Wattop, was knighted at the storming of	
I. 1618.	Cadiz, in 1596, by the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied into Ireland, where, during the Earl's absence (1599), he was Master of the Camp; was Sergeant Major of the Army and, in 1601, Gov. of Carrickfergus, and, having been of great service in reducing the province of Ulster, received large grants of land in various parts of Ireland. P.C. [I.] 1603. M.P. for co. Cavan, 1613; one of the Council for Munster 1618, and, on 17 Feb. 1617/8 was cr. LORD LAMBART, BARON OF CLAVAN,(*) co. Cavan [I.]. He m. before 1600, Hester, da. of Sir William FLEETWOOD of Cuttingham Manor, Beds. He d. in London 22 May 1618 and was bur. (as "the Lord Oliver Lambert") 10 June in Westm. Abbey. Will, without date, pr. 15 June 1618. Esq. post mortem taken at Clavan, at Athlone co. Roscommon, &c., as to his vast estates in Ireland. His widow d. 12 March 1639 and was bur. at St. Patrick's, Dublin.	
II. 1618.	2nd/1. Charles (Lambart), Lord Lambart, Baron Clavan [I.] s. and h. aged 18 years and 3 months at his father's death. M.P. for Bossiney, co. Cornwall 1625 and 1627. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] Nov. 1634, distinguishing himself as a speaker. Seneschal of co. Clavan and of Kells, 1637. P.C. [I.] Raised a reg. of 1000 Foot against the rebels. Commander of the Forces in Dublin, in 1643 and, being very active in the cause of the King was, 1 April 1647,(*) cr. VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE in the King's County and EARL OF THE COUNTY OF CLAVAN [I]. He m. Jane, sister of John, 1st Baron of Ramore, da. of John (Forbartre) 1st Baron Branarts of Tarbes, by Frances, da. and coheir of John

(*) The Hon. Henry Knight, his only s. and h., b. 25 Dec. 1728, d. s.p. 15 Aug. 1762, a few months before the creation of the Earldom, and was bur. at Ullenhall, co. Warwick. He m. secondly 13 June 1758, at St. Geo. Han. sq., "Mary, Lady in Queene, widow." He d. s.p.m.s., 30 March 1772 and was bur. at Ullenhall, afsd., when all his titles became extinct. M.I. Will dat. 11 and 21 Feb. 1772, pr. 10 April 1772. His widow d. 1780 and was bur. at Hampton, Midx. M.I. Will (or admon.) 1780.(*)

(*) This *Walter*, was 2nd s. of *Walter* Lambart of Carlcaston, Surrey, Cit. and Freeman of London, and br. of Richard L., Alderman and sometime (1607) Sheriff of London.

(*) See preamble to this patent in "Lodge," vol. i. p. 321.

(*) It is stated in "Lodge," Vol. i. p. 322 *sup.*, that "the patent passed the seals in April 1647 but is not inrolled in H.M.'s High Court of Chancery." The privy seal was dat. at Newcastle, 14 Jan. 1646/7. This (and not the patent) is stated in Lodge's MS. patents, to have been inrolled "C. 16." In addition a passage (the date is 20 March 1647, the same day as the Earl of Glamorgan's patent, which immediately precedes it, but in Lodge's MS. it is 1 April, as given above.

HENDER. She *d.* 1655. He *d.* 25 June 1660 and was *bur.*, with his wife, 4 July in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. Will dat. 15 Feb. 1659, pr. 28 June 1660[a] in Dublin.

Earldom [I.] II. **Barony [I.]** III. } 1660

2 and 3. RICHARD (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN, &c. [I.] s. and h. who appears to have been passed over by his Father (in favour of a yr. s., Oliver Lambart) as to the inheriting of the chief part of the family estates. He was M.P. for Kilbeggan, 1647. He *m.* firstly, 12 Nov. 1648, Rose, 2nd da. of Sir James WARE of Macestown, co. Dublin. She, who was *b.* 10 Jan. 1627, *d.* 29 Dec. 1649 and was *bur.* at S. Werburgh's, Dublin. He *m.* secondly,[b] Elizabeth, widow of Francis DERENZIE, *alias* KEANE of Tinecrosse, in King's County. He was found a lunatic in 1670 and the custody of his person was committed to his wife, Elizabeth, 1 March 1674/5.

Earldom [I.] III. **Barony [I.]** IV. } 1680?

3 and 4. CHARLES (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN, &c. [I.] s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 7 Sep. 1649. He was abroad at his Father's death and there continued for about ten years, taking his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 27 Oct. 1692. He *m.* Castilina, da. of Henry GILBERT of Kilminchy, in Queen's county and sister of St. Leger Gilbert of the same. He *d.* 5 Dec. 1702 and was *bur.* at St. Patrick's, Dublin. His widow *d.* 3 Feb. 1742, aged 80.

[CHARLES LAMBART, *styled* LORD LAMBART[c], s. and h. ap., *d.* unm. v.p., *bur.* 13 Feb. 1689, at St. Michael of Poles, Dublin.]

Earldom [I.] IV. **Barony [I.]** V. } 1702

4 and 5. RICHARD (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN, &c. [I.], 2d, but 1st surv. s. and h., took his seat in House of Lords [I.], 25 Nov. 1703. In 1691, &c., he served as an Officer in Spain, the West Indies, and Portugal; Lieut.-Col. to Dormer's Regiment [I.], 1715-26, and subsequently, Lieut.-Col. of the Guards and Gov. of the Royal Hospital, near Dublin. P.C. [I.] He *m.*, at Barbados, Margaret, da. of (—) TRANT, Gov. of that island, by (—), sister of the celebrated Sir Richard STEELE. She *d.*, 5 Aug. 1737, aged 49. He *d.* at his seat of Lambarton, 10 March 1741. Both *bur.* at Maryborough.

[GILBERT LAMBART, *styled* LORD LAMBART[c], s. and h. ap. He *d.* in childhood v.p. and unm.]

Earldom [I.] V. **Barony [I.]** VI. } 1741

5 and 6. FORD (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN, &c. [I.] 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. He was *b.* 1718 and took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 4 Oct. 1743. He *m.* 24 March 1741/2, Elizabeth, da. of James WALE of Dublin. She *d.* in Dublin, 4 Oct. 1766. He *d.* s.p.m., 29 Sep. 1772,[d] and was *bur.* at St. Michael's, Dublin.

(a) There is an entry in the Registers of S. Audoen's, Dublin, under 17 July 1660 of the burial of "Lord Lambert." This may refer to him or possibly to his s., Hon. Charles Lambart, said to have *d.* 2 June 1660 æt 23 and to have been *bur.* the 9th at S. Patricks. See "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 357.

(b) There is a lic. at the Fac. office, 20 Nov. 1660 for him (then aged 36 and a widower) to marry Amphillis Wray of St. Giles in the fields, about 25, at Lincoln's Inn or Gray's Inn Chapel. No such marriage however appears to have taken place.

(c) So called in "Lodge," but his style would more correctly have been "Viscount Kilcoursie." See vol. i, p. 316, note "b" as to usage in courtesy titles.

(d) Elizabeth, his only child and h., *m.* Michael Cromie, who was *cr.* a Baronet, 25 June 1776.

Earldom [I.] VI.
Barony [I.] VII.
} 1772

6 and 7. RICHARD (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN, &c. [I.], first cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Hon. Henry Lambart, by Dorothea, da. of Thomas HIGGISON of Portumna, co. Galway, which Henry, was next br. to Richard the 4th Earl. He was Lieut.-Gen. in the Army and Col. of the 15th Foot. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 14 Oct. 1773. He *m.*, firstly, about 10 Feb. 1745/6, Sophia, yst. da. and coheir of (his Father's br.) the Hon. Oliver LAMBART, by Frances,[a] sometime mistress to John (SHEFFIELD), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. She *d.* s.p. and was *bur.*, 18 May 1749, at Westm. Abbey, age 32, M.I. He *m.*, secondly, 13 Nov. 1762, Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of William DAVIES, a Commissioner of the Navy. He *d.* 2 Nov. 1774, and was *bur.* at St. Patrick's, Dublin. His widow *d.* 27 Feb. 1811.

Earldom [I.] VII.
Barony [I.] VIII.
} 1774

7 and 8. RICHARD FORD WILLIAM (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN, &c. [I.], only s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 10 Sep. 1763, and took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 16 Feb. 1786, having been granted, 20 Dec. 1780, a pension of £300 a year. He commanded a division in Egypt, in 1800, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, becoming finally a Gen. in the Army, and Col. of the 45th Foot. Knight of the Crescent in Turkey; Gov. of Calshot Castle, &c. He *m.*, firstly, 8 July 1782, at St. Marylebone, Midx., Honora Margaretta, yst. da. and coheir of Sir Henry GOULD, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, by Elizabeth, da. of Rev. William WALKER, Preb. of Wells. She *d.*, 1 Oct. 1813. He *m.*, secondly, 11 Aug. 1814, Lydia, 2d da. of William ARNOLD of Slatwoods, Isle of Wight, by Martha, da. of John DELAFIELD. He *d.*, 21 Nov. 1837, in his 74th year, at Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, Midx. His widow *d.*, 7 Feb. 1862, aged 78, at Tunbridge Wells.

[RICHARD HENRY ROBERT GILBERT LAMBART, *styled* VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife; *b.* 24 March 1783; *d.* in infancy, v.p., 19 Feb. 1785.]

[RICHARD HENRY LAMBART, *styled* VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., by 1st wife; *b.* 17 April, 1788 and *d.* v.p. the 19th inst.]

[GEORGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS LAMBART, *styled* VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., by 1st wife; *b.* 9 March 1789. He *m.* 14 May 1811, Sarah, da. of John Pittman COPPIN of Cowley, Oxon. She *d.* at Torquay, Devon, 30 Dec. 1823. He *d.* v.p. at Eaglehurst, Hants. 28 Dec. 1828.]

Earldom [I.] VIII.
Barony [I.] IX.
} 1837

8 and 9. FREDERICK JOHN WILLIAM (LAMBART), EARL of CAVAN, &c. [I.], grandson and h., being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of G. F. A. Lambart, *styled* Viscount Kilcoursie by Sarah, his wife, above named; *b.* 30 Dec. 1815 at Eaglehurst, Hants; ed. at Eton; sometime an officer in the 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut-Col. Somerset Militia, 1862-68. He *m.* 24 July 1838, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Caroline Augusta, 3rd da of Edward John (LITTLETON), 1st BARON HATHERTON, by his first wife Hyacinthe Mary WELLESLEY illegit da. of Richard (WELLESLEY), MARQUESS WELLESLEY [I.] He *d.* 15 Dec. 1887, at the Lodge, Weston-super Mare, Somerset, and was *bur.* in the cemetery there. Will pr. Jan., 1888, above £10,000. His widow *b.* 16 May 1817, living 1888.

Earldom [I.] IX.
Barony [I.] X.
} 1887
Aug. 1886. P.C., 1886.

9 and 10. FREDERICK EDWARD GOULD (LAMBART), EARL OF CAVAN [I., 1647], VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE [I., 1647], and LORD LAMBART, BARON OF CAVAN [I., 1618], s. and h., *b.* 21 Oct. 1839, at Eaglehurst, Hants; sometime Lieut. R.N., serving at Sebastopol, 1854, at the bombardment of Canton, 1856, and with "forlorn hope" at the attack of Paiho Forts, 1858. M.P. for South Somerset, since Dec. 1885; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Feb. to He *m.* 22 July 1863, at Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts, Mary

(a) See Col. Chester's interesting note to p. 379 of his "Westm. Abbey Registers."

Sneade, only da. and h. of Rev. John OLIVE, Rector of Ayott St. Lawrence afsd., by Ellen, his wife.

[FREDERICK RUDOLPH LAMBART, *styled* VISCOUNT KILCOURSIE,, s. and h. ap., *b.* 16 Oct. 1865 ; Lieut. Grenadier Guards.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,731 acres [I. and E.] being in cc. Mayo, and in Somersetshire and Herts, valued at £2099 a year. *Principal Residence.*—The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

CAVENDISH OF HARDWICK.

Barony
I. 1605.

1. "WILLIAM CAVENDISH, ESQ.," was, on 4th May 1605, *cr.* BARON CAVENDISH OF HARDWICK, co. Derby. On 7 Aug. 1618 he was *cr.* EARL OF DEVONSHIRE. See "DEVONSHIRE" Earldom of, *cr.* 1618.

[WILLIAM CAVENDISH *styled* MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, s. and h. ap. of William, DUKE (and Earl) OF DEVONSHIRE was 13 June 1751 sum. to the House of Lords v.p. in his father's Barony, as LORD CAVENDISH OF HARDWICK. On 5 Dec. 1755, he *suc.* his said Father, as DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, &c. See that title.]

CAVENDISH OF BOLSOVER.

i.e. "CAVENDISH OF BOLSOVER, co. Derby," Barony (*Cavendish*), *cr.* 7 March 1672/8, with "NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE," Earldom of ; which see ; *ex.* 1694.

CAVENDISH OF KEIGHLEY.

i.e. "CAVENDISH OF KEIGHLEY, co. York," Barony (*Cavendish*), *cr.* 10 Sep. 1831, with "BURLINGTON" Earldom of, which see.

CAVERSHAM.

i.e. "CAVERSHAM, co. Oxford," Viscountcy (*Cadogan*), *cr.* 8 May 1718, with "CADOGAN" Earldom of, which see. *Ex.* 1726.

i.e. "OAKLEY OF CAVERSHAM, co. Oxford," Barony (*Cadogan*), *cr.* 10 Sep, 1831. See "CADOGAN," Earldom of, *cr.* 1800, under the 3rd Earl.

CAVERTOUN.

i.e. "KERR OF CESSFORD AND CAVERTOUN," Barony [S.] (*Kerr*), *cr.* 18 Sep. 1616, with "ROXBURGH" Earldom of [S.], which see.

CAWDOR OF CASTLEMARTIN.

Barony
I. 1796.

1. JOHN CAMPBELL, s. and h. of Pryse C. of Stackpole Court, co. Pembroke, by Sarah, da. and coheir of Sir Edmund BACON, Bart., which Pryse C. was s. and h. ap. of John Campbell of Cawdor Castle,[a] co. Nairn, was *b.* about 1753 ; *suc.* his Grandfather above-named 6 Sep. 1777 ; was M.P. for co. Nairn, 1777-80 ; for Cardigan, 1780-96 and was, 21 June 1796, *cr.* BARON CAWDOR OF CASTLEMARTIN, co. Pembroke. Col. of

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[a] Muriel, da. and h. of John Calder of Calder, or Cawdor, co. Nairn, *m.* about 1510 Sir John Campbell, yr. s. of Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyle [S.], bringing this and other Scotch estates to the Campbell family. Elizabeth, sister and h. of Sir Gilbert Lort, Bart., of Stackpole Court, *m.* in 1689 Sir Alexander Campbell, of Cawdor, a descendant of the above, and their s. and h. John Campbell *m.* in 1726 Mary, da. and coheir of Lewis Pryse of Gogarthan, being parents of Pryse Campbell, the father of the 1st Baron Cawdor.

the Carmarthenshire militia, 1798; Col. in the army, during service, 1799; D.C.L. Oxford, 3 July 1810; F.R.S., F.S.A. &c. He *m.* 27 July 1789, Isabella Caroline, 1st da. of Frederick (HOWARD), 5th EARL OF CARLISLE, by Margaret Caroline, da. of Granville (LEVESON-GOWER), 1st. MARQUESS OF STAFFORD. He *d.* 1 June 1821 at Great Pulteney street, Bath, in his 68th year; M.I. at Bath Abbey. His widow, who was *b.* 3 Sep. 1771, *d.* 8 March 1848.

II. 1821. Earldom I. 1827. *2 and 1.* JOHN FREDERICK (CAMPBELL), BARON CAWDOR OF CASTLEMARTIN, s. and h., *b.* 8 Nov. 1790 in London; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 21 Oct. 1808; B.A., 1812. M.P. for Carmarthen, 1813-21. On 5 Oct, 1827 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT EMLYN of Emlyn co. Carmarthen, and EARL CAWDOR[a] OF CASTLEMARTIN, co. Pembroke. Was Bearer of the Queen's ivory rod at the Coronation 8 Sep. 1831. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford) 15 June 1841. Lord Lieut. of co. Carmarthen, 1852; F.R.S.; &c. He *m.* 5 Sep. 1816, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Thomas (THYNNE), 2nd MARQUESS OF BATH, by Isabella Elizabeth, da. of George (BYNG), 4th VISCOUNT TORRINGTON. He *d.* 7 Nov. 1860 at Stackpole Court. His widow who was *b.* 27 Feb. 1795, *d.* 16 Feb. 1866, at (No. 3) Tilney street, Park lane, Midx.

Earldom II. Barony III. 1860 *2 and 3.* JOHN FREDERICK VAUGHAN (CAMPBELL), EARL CAWDOR OF CASTLEMARTIN [1827], VISCOUNT EMLYN [1827] and BARON CAWDOR OF CASTLEMARTIN [1796] s. and h., *b.* 11 July 1817 in Grosvenor sq. Midx.; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; matric., as Viscount Emlyn, 27 Jan. 1835; B.A., 1838; M.A., 1840. M.P. for co. Pembroke, 1841-60. Private Sec. to the Lord Privy Seal, 1841-42. Lord Lieut. of co. Carmarthen, 1861. Hon. Col. Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers 1870-75. He *m.* 28 June, 1842, Sarah Mary, 2nd da. of Gen. the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton CAVENDISH, by his first wife, Sarah, da. of William Augustus FAWKENER. She, who was *b.* 27 Aug. 1813, and who was sometime Maid of Honour to the Queen, *d.* 21 April 1881 at Stackpole Court.

[FREDERICK ARCHIBALD VAUGHAN CAMPBELL, *styled* VISCOUNT EMLYN, s. and h. ap. *b.* 13 Feb. 1847 at St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. M.P. for co. Carmarthen, 1874-85. Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1880. He *m.* 16 Sep. 1868, at Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln, Edith Georgiana, 1st da. of Christopher TURNOR of Stoke Rochford afsd., by Caroline, da. of George William (FINCH-HATTON), 9th EARL OF WINCHILSEA].

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 33,782 acres in co. Carmarthen, 17,735 in co. Pembroke and 21 in co. Cardigan, *viz.* 51,538 acres in Wales, worth £35,042 a year; besides 46,176 acres in co. Nairn and 3,943 in co. Inverness, *viz.* 50,119 acres in Scotland, worth £9,620 a year. Total 101,657 acres, worth £44,662 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Stackpole Court, co. Pembroke, Golden Grove, co. Carmarthen and Cawdor Castle, co. Nairn.

Earl Cawdor is one (the *smallest* owner) of the 28 noblemen who possess above 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom. See a list thereof, *ante*, p. 51, note "a."

CECIL OF ESSENDON.

Barony I. 1603. *1.* "ROBERT CECILL, Knt., Chief Secretary to Queen Elizabeth and to James I."[b] was 13 Aug. 1603, *cr.* BARON CECIL OF ESSENDON, co. Rutland. On 20 Aug. 1604 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, co. Dorset, and, on 4 May 1605, EARL OF SALISBURY. See "SALISBURY," Earldom of, *cr.* 1605.

CECIL OF PUTNEY.

i.e. "CECIL OF PUTNEY, co. Surrey," Barony (*Cecil*) *cr.* 9 Nov. 1625 with the Viscountcy of "WIMBLEDON," which see; *ex.* 1638.

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[a] See, *ante*, p. 102, note "a" (under "CADOGAN") for some remarks on the omission of the word "of" in titles of Earldoms.

[b] See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K.P. Records.

CELSFORD.

i.e. "KERR OF CELSFORD AND CAVERTOUN," Barony [S.] (*Kerr*), *cr.* 18 Sep. 1616, with the Earldom of "ROXBURGHE" [S.], which see.

i.e. "BOWMONT AND CELSFORD," Marquessate of [S.] (*Kerr*), *cr.* 25 April, 1707, with the Dukedom of "ROXBURGHE" [S.], which see.

CHAMPVENT, see "CHAUVENT."

CHANDOS.

Barony by writ

I. 1337, to 1353. *1.* ROGER DE CHANDOS, br. and h. of Thomas de Chandos, had livery of his lands co. Hereford (1333), 7 Ed. III, being apparently,[a] s. of Robert, and grandson of Roger de Chandos, Lord of the Manors of Snodhull, Wylyngton and Fawnhope, co. Hereford, *temp.* Hen. III. He was Sheriff of co. Hereford, 1334, and Gov. of Hereford Castle. He served with distinction in the French wars, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CHANDOS), by writ, 20 Dec. 1337. He *m.*, firstly, Catharine, da. of Richard (TALBOT), 1st LORD TALBOT, by Elizabeth COMYN, his wife. He *m.*, secondly, Maud, da. of Sir John ACTON. He *d.* (1353), 27 Ed. III. His widow *d.*, 25 March 1362.

[SIR THOMAS CHANDOS, s. and h., aged 30 years in 1362. He was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He *d.* (1375), 49 Ed. III.]

[SIR JOHN CHANDOS,[b] s. and h., aged 26 in 1375. He likewise was never sum. to Parl. and *d.* s.p., 16 Dec. 1428, when the *issue male* of the first Baron became *extinct*, and the *Barony*, if an hereditable dignity, fell into *abeyance*.[c]]

CHANDOS and CHANDOS OF SUDELEY.

Barony

I. 1554. *1.* JOHN BRYDGES, s. and h. of Sir Giles BRYDGES, or BRUGES, of Coberley, co. Glouc., by Isabel, da. of Thomas BAYNHAM, *suc.* his Father in 1511, being then under age, but, two years later, was with the King at Terounne and Tournay in the French wars, (being Knighted at the battle of the Spurs, 16 Aug. 1513), as also at Calais in Oct. 1532, and at Boulogne in 1533. M.P. for co. Glouc. 1529-36. Keeper of Langley manor and Ranger of Wichwood Forest 1536. Constable of Sudeley Castle, co. Glouc. 1538, Groom of the Privy Chamber 1539, (when the King received Anne of Cleves), Dep. Gov. of Boulogne, 1547. Was appointed by Queen Mary, Lieut. of the Tower of London (Aug. 1553 to June 1554) from whom he obtained a grant of the Castle and manor of Sudeley abovenamed; was instrumental in repressing Wyatt's rebellion;

(a) That he was grandson of Roger is stated in Beltz's "Order of the Garter," p. 69, and, though "Dugdale" says he is "not able to continue a direct series of his [this Roger's] successors," the account there given renders the paternity probable. The celebrated Sir John Chandos, K.G. (1344-69), was a descendent of Sir John de Chandos, Lord of Radburne and Mogginton, co. Derby, *temp.*, Henry III, whose relationship to this line is *probable*, tho' not proved. He bore "*Arg.* a pile, *Gu.*," while this line bore "*Or* a pile, *Sa.*"

(b) This Sir John "has been assumed from an error of Vincent," to have been the famous Sir John Chandos, who *d.* (nearly 60 years before), 1 Jany. 1369/70. See "Beltz," *ut supra*, quoting "*Archæologia*" XX, p. 490.

(c) Margaret, only sister of Sir John Chandos, *m.* Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, co. Glouc. and left issue 2 daughters and coheirs, of whom (1) *Margery* (living 1428), *m.* Nicholas Mattesdon, by whom she had an only child, Robert Mattesden, who *d.* s.p., 1457/8. (2) *Alice* (dead before 1428), *m.* as her 1st husband, Thomas Bruges and had, Sir Giles Bruges of Coberley, s. and h., coheir to his great uncle Sir John Chandos (and, accordingly, to Roger, 1st Lord Chandos), in 1428, and *sole* heir, in 1458, on the death of Robert Mattesden. He *d.* 1464, and was suc. by his s. and h. Thomas, whose s. and h., another Sir Giles Bruges or Brydges, *d.* 1511, being father of John Brydges, *cr.* in 1554, Baron Chandos of Sudeley, in 1554.

attended (his prisoner) Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold, having 4 days previously, *viz.* on 8 April 1554, been *cr.* BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY,[a] co. Glouc. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Edmund (GREY), LORD GREY DE WILTON, by Florence, da. of Sir Ralph HASTINGS. He *d.* 4 March 1556/7 at Sudeley Castle and was *bur.* "according to his degree" 3 May, at Sudeley church. Will dat. 2 March 1555/6, pr. 28 May 1557. His widow *d.* 29 Dec. 1559 and was *bur.* 3 Jan. at St. Faith's by St. Paul's, London. Will dat. 5 Sep. 1559, pr. 5 Jan. 1559/60.

II. 1557. *2.* EDMUND (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, s. and h. *b.* before 1522; He fought in Scotland and France and was made a Knight Banneret, at Roxburgh, 27 Sep. 1547. M.P. for co. Glouc. Sep. to Dec. 1553. Lord Lieut. co. Glouc., 1559; el. K.G. 23 April and inst. 17 June 1572. He *m.* about 1548, Dorothy, sister and coheir of John, 2nd Lord Braye, being 5th da. of Edmund (BRAYE), LORD BRAYE, by Jane, da. and h. of Sir Richard HALIGHWELL. He *d.* 11 Sep. 1573 and was *bur.* at Sudeley. Will dat. 1 March 1572/3, pr. 5 June 1573. His widow, who was aged 29 in 1559,[b] *m.* (as his first wife) William (KNOLLYS), BARON KNOLLYS OF GREYS (afterwards, 1626, EARL OF BANBURY) and *d.* 31 Oct. 1605, being *bur.* at Rotherfield Greys, Oxon.

III. 1573. *3.* GILES (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, s. and h., aged 25 in 1573. M.P. for Cricklade, 1571; for co. Gloucester 1572; Lord Lieut. of co. Glouc. 1586. He *m.* Frances, 5th da. of Edward (CLINTON), 1st EARL OF LINCOLN, by his second wife, Ursula, da. of William (Stourton), BARON STOURTON. He entertained Queen Elizabeth at Sudeley in 1592. He *d.* s.p.m.[c] 21 Feb. 1593/4 and was *bur.* at Sudeley. Will dat. 23 July 1592, pr. 1594. His widow *d.* at Woburn Abbey, 12 Sep. 1623, and was *bur.* at Cheneys, Beds., in the vault of the family of Russell. Will pr. 1623.

IV. 1594. *4.* WILLIAM (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, br. and h. male. He was M.P. for Cricklade, 1572; and for co. Gloucester, 1585-87. He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir Owen HOPTON, Lieut. of the Tower of London, by Anne, da. of Sir Edward ITCHINGHAM. He *d.* 18 Nov. 1602. His widow was *bur.* 23 Oct. 1624 at Stepney, Midx.

V. 1602. *5.* GREY (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, s. and h., *b.* before 1583. K.B. 5 Jan. 1604/5. Visiting Oxford with the King, he was made M.A. of that Univ. 30 Aug. 1605. Keeper of Ditton park, Bucks, 1609. Lord Lieut. of co. Glouc. 1614. His sumptuous style of living at Sudeley, where he kept "open house" thrice a week, gave him the nickname of the "*King of the Cotswolds*," and his retinue in London was equally elaborate. He *m.* before Sep. 1608, Anne, 1st da. and coheir of Ferdinando (STANLEY), 5th EARL OF DERBY, by Alice, da. of Sir John SPENCER of Althorpe, co. Northampton. He *d.* suddenly 10 Aug. 1621 at Spa in Germany, and was *bur.* at Sudeley. Admon. 30 March 1622. His widow *m.* 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Midx. Mervyn (TUCHET, *alias* AUDLEY), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN [I.], who was attainted of felony and beheaded 14 May 1631. She *d.* at Riselip and was *bur.* 11 Oct. 1647 at Harefield afsd. Admon. 2 March 1654/5 to her s. "William Bridges, *alias* Chandos."

(a) His descent from and representation of Roger, Lord Chandos (1337-53) is given above in page 202, note "c."

(b) See, *ante*, p. 11 note "c."

(c) Of his two daughters (1) Elizabeth, aged 16, in 1594, whose fortune was £16,500, was "the fair Mrs. Brydges" to whom the Earl of Essex shewed so much attention as to offend Queen Elizabeth. She *m.* in 1603 Sir John Kennedy who is said to have had another wife then living. She claimed Sudeley and other estates as heir gen. but *d* s.p. and in poverty, Oct. 1617. (2) Catherine, aged 18 in 1594, *m.* 26 Feb. 1608/9 at St. Mary le Strand, Midx., Francis (Russell) 4th Earl of Bedford and *d.* 29 Jan. 1656/7. In her s. and h., the 5th Earl and 1st Duke of Bedford, vested the *representation of the Barony of Chandos*, (1337) which now vests in the present Duke.

(d) He is, by Horace Walpole and others, considered as the author of "Horæ Subsecivæ," but such authorship is by no means certain.

VI. 1621.. *6.* GEORGE (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, s. and h., *b.* 9 Aug. 1620, being a year and a day old at his Father's death. He was nom., by Parl., Lord Lieut. of co. Glouc. in Feb. 1642, but was a zealous royalist, being, in that year, Col. of a Reg. of Dragoons in the King's service. At the first battle of Newbury (20 Sep. 1643) he had 3 horses shot under him and was mainly instrumental in breaking the enemy's cavalry. He is said to have been offered the *Earldom of Newbury*, accordingly, but to have declined it till more peaceful times. In 1642, and again in 1644, Sudeley castle was taken by the Parl. forces and reduced to ruins, the owner being in London where he had given himself up "to the pleasures of that place."[a] His composition, as a *delinquent*, was no less than £3,973. On 13 May 1652 in a duel on Putney Heath he mortally wounded Col. Henry Compton, and was, after a year's imprisonment, found guilty 17 May 1653 in the "Upper Bench" of manslaughter. He *m.* firstly 14 Dec. 1637, at Totteridge, Herts, Susan, da. of Henry (MONTAGU), 1st EARL OF MANCHESTER, by his 3rd wife, Margaret, da. of John CROUCH. She was *bur.* 20 April 1652 at Harefield, Midx. He *m.* secondly Jane, da. of John (SAVAGE), EARL RIVERS, by his first wife, Catharine, da. of William (PARKER), LORD MORLEY. He *d.* of the small pox, s.p.m. Feb. 1654/5 and was *bur.* at Sudeley. His widow who acquired from him the estate of Sudeley and other family inheritances, *m.* Sir William SIDLEY, Bart. of Ailesford, Kent, who *d.* s.p. 1656. She *m.* thirdly 1657, George PITT of Strathfield Saye, Hants, who *d.* 27 July 1694. She herself *d.* 6 June 1676.[b]

VII. 1655. *7.* WILLIAM (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY,[c] br. and h. male. He *m.* Susan, da. and coheir of Garret KERR *or* CARR of London. She was *bur.* at Harefield, Midx. 15 Oct. 1672. He *d.* s.p.m.s. and was there *bur.* 22 Aug. 1676.

VIII. 1676. *8.* JAMES (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Sir John Brydges, Bart., of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, by Mary, da. and h. of James PEARLE of Dewsal and Aconbury in that co., which Sir John was s. and h. of Sir Giles Brydges of Wilton Castle, afsd., Baronet (so *cr.* 1628), who was s. of Charles B. of the same, 3rd but 2nd surv. s. of John, 1st Baron Chandos of Sudeley. He was *b.* Sep. 1642, and *suc.* his Father as 3rd Baronet, 21 Feb. 1651/2. He took his seat in the House of Lords 15 Feb. 1676/7. AMBASSADOR TO CONSTANTINOPLE 1680/1 to 1685. He *m.* Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Sir Henry BERNARD of London and of Bridgenorth, Salop, Turkey-merchant, by Emma, da. of Robert CHARLTON of Whitton Court, Salop. He[d] *d.* 16 Oct. 1714 and was *bur.* at Aconbury, afsd. Will pr. Dec. 1714. His widow *d.* 26 May and was *bur.* 5 June 1719 at Aconbury. Her will "near the age of 75" dat. 8 Dec. 1717/8 [*sic*] and pr. 9 July 1719.[e]

(a) Clarendon's rebellion.

(b) Their great grandson and h. George (Pitt), Baron Rivers of Strathfield Saye, was on 1 April 1802 *cr.* Baron Rivers *of Sudeley Castle* co. Glouc: which peerage became *extinct* 31 March, 1880.

(c) He is spoken of by Pepys ("Diary" 21 Dec. 1662) as "my simple Lord Chandos."

(d) Bishop Burnet's character of the 8th Lord and his son, with Dean Swift's comments thereon *in italics*, is that he "was warm against King William's reign, and doth not make any great figure in this [*i.e.* that of Queen Anne] but his son Mr. Bridges [afterwards, 1729, Duke of Chandos] does, being a member of the House of Commons, one of the Councellors to the Prince and a very worthy gentleman. *But a great complier with every Court.*"

(e) "I die, my dear children and grandchildren, in very poor circumstances, but you have a good brother." She had no less than 22 children of which 15 only were christened, and but 8 of these (3 sons and 5 daughters) survived infancy. In her will she mentions two of her sons *viz.* "the Earl of Carnarvon" and "the Rev. Dr. Brydges," giving to each s. and each da. a ring.

IX. 1714 Dukedom I. 1719. *9 and 1.* JAMES (BRYDGES), BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, s. and h., *b.* 6 and *bap.* 12 Jan. 1673 at Dewsall, co. Hereford. M.P. for Hereford, 1698-1714. Paymaster Gen. of the Forces abroad, May 1705 to 1713[a] and one of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, Jan. 1707, at the Admirality. On 19 Oct. 1714 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT WILTON co. Hereford and EARL OF CARNARVON (with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his body, to those of his late Father), being the next month made Reversionary Clerk of the Hanaper, together with his two sons John and Henry. On 29 April 1719 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF CARNARVON and DUKE OF CHANDOS. In 1721 he was made a P.C. ; Gov. of the Charter house ; Lord Lieut. of co. Hereford and co. Radnor, being reappointed thereto by Geo. II. Chancellor of the Univ. of St. Andrews. Ranger of Enfield chace, 1792. Gov. of the Turkey Company. A Gov. of the Foundling Hospital, 1739. He *m.* firstly 27 Feb. 1695/6, at Westm. Abbey, Mary, da. and eventually sole h. of Sir Thomas LAKE of Canons in Whitchurch, Midx., by Mary, da. of Sir John LANGHAM, Bart. She who was *bap.* 18 July 1668 at Whitchurch, *d.* at Canons, 15 and was *bur.* 23 Dec. 1712 at Whitchurch. He *m.* secondly 4 Aug. 1713 at Chelsea Coll. chapel, Midx., Cassandra, sister of Thomas, 1st BARON MIDDLETON, da. of Francis WILLOUGHBY of Wollaton, Notts, by Emma, da. and coheir of Sir Francis BARNARD of London, Turkey merchant. She *d.* of apoplexy s.p. 16 and was *bur.* 26 July 1735 at Whitchurch. He *m.* thirdly, April 1736, Lydia Catharine ("worth £40,000") widow of Sir Thomas DAVALL, da. of John VAN HATTEN. The *Princely* Chandos" *d.* at Canons, 9 and was *bur.* 23 Aug. 1744 at Whitchurch. M.I. at that church, which in 1715, he had rebuilt. Will pr. 1744.[b] His widow, by whom he had no issue, *d.* 18 Nov. 1750 at Shaw Hall, Berks in her 58th year. Will pr. 1750.

[JOHN BRYDGES, *styled* MARQUESS OF CARNARVON, 4th but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* 1703, mat. at Oxford (Ball. Coll.) 14 Nov. 1719 and then aged 16. M.P. for Steyning, Jan. 1725/6 to 1727. He *m.* 1 Sep. 1724, Catharine, 2nd da. of Lionel (TALMASH), EARL OF DYSART [S.] He *d.* of the small pox, v.p. and s.p.m. 8 and was *bur.* 19 April 1727 at Whitchurch, aged 24. His widow *d.* 17 and was *bur.* 31 Jan. 1754 at Whitchurch. Admon. 4 Feb. 1754 to her two daughters].

Dukedom II. Barony X. 1744 *2 and 10.* HENRY (BRYDGES), DUKE OF CHANDOS, &c., 6th and yst. but only surv. s. and h. male, *bap.* at Kensington, Midx., 1 Feb. 1708. M.P. (as "Marquess of Carnarvon") for Hereford, 1727-34 ; for Steyning 1734-41; and for Bishop's Castle, 1741-44. To Frederick, Prince of Wales, he was first Lord of the Bedchamber, 1728 ; Master of the Horse, 1735 and Groom of the Stole, 1742-51. El. K.B. 12 Jan. 1731/2 ; inst. 30 June 1732. Clerk of the Hanaper office in Chancery, Ranger of Enfield chace, and, 1754, High Steward of Winchester. He *m.* firstly, 21 Dec. 1728, by spec. lic. (Vic. Gen. Off.) at St. Martin's in the fields, Mary (then aged about 28) da. (whose issue, in 1796, became sole heir) of Charles (BRUCE), 3rd EARL OF AILESBURY, by his first wife Anne, da. and coheir of

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(a) He spent part of the wealth acquired by this most lucrative office in building a *palatial* residence at Canons, in Little Stanmore, Midx. at an expense of £200,000. Here Handel spent two years composing anthems for the chapel thereof, and writing his first English Oratorio "Esther." Canons is doubtless the "Timon's villa" described (in his "Epistle to Lord Burlington") by Pope (1731) who himself (1732) was caricatured by Hogarth as bespattering the Duke's coach. Owing to extravagance and speculative investments ("all he got by fraud is lost by stocks" says Dean Swift) Canons was sold for its materials, directly the Duke died, and a villa (very different from "Timon's") was built on its site, which, after passing thro' several owners, was, for £55,000, in July 1811, sold to Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, 1818-24. Thus was fulfilled Pope's prophesy, as to the fate of this over-sumptuous palace—

"Another age shall see the golden ear,
Imbrown the slope and nod on the parterre ;
Deep harvests bury all his pride has plann'd,
And laughing Ceres *re-assume* the land."

(b) See for his character, *ante*, p. 204, note "d."

William (SAVILE), MARQUESS OF HALIFAX. She *d.* at Twickenham, Midx., 14 and was *bur.* (as "Marchioness of Carnarvon") 22 Aug. 1738 at Whitchurch. He *m.* secondly, at Mr. Keith's chapel, Mayfair, Midx. 25 Dec. 1744 (4 months after his Father's death), Anne JEFFERIES[a] of St. Mary-le-bone, Midx. and Newbury, Berks, da. of John WELLS. She *d.* s.p.m. at Keynsham Abbey, 12 and was *bur.* 30 Aug. 1759 at Whitchurch. He *m.* thirdly 28 July 1767 at West Ham, Essex, Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coheir of Sir John MAJOR, Bart. (so *cr.* 1765) of Worlingworth Hall, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, da. of Daniel DALE of Bridlington, co. York. He *d.* at Biddesden, Hants, 28 Nov. and was *bur.* 12 Dec. 1771 at Whitchurch. Admon 4 Feb. 1772. His widow *d.* s.p. 30 March 1813, aged 82, at Major house, near Thwaite, Suffolk.

Dukedom III. **Barony XI.** 1771 to 1789

3 and 11. JAMES (BRYDGES), DUKE OF CHANDOS and MARQUESS OF CARNARVON [1719], EARL OF CARNARVON and VISCOUNT WILTON [1714] and BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY [1554], also (since 1747) *de jure*[b] LORD KINLOSS [S.], and also a Baronet [1627], only s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 16 Dec. 1731 and *bap.* 11 Jan. at St. James, Westm. He was ed. at Cambridge. On 10 Feb. 1746/7, by the death of his maternal grandfather, the Earl of Ailesbury, he *suc.* as *de jure*[b] LORD KINLOSS [S.] but was never so styled. He was (as "Marquess of Carnarvon") Ranger of Enfield chase, 1753; M.P. for Winchester, 1754-61; and for co. Radnor 1761-68; a Lord of the Bedchamber, 1760-64; Lord Lieut. of Hants, 1763-64 and again 1771. High Steward of Winchester; Col. of the North Hants militia. 1774; P.C. 1775; Lord Steward of the Household, 1783-89. He *m.* firstly, 22 March 1753, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Margaret, da. and h. of John NICOL of Minchenden house in Southgate, Midx., by Margaret, (widow of John KECK) da. of Benjamin POOLE of London. She, who was a great heiress, *d.* s.p. at Southgate, 14 and was *bur.* (as "Marchioness of Carnarvon") 29 Aug. 1768 at Whitchurch in her 33rd year. Admon. 8 Sep. 1768. He *m.* secondly, 21 June, 1777, also at St. Geo. Han. sq., Anne Eliza, widow of Roger Hope ELLETSON, sister of Sir Richard Grace Gamon, Bart., and da. of Richard GAMON of Datchworthbury, Herts, by Elizabeth, da. of John GRACE of the Grange, Queen's county. The Duke *d.* s.p.m. 29 Sep. and was *bur.* 10 Oct. 1789 at Whitchurch, when *all his honours*, excepting the Barony of KINLOSS [S.] which devolved on his da. and h. (as to which see "Chandos, and Buckingham and Chandos," next below) became *extinct.*[c] His widow *d.* 20 Jan. 1813 at Chandos house.

[The BARONY OF CHANDOS OF SUDELEY [*cr.* 1554] was claimed immediately (by petition to the King), by the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, M.A., as heir male of the body of the grantee. The Attorney Gen. (Macdonald) having, 15 April 1790, favourably reported thereon, it was referred to the Committee for privileges. After about 30 hearings, extending over some dozen years (in which new evidence, incapable, mostly, of proof, was continually being brought forward) it was resolved, 17 June 1803, thar Mr. Brydges "had not made out his claim[d] to the said Barony." The claimant *d.* s.p.s. Oct. 1807, aged 58 and was

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(a) See the story of her being sold "with a halter round her neck" by her husband, (Jefferies) an ostler at the Pelican Inn, Newbury, and purchased by the Duke of Chandos, in "N. and Q." 4th S. vi. p. 179.

(b) According to the decision of 21 July 1868 as to that dignity.

(c) James Brydges of Pinner, Midx., heir presum. to the Earldom of Carnarvon, being s. and h. of Rev. the Hon. Henry Brydges, D.D., br. of James, Duke of Chandos (who had been *cr.* Earl of Carnarvon with an extended limitation) *d.* s.p. a few weeks before his cousin, the last Duke, 12 July 1789 at a great age.

(d) The invalidity of this claim has been thoroughly exposed by G. F. Beltz, (Lancaster Herald) in a work called "a Review of the Chandos Peerage case," London, 8vo, pp. 233, with an appendix. The Claimant's father was Edward Brydges of Wootton Court, Kent (who *m.* Jemima, da. and coheir of the Rev. William Egerton, LL.D.) which Edward (who *d.* 1780) was s. of John Brydges (*d.* 1712) who acquired the estate of Wootton by marriage (with Jane da. and h. of Edward Gibbon), and who was the son of John Bridges (*d.* 1699) a Grocer, at Canterbury (by Mary, da. of Thomas Young, also a Grocer in that city), who was s. of Edward Bridges of Faversham, yeoman (1665) by Catharine da. of John Sharpe of Faversham, maltster. At

suc. by his br. (who had all along been the prime mover of the claim) Samuel Egerton Brydges, better known as SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, (*b.* 30 Nov. 1762) who then *styled* himself, "*per legem terræ* **Baron Chandos of Sudeley.**" He, however, accepted a Baronetcy, 27 May 1815, and, beyond publishing in 1831 his "*Lex terræ*" to show that the decision of the Peers did not take away his right to resort to a legal trial by jury, took no further steps to establish his Peerage dignity. This accomplished writer of genealogical and other works (whose edition of Collins' Peerage of England is still the standard work for the Peerage of the time of George III.) *d.* 8 Sep. 1837 at Gros Jean, near Geneva, leaving several sons, none of whom left issue, so that his Baronetcy became *extinct* as well as any claim, thro' him, to this Barony, some 20 years after his death.]

CHANDOS, and BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Dukedom and Marquessate

I. 1822.

1. RICHARD (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, having, 16 April 1796, *m.* Anna Elizabeth, *de jure*[a] *suo jure* BARONESS KINLOSS [S.], only da. and h. of James (BRYDGES), DUKE OF CHANDOS, was on 4 Feb. 1822 *cr.* MARQUESS OF CHANDOS and DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS. See "BUCKINGHAM" (town) Marquessate of, *cr.* 1784, under the 2nd Marquess.

CHARDSTOCK.

See "HENLEY OF CHARDSTOCK," Barony [I.], (*Eden*), *cr.* 1799.

CHARLEMONT, and CAULFEILD OF CHARLEMONT.

Barony [I.]

I. 1620.

1. TOBY CAULFEILD was *bap.* 2 Dec. 1565, at Great Milton, Oxon, as "Toby, s. of Alexander CALFEHILL" [*sic.*][b] He distinguished himself under Frobisher, under Lord Howard, and at the capture of Cadiz (1596), he accompanied the Earl of Essex to Ireland, as commander of a troop of horse, was at the capture of Kingsale from the Spaniards (1601) and was, in 1601, placed by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in charge of Fort Charlemont.[c] He was Knighted [I.] at Christ Church, Dublin, 25 July 1603 by the Lord Deputy Carey; was Receiver of the vast estates of the rebel Earl of Tyrone, 1607-10, of which he, in 1610, obtained 1000 acres. Gov. of co. Tyrone and co. Armagh 1608; M.P. for co. Armagh 1613; P.C. [I.] 1613; Master of the Ordnance, 1615; a Commissioner for the escheated estates in Ulster, 1616. On 22 Dec. 1620[d] he was *cr.* LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT, co. Armagh

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this point comes the *crux* of the pedigree. The claimant contended that this Edward was *bap.* at Maidstone, 25 March 1603, being the s. of Robert Bridges of that town, (*d.* 1636) who was s. of Anthony Bridges, the 3rd surv. s. of John, 1st Baron Chandos of Sudeley. Mr. Beltz however shows very clearly (1) that the baptism at Maidstone was a modern [and apparently a fraudulent] insertion (2) that Robert Bridges (son of Anthony abovenamed) *d.* s.p.m. (the will of his only child, Ann Jackson, alias Bridges, 1641, is given in appendix xii), and (3) that the said Edward Bridges of Faversham (instead of being *bap.* at Maidstone in 1603) was *bap.* at Harbledown (near Canterbury) in 1606, being s. of John Bridges of that place (Churchwarden in 1632) who *d.* 1646.

(a) See p. 206, note "b."

(b) The name is invariably so spelt in the registers of Great Milton. Of previous children there occurs the baptism, 7 July 1561, of Alexander (*bur.* there 12th inst.) of Jane, 16 March 1562/3, and of Anthony, 12 Oct. 1564, also, subsequently, of Thomas, 1 Sep. 1567 and of Hester 12 Sep. 1568, in which last two entries the father is described as "Gent." There occurs also the baptism, 25 Nov. 1577, of "Dorothy, da. of George Calfehill, Gent," and a marriage, 29 July 1577, of "Richard Joyner, Gent. and Dorothy, da. of Alexander Calfehill, Gent." These appear to be all the entries of that family therein.

(c) This was so called from *Charles* (Blount), Lord Mountjoy [I.] who had erected it in 1602 to protect the bridge over the Blackwater.

(d) See the very long preamble to this patent in "Lodge" vol. iii, p. 138, and see also p. 154 *ibid.* for the preamble to the patent creating the Earldom (23 Dec. 1763) wherein it is stated that an Earldom was intended to be conferred on the first Baron as appears by Royal letters 16 July 1622.

[I.] with a *spec. rem.*, failing heirs male of his body, to his nephew Sir William Caulfeild. He *d.* unm. 17 Aug. and was *bur.* 21 Sep. 1627 in Christ Church, Dublin. Will dat. 22 July 1627, pr. at Dublin.

II. 1627. *2.* WILLIAM (CAULFEILD, LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT [I.], nephew and h. according to the spec. rem. of the creation. He was s. of George C. (elder br. of the last Lord), by Martha, da. of Richard TAVERNER of Wood Eaton, Oxon. He was Knighted [I.] by Lord Deputy St. John, 8 June 1618; was Gov. of Fort Charlemont, 1621; Master Gen. of the Ordnance, 1627-34 and a Commissioner for the escheated estates in Ulster. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 4 Nov. 1634, their Lordships being satisfied, without the production of writ or patent, that he was "a Lord of Parl." He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir John KING of Boyle Abbey co. Roscommon, by Catharine, da. of Robert DRURY. He *d.* 1640 and was *bur.* at Charlemont, but was removed to Armagh Cathedral. M.I. *Inq. post mortem* at Dungannon, 18 Feb. 1640/1. His widow survived 21 years, for 14 of which she was kept (by the *then* dominant party) out of her estates. She *d.* 1663. Will in which she directs her burial to be in the church of Mullaghbrack, dat. 16 July and pr. 15 Aug. 1663 at Dublin.

III. 1640. *3.* TOBY (CAULFEILD), LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT [I.], s. and h. He was M.P. for co. Tyrone, 1639-40, and in 1640 was Gov. of Charlemont Fort, where, having entertained Sir Phelim O'Neill, on 22 Oct. 1641, he was made prisoner by him and murdered at O'Neill's house, the Castle of Kinard, 1 March 1641/2. He *d.* unm.

IV. 1642. *4.* ROBERT (CAULFEILD), LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT [I.], br. and h. sometime a Capt. in the army. He *d.* unm., a few months after his br., from an overdose of opium.

V. 1642. *5 and 1.* WILLIAM (CAULFEILD), LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT [I.], br. and h. In 1652 he was able to apprehend his brother's murderer, Sir Phelim O'Neill, who was executed for rebellion. P.C. [I.] 1661. Capt. of a troop of horse. Was Gov. of Fort Charlemont for life, but sold it, 13 April 1664, for £3,500 to the Crown. On 8 Oct. 1665 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT, co. Armagh [I.] and took his seat accordingly 16 Nov. following. He *m.* in 1653, Sarah, 2nd da. of Charles (MOORE), 2nd VISCOUNT DROGHEDA [I.], by Alice, da. of Adam, (LOFTUS), VISCOUNT LOFTUS OF ELY. He *d.* April and was *bur.* 25 May 1671 in the Cathedral of Armagh. M.I. Will dat. 8 Feb. 1670/1, pr. 8 May 1672 in Dublin.

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1665.

Viscountcy [I.] II. / **Barony [I.]** VI. 1671

2 and 6. WILLIAM (CAULFEILD), VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT, &c. [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. Taking part against James II, he was attainted 7 May 1689 by the Parl. [I.], but soon restored under William III, who made him Gov. of Charlemont Fort, &c. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 5 Oct. 1692 and took part in a measure to prevent estates of Protestants being inherited by "Papists." He served in Spain in 1705, was at the taking of Barcelona. Brig.-Gen., 1705; Major-Gen. 1708. P.C. to Queen Anne and (1726) to Geo. I. He *m.* 11 July 1678, Anne, da. of James MARGETSON, Archbishop of Armagh. He *d.* 21 July 1726 and was *bur.* at Armagh. His widow *d.* 1729. Her will pr. 10 Jan. 1729 at Dublin.

Viscountcy [I.] III. / **Barony [I.]** VII. 1726

3 and 7. JAMES (CAULFEILD), VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT, &c. [I.] 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *bap.* 29 July 1682, ed. at Trin. Coll. Dublin; B.A. 1702; M.A. 1704; was M.P. for Charlemont, 1703-4 and 1713-26, and took his seat in the house of Lords [I.], 29 Nov. 1727. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Francis BERNARD of Castle Mahon (afterwards Castle Bernard) co. Cork, by Alice, da. of Stephen LUDLOW, Clerk of the Court of Chancery [I.]. He *d.* 21 April 1734 and was *bur.* at Armagh. His widow, who was *b.* 21 Feb. 1703, *m.* 9 Oct. 1740, Thomas ADDERLEY of Inishannon, co. Cork. She *d.* 20 May 1743 and was *bur.* at Armagh.

Viscountcy [I.] IV.
Barony [I.] VIII.
} 1734
Earldom [I.] I. 1763

4, 8, and 1. JAMES (CAULFEILD), VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT, &c. [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* in Dublin, 18 Aug. 1728. After a long residence abroad (1746-54) he returned to Ireland, taking his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 7 Oct. 1754 when he began to take part in public affairs. Gov. of co. Armagh and P.C. [I.] 1754; LL.D. (Dublin) 15 July 1754. He commanded the levies for the defence of Belfast against the French in 1760. On 23 Dec. 1763 he was *cr.* EARL OF CHARLEMONT,[a] co. Armagh [I.]. Thro' his influence, chiefly, the bill of Mr. Flood, limiting the duration of Parl. to 8 years, was passed in 1768 in the House of Lords [I.] His influence in politics was very great, and in July 1780 he was chosen *Commander in Chief* of the (then newly embodied) *Irish Volunteers*, which post he held till their dissolution. He was President of the Volunteer Convention at Dublin (the last summoned) in Nov. 1783, and his personal influence probably prevented violence between that assembly and the Parl. **K.P.** 5 Feb. 1783, being one of the 15 orig. Knights of that "most illustrious order."[b] President of the Royal Irish Academy on its establishment in 1785. F.R.S. and F.S.A., London, &c. A firm Whig and a great opponent of the Irish Union, its near approach is thought to have hastened the death of this well-meaning Patriot.[c] He was P.C. [I.] to George III [1783?] as well as to George II. He *m.* 2 July 1768, Mary, da. of Thomas HICKMAN of Brickhill, co. Clare. He *d.* 4 Aug. 1799 at his house in Dublin. Will or Admon. 1816. His widow *d.* April 1807.

Earldom [I.] II.
Viscountcy [I.] V.
Barony [I.] IX.
} 1799
Barony [U.K.] I. 1837

2, 5, 9, and 1. FRANCIS WILLIAM (CAULFEILD), EARL OF CHARLEMONT, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 3 Jan. 1775; ed. at Trin. Coll. Dublin, B.A., 1794. M.P. for co. Armagh, 1798-99. REP. PEER [I.], 1806-63. **K.P.** Oct. 1831.[d] P.C. [I.], 1831. He was *cr.* 13 Feb. 1837 BARON CHARLEMONT of Charlemont, co. Armagh [U.K.], with a *spec. rem.* failing heirs male of his body, to his br. Henry Caulfeild of Hockley, in the said co., but (the election of Irish Peers being *for life*) continued to sit as an *Earl* [I.] in the House of Lords till his death. Lord Lieut. of co. Tyrone. He *m.* 9 Feb. 1802, Anne, yst. da. and coheir of William BERMINGHAM[e] of Ross Hill co. Galway. He *d.* s.p.s. 26 Dec. 1863 at Marino, near Dublin in his 89th year. His widow (who was a Lady of the Bedchamber to 1854) *d.* 23 Nov. 1876 aged 96, at No. 14, Upper Grosvenor street, Midx.

[JAMES WILLIAM CAULFEILD, *styled* VISCOUNT CAULFEILD, s. and h ap., *b.* Aug. 1803. He *d.* unm. and v.p., 13 Jan. 1823, at Abbeville in France.]

Earldom [I.] III.
Viscountcy [I.] VI.
Barony [I.] X.
} 1863
Barony [U.K.] II.

3, 6, 10, and 2. JAMES MOLYNEUX (CAULFEILD), EARL OF CHARLEMONT [1763], VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT [1665] and LORD CAULFEILD, BARON OF CHARLEMONT [1620] all in the peerage of Ireland, also BARON CHARLEMONT [1837] in that of the United Kingdom, nephew and h., being s. and h. of the Hon. Henry Caulfeild abovenamed, (on whom the Barony U.K. had been entailed) by Elizabeth Margaret, da. of Dodwell BROWNE of Ralines, co. Mayo. He was *b.* 10 Oct. 1820; ed. at Cambridge (Trin. Coll.) High Sheriff for co. Tyrone, 1842. M.P. for co. Armagh, 1847-57. Lord Lieut. of co. Tyrone, 1864. He *m.* firstly, 18 Dec. 1856, Elizabeth Jane, da. of William Meredyth (SOMER-

(a) See preamble to this creation in "Lodge" vol. iii, p. 154, and see, *ante*, p. 207, note "c."

(b) See vol. i, p. 136, note "d."

(c) "A sincere, zealous and active friend to his country," being part of an epitaph on himself, composed by himself, is perhaps the best description of his character.

(d) The Marquess of Downshire [I.], the Marquess of Clanricarde [I.], the Earl of Charlemont [I.], and the Earl of Llandaff [I.], were four *extra* Knights of the order of St. Patrick nominated by King William IV. at his coronation.

(e) See tabular ped. Vol. i, p. 177.

VILLE), 1st BARON ATHLUMNEY [I.], by his first wife Maria Harriett, da. of Henry (CONYNGHAM), 1st MARQUESS CONYNGHAM [I.]. She who was *b.* 21 June 1834, *d.* s.p. at Roxborough Castle, 31 May 1882. He *m.* secondly, 10 May 1873 at the British Consulate, Paris, Anna, da. of Rev. Charles James LAMBART, Rector of Navan, co. Meath by Marian, da. of (———) SMITH,

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 20,695 acres, co. Armagh ; 5,903 in co. Tyrone and 222 in co. Dublin. Total 26,820 acres valued at £26,334 a year.

Principal Residence.—Roxborough Castle,[a] near Moy, co. Tyrone.

CHARLETON.

See, also, under "CHERLETON."

i.e. "CHARLETON, co. Wilts," Barony (*Howard*), *cr.* 1622, with the VISCOUNTCY OF ANDOVER. See "BERKSHIRE" Earldom of, *cr.* 1626.

CHARLEVILLE (co. Cork).

i.e. "CHARLEVILLE, co. Cork" [I.], Barony (*Brownlow*), *cr.* 1718. with the VISCOUNTCY OF TYRCONNEL [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1754.

CHARLEVILLE (King's County),

CHARLEVILLE OF CHARLEVILLE FOREST, and TULLAMORE OF CHARLEVILLE FOREST.

Earldom [I.]
I. 1758, to 1764.

1. CHARLES (MOORE), BARON MOORE OF TULLAMORE [I.] was, on 16 Sep. 1758, *cr.* EARL OF CHARLEVILLE in the King's County. He was only s. and h. of John (MOORE), 1st BARON MOORE OF TULLAMORE, by his 1st wife Mary, da. of Elnathan LUNN, and *suc.* his Father 8 Sep. 1725. He was ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin ; B.A., 1728 ; M.A. 1730. Gov. of King's county, Muster-Master-Gen. of Ireland and P.C. [I.], being raised to an Earldom, in 1758 as above. He *m.* 13 Oct. 1737, Hester, only surv. da. and h. of James COGHILL,[b] LL.D., by Anne, sister of Thomas PEARSON of Rathmore, co. Meath. He *d.* s.p. 17 Feb. 1764 when *all his honours* became *extinct*. His widow *m.* John MAYNE of Richings in Iver, Bucks, Major in the Army, who thereupon assumed the name of COGHILL and was *cr.* a Bart. 24 March 1781, which dignity became extinct at his death s.p. 14 Nov. 1785. The Dow. Countess died 28 July 1789 and was *bur.* 6 Aug. (with her second husband) at Aldenham, Herts. Will, or admon., 1789.

Barony [I.]
I. 1797.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1800.

Earldom [I.]
II. 1806.

1. CHARLES WILLIAM BURY, of Charleville Forest in King's County, only s. and h. of John BURY of the same, by Catherine, da. and coheir of Francis SADLER of Sopwell Hall, co. Tipperary, which John was s. and h. of William Bury of Shannon Grove, co. Limerick, by Jane, only sister of Charles (MOORE), EARL OF CHARLEVILLE AND BARON MOORE OF TULLAMORE [I.] abovenamed, was *b.* 30 June 1764, a few weeks after his Father's death (4 Aug. 1764) who a few months previously (17 Feb. 1764) had *suc.* to the Charleville estates on the death of (his maternal uncle) the said Earl. On 26 Nov. 1797 he was *cr.* BARON TULLAMORE OF CHARLEVILLE FOREST in the King's County [I.], on 29 Dec.

(a) An extraordinary advertisement in "The Times" newspaper, 19 Feb. 1876 states that "The *only* address in Ireland of the Earl and Countess of Charlemont *from henceforth* will be Roxborough, Moy, county Tyrone."

(b) Hester, his sister, *m.* in 1700, Oliver Cramer of Ballyfoile, co. Kilkenny, and their s. and h., Balthazar John Cramer, was father of John Cramer, who was *cr.* a Bart. 1778, and who, having *suc.* to the estates of his cousin, the Dow. Countess of Charleville, assumed the name of Coghill.

1809 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CHARLEVILLE OF CHARLEVILLE FOREST[a] in the King's County [I.] and on 16 Feb. 1806 was *cr.* EARL OF CHARLEVILLE [I.] REP. PEER [I.] 1801-35; F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. He *m.* 4 June 1798, Catharine Maria, widow of James TISDALL of Bawn, co. Louth, da. and h. of Thomas Townley DAWSON of Kinscaly, co. Dublin. He *d.* at his house at Dover 31 Oct. 1835 aged 71. Will pr. March 1837. His widow, who had been ed. at a French convent, and who was long a leader in Dublin society, *d.* in Cavendish sq. Midx. 24 Feb. 1851 aged 90. Will pr. March 1851.

Earldom [I.] III. **Viscountcy & Barony [I.]** II. — 1835

2 CHARLES WILLIAM (BURY), EARL OF CHARLEVILLE, &c. [I.], only s. and h. *b.* 29 April 1801. M.P. for Carlow (as Lord Tullamore) 1826-31, and for Falmouth, 1832-35; REP. PEER [I.] 1838-51. He *m.* 26 Feb. 1821, at Florence, Harriet Charlotte Beaujeaulois, 3rd da. of Col. John CAMPBELL of Shawfield, by Charlotte Susan Maria,[b] da. of John (CAMPBELL), 5th DUKE OF ARGYLL [S.] She *d.* at Naples 1 Feb. 1848. He *d.* near London, 14 July 1851.

Earldom [I.] IV. **Viscountcy & Barony [I.]** III. — 1851

3. CHARLES WILLIAM GEORGE (BURY), EARL OF CHARLEVILLE &c. [I.], *b.* 8 March 1822 at Charleville forest; sometime Lieut. 43rd Foot. He *m.* 7 March 1850, at All Souls, Langham place, Marylebone, Arabella Louisa, yst. da. of Henry CASE of Shenstone Moss, co. Stafford. She *d.* 8 July 1857 at Erina, co. Limerick. He *d.* 19 Jan. 1859 at Charleville forest, aged 37.

Earldom [I.] V. **Viscountcy & Barony [I.]** IV. — 1859

4. CHARLES WILLIAM FRANCIS (BURY), EARL OF CHARLEVILLE &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 16 May 1852 at Charleville forest. In 1871 he passed for a direct commission in the Household Brigade. He *d.* unm. 3 Nov. 1874 at Staten island, New York, aged 22.[b]

Earldom [I.] VI. **Viscountcy & Barony [I.]** V. — 1874 to 1875

5. ALFRED (BURY), EARL OF CHARLEVILLE [1806], VISCOUNT CHARLEVILLE OF CHARLEVILLE FOREST [1800] and BARON TULLAMORE OF CHARLEVILLE FOREST [1797] in the peerage of Ireland, uncle and h. male, being 3rd and yst. s. of Charles William, the 2nd Earl, was *b.* 19 Feb. 1829; ed. at the Royal Mil. Coll.; sometime (1858) Capt. in 10th Foot, &c. He *m.* 20 June 1854, at the Cathedral, Barbados, Emily Frances, 3rd da. of Gen. Sir William WOOD, K.C.B., Col. 14th Foot. He *d.* s.p. 26 June 1875 at Brighton, aged 46, when all his honours became *extinct*. His widow living 1887 at No. 31, St. James place, Midx.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 20,032 acres in King's county, valued at £10,052 a year.

(a) This was one of the 18 Irish Peerages conferred (on the last day of such creations before the Union) on persons who already possessed a Peerage of that Kingdom. See Vol. i, p. 208, note "c."

(b) This Lady *m.* (for her second husband) 17 March 1818 the Rev. Edward John Bury, M.A., and is the "*Lady Charlotte Bury*," well known as Lady in Waiting to Queen Caroline (when Princess of Wales), and as the authoress of "The Diary of the times of George IV," &c. She was *b.* 28 Jan. 1775 at Argyll house, Oxford street, Marylebone, and *d.* (almost forgotten) 31 March 1861 in Sloane street, Chelsea.

(c) His sister Emily Alfreda Julia, *suc.* to the Charleville estate and *m.* 20 Sep. 1881, Kenneth Howard, who by Royal lic. 14 Dec. 1881 took the name of Bury in addition to that of Howard.

CHARTLEY.

JOHN FERRERS of Chartley, co. Stafford, s. and h. of Robert, EARL OF DERBY (*attainted* 1266) was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD FERRERS) by writ 6 Feb. (1298/9), 27 Ed. I. and subsequently. From his place of residence and perhaps to distinguish him from the Lord Ferrers *de Groby*, he has generally been considered as *Lord Ferrers de Chartley*, tho' neither he, nor any of his successors appear to have been sum. under that designation. Walter Devereux (who *m.* the heiress) was sum. *temp.* Ed. IV as "DEVEREUX DE FERRERS" or DOMINUS DE FERRERS, and Sir Robert Shirley, a coheir of the above, was sum. *temp.* Car. ii and Jac. ii as "SHIRLEY DE FERRERS." See "FERRERS [of Chartley], Barony, *cr.* 1299.

CHATHAM.

i.e. "CHATHAM, co. Kent" Barony (*Campbell*), *cr.* 1719 with the EARLDOM OF GREENWICH. See "ARGYLE" Dukedom of [S.], *cr.* 1701, under the 2nd Duke. *Extinct* 1743.

Barony I. 1761. *1.* HESTER PITT, wife of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, afterwards (1766) *cr.* Earl of Chatham (see below), was, 4 Dec. 1761, *cr.* BARONESS CHATHAM of Chatham, co. Kent, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body by her said husband. The peerage was doubtless granted for *his* political services, but, she herself was sister to two eminent statesmen, *viz.* the Rt. Hon. George Grenville and Richard, EARL TEMPLE, being only da. of Richard GRENVILLE of Wotton, Bucks, by Hester, *suo jure* COUNTESS TEMPLE. She was *b.* 8 Nov. and *bap.* 6 Dec. 1720 at St. James Westm. ; *m.* 16 Nov. 1754 by spec. lic. in Argyll street. She *d.* a widow 2 April 1803 at Burton Pynsent, co. Somerset and was *bur.* the 16th at Westm. Abbey, aged 83. Will, or admon., 1810. Her peerage devolved on her s. and h., John, 2nd Earl of Chatham. See below.

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Earldom I. 1766. *1.* THE RT. HON. WILLIAM PITT (husband of Hester, *suo jure* BARONESS CHATHAM abovenamed) was 4 Aug. 1766, *cr.* VISCOUNT PITT OF BURTON PYNSENT,[a] co. Somerset, and EARL OF CHATHAM, co. Kent. The career of this celebrated statesman is a matter of history. He was second s. of Robert PITT of Boconnock, co. Cornwall, by Hariet, sister of John, 5th VISCOUNT and 1st EARL GRANDISON [I.] da. of Gen. the Hon. Edward VILLIERS of Dromana. He was *b.* 15 Nov. and *bap.* 13 Dec. 1708 at St. James, Westm. ; ed. at Eton ; matric. at Oxford (Trin. Coll.) 14 Jan. 1726/7 ; Cornet, 1st Reg. of Horse, 1721-35 ; M.P. for Old Sarum, 1735-47 ; for Seaford, 1747-54 ; for Aldborough, 1754-56 ; for Oakhampton, 1756-57 and for Bath 1757-66. Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1737-45. Paymaster Gen. of the Forces, 1746-55. P.C., 1746. Sec. of State (Southern dep.) 1756 to April 1757 and June 1757 to 1761. LORD PRIVY SEAL, (after having been *cr.* a Peer[b] as above) July 1766 to Feb. 1768 and March to Oct. 1768, being considered the *actual Prime Minister* (under the *nominal* lead of the Duke of Grafton) during the earlier part of that period, till his ill health, early in 1767, wholly secluded him from business. In Jan. 1770 he again took his place in Parl. but in opposition to the ministry, whereupon the Duke of Grafton resigned the lead to Lord North, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the second time ill health (for two years. 1775-77) again kept him in strict retirement, but on 30 May 1777, "swathed in flannels" he made his celebrated speech in the House of Lords (rejected by 76 against 26) urging the arrest of the war with America. There seems little doubt but that, in 1778, he would have

[a] This estate worth £3000 a year had been left him by Sir William Pynsent, Bart. (who *d.* s.p. 8 Jan. 1765) owing to the testator's admiration of his patriotism.

[b] See some interesting remarks, on the inadvisability and the unpopularity of his taking a Peerage, in Stanhope's "History of England," vol. v, pp. 241-46 where Lord Chesterfield's remark is quoted "that all his enemies rejoice at it and all his friends are stupified and dumbfounded."

CHARTLEY.

John Fermor of Chartley, co. Stafford, s. and h. of Robert, Fam. or Dewry (extinct 1559) was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD FERRERS) by writ 6 Feb. (1529/30), 27 Hy. I. and subsequently. From his place of residence and perhaps to distinguish him from the Lord Ferrers de Ovesly, he has generally been considered as Lord Ferrers de Chartley, the neither he, nor any of his successors appear to have been sum. under that designation. Walter Devereux (who m. the heiress) was sum. temp. Eliz. 17 as "Dereux de Ferrers" or Dourys de Ferrers, and Sir Robert Shirley, a cadet of the above, was sum. temp. Car. II and Geo. II as "Shirley de Ferrers." See "Ferrers [of Chartley]," Barony, cr. 1299.

CHATHAM.

I.e. "Chatham, co. Kent" Barony (Creapeby), cr. 1719 with the Earldom of Orkney. See "Albrtie" Dedeham of [B.], cr. 1701, under the 2nd Duke. Extinct 1743.

Barony

I. 1761. A. Hester Pitt, wife of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, afterwards (1766) cr. Earl of Chatham (see below), was d. Dec. 1761, *sp.*, BARONIES CREATED of Chatham, co. Kent, with rem. of this Barony to the heirs male of her body by her said husband. The peerage was dormant for his political services, but the herself was elder to two eminent statesmen, viz. the Rt. Hon. George Grenville and Richard, Earl Temple, being only da. of Richard Grenville of Wotton, Bucks, by Hester, sis. and h. of Sir Richard Temple, 3rd Bt. [I.], cr. 1714, by Elizabeth, sis. and h. of Richard Nugent, 1st Earl Nugent [I.], da. of Robert, 1st Baron Nugent [I.]. She was b. 8 Nov. and bap. 6 Dec. 1708 at St. James, Westm.; ed. at Hom; resided at Oxford (Trin. Coll.) 14 Jan. 1726/7; Cornet, 1st Drg. of Horse, 1731-38; M.P. for Old Sarum, 1734-47; for Seaford, 1747-54; for Aldborough, 1754-56; for Okehampton, 1756-57 and for Bath 1757-68. Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1737-42. Paymaster Gen. of the Forces, 1746-55. P.C., 1756. Sec. of State (Southern dep.) 1756 to April 1757 and June 1757 to 1761. Lord Privy Seal (after having been cr. a Peer[a]) as above, July 1766 to Feb. 1768 and March to Oct. 1768, being considered the actual Prime Minister (under the nominal lead of the Duke of Grafton) during the earlier part of that period, till his ill health, early in 1767, wholly secluded him from business. In Jan. 1770 he again took his place in Parl. but in opposition to the ministry, whereupon the Duke of Grafton resigned the lead to Lord North, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the second time (for two years, 1775-77) again kept him in strict retirement, but on 20 May 1777, "wrestled in thunder" he made his celebrated speech in the House of Lords (reported by T. against 28) urging the arrest of the war with America. There seems little doubt but that, in 1778, he would have

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(a) This article wants £2000 a year had been left him by Sir William Pynsent, Bart. (who d. s.p., 8 Jan. 1765) owing to the testator's admiration of his patriotism.

(b) See some interesting remarks on the peculiarity and the unpopularity of his taking a Peerage, in Stanhope's "History of England," vol. v. pp. 241-46 where Lord Chesterfield's remarks is quoted "thus all his enemies rejoice at it and all his friends are stupified and dumbfounded."

in spite of the unwillingness of George III, become Prime Minister to endeavour to carry out some such course, *without*, however, any *surrender* of the British *Sovereignty*. To oppose such a surrender (which had been suggested) he, tho' greatly out of health, made his last speech, 7 April 1778, when he fell back in a fit and being, a few days subsequently, carried to his own residence at Hayes, co. Kent, he there *d.* 11 May 1778[a] in his 70th year and was *bur.* 9 June, in Westm. Abbey.[b]. Will pr. Aug. 1778.

Earldom II. 1778.
Barony II. 1803, to 1835.

2. JOHN (PITT), EARL OF CHATHAM and VISCOUNT PITT OF BURTON PYNSENT [1766] also (after the death of his mother, in 1803) BARON CHATHAM [1761], s. and h., *b.* 9 Oct. and *bap.* 7 Nov. 1756 at Hayes, co. Kent.[c] Ensign, 47th Foot, 1774, being Aide de Camp to Gen. Carleton, 1775; Lieut. 39th Foot, 1778; Capt. 86th Foot, 1779; Lieut. Col. 3rd Foot Guards, 1792; Col. in the army 1793; Major Gen., 1795; Col. of the 4th Foot, 1799; Master Gen. of the Ordnance, 1801-06 and 1807-10; Lieut. Gen., 1802, and, finally, General 1812. He was also first Lord of the Admiralty 1788-94; P.C., 1789; el. K.G. 15 Dec. 1790, inst. 29 May 1801; LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1794-98; LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL 1796-1801; Gov. of Plymouth, 1805; Gov. of Jersey, 1809. In 1809, he, being then Lieut. Gen., had the command of the unlucky expedition to Walcheren.[d] Gov. of Gibraltar, 1820. High Steward of Colchester, &c. &c. He *m.* at the house of her Father in Albemarle street, St. Geo. Han. sq., 10 July 1783, Mary Elizabeth, 2nd surv. da. of Thomas (TOWNSHEND), 1st VISCOUNT SYDNEY, by Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Richard POWYS of Hintlesham, Suffolk. She who was *b.* 2 Sep. 1762, *d.* in Hill street, Berkeley sq., 21 and was *bur.* 30 May 1821 in Westm. Abbey. He *d.* s.p. in Charles street, Berkeley sq., 24 Sep. and was *bur.* 3 Oct. 1835 in Westm. Abbey, aged 79, when *all his honours* became *extinct*.[e] Will pr. Oct. 1835.

(a) Copley's well known picture generally (erroneously) called "the *death* of Chatham" represents this scene, one unparalelled in the House of Lords.

(b) A funeral at the public expense, a vote of £20,000 to discharge his debts, and a pension of £4000 a year annexed for ever to the Earldom of Chatham were voted by Parl. "The most noble and puissant Lord, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, &c., &c., was *bur.* from the Painted Chamber, at the expense of Parl. in the centre of the north cross of the Abbey." See Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers," and, also Fun. Certif. at Coll. of Arms.

(c) His yr. br. William Pitt (of immortal memory), Prime Minister, save for a brief interval, from 1783 to 1806, was also *b.* at Hayes 18 May 1759 and there *bap.* 3 July. He *d.* unm. at his residence, Bowling Green house, Putney Heath, Surrey, 23 Jan. 1806 aged 46 and was *bur.* 22 Feb. in Westm. Abbey.

(d) The slothful disposition and incapacity of this nobleman, tho' son and brother to persons so highly gifted, were a subject of frequent ridicule. The following oft quoted lines, describing the attitude of the two commanders in the expedition to the Scheldt (almost exactly as, given [in prose] in the *official* return) appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" of 6 Feb. 1810.—

> "Lord Chatham with his sword undrawn,
> Kept *waiting* for Sir Richard Strachan:—
> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Kept *waiting* too,—for whom? Lord Chatham."

The ensuing lines, which are printed in G. V. Cox's "Recollections of Oxford" (1870; p. 67) are perhaps still more descriptive of the Earl's intellectual capacity.

> "When sent fresh wreaths on Flushing's shore to reap,
> What didst thou do, illustrious Chatham?"—"*Sleep.*"
> "To man fatigued with war repose is sweet,
> But, when awake, didst thou do nothing?"—"*Eat.*"

(e) His two sisters, Hester, Countess Stanhope (*d.* 20 July 1780) and the Hon. Harriet Eliot (*d.* 24 Sep. 1786) both left issue female. The well known and eccentric, Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, *b.* 12 March 1776, *d.* unm. in Syria, 23 June 1839, was the 1st a. of the elder sister.

CHAVENT, CHAUVENT, or CHAMPVENT.

Barony by writ

I. 1299. PETER DE CHAVENT, having been engaged in the wars in Gascony 1296-97, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CHAVENT) by writ 29 Dec. (1299) 28 Ed. I.; directed "*Petro de Chavet.* He had previously been among the so called "*Barones*" sum. to Carlisle, *equis et armis*, 26 Sep. 1298, and was also sum. to the Parl. at Lincoln 26 Sep. 1300, tho' his name does not appear among those who signed the letter to the Pope in 1301. He *d.* 1302.

[JOHN DE CHAVENT, s. and h. aged 30 in 1302, was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron tho' frequently *equis et armis.* He is supposed by "Courthope" to be the same as JOHN CHAMPVENT who *d.* 1371 [when he would be aged 99] leaving two great grandaughters (children of John, s. and h. ap. of another John, both dead) his coheirs *viz.* Margaret, aged 5, and Joan aged 4 years among, whose descendants, if any, would be (if the pedigree is correct) the representation of any Barony *cr.* by the writ abovenamed].

CHAWORTH.

Barony by writ

I. 1299. THOMAS CHAWORTH, s. and h. of William de Chaworth, by Alice, 1st da. of Robert ALFRETON of Norton, co. Derby, and coheir of her br. Thomas A. of the same, was a minor and ward (1241-42) 26 Hen. III, but arrived at full age (1246-47) 31 Hen. III, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CHAWORTH) 6 Feb. (1298/9) 27 Ed. I, but was not sum. to the Parl. at Lincoln, 26 Sep. 1300, tho' his name appears as "*Thomas de Cha[d]urces,*[a] *Dominus de Norton*"[b] to the celebrated letter of the Barons to the Pope in 1301. On 8 June 1294[c] he had, previously, with about 60 others, had summons to attend the King wheresoever he might be, and, again, on 26 Jan. 1296/7[c] was sum. to attend the King at Salisbury. He *m.* Johanna.

[After his death none of his posterity were sum. to Parl. His successors (but the pedigree seems untrustworthy) are *said* to have been (1) his s. and h. William C. who was *suc.* by his s. and h. (2) Sir Thomas C. who *m.* Alice, and was *suc.* by his s. and h. (3) Sir Thomas C. who *m.* Jane, da. of Geoffrey LUTTRELL, and who *d.* (1370) 44 Ed. III. Their s. and h. ap. (4) Sir Thomas C. *m.* Margery, da. of Sir Richard DELAPOLE, and *d.* v.p. (5) Sir William C. their s. and h. *m.* Alice, da. and h. of Sir John CALTOFTE. (6) Sir Thomas C., their s. and h., *m.* for his 2nd wife, Isabel, da. of (whose issue was heir to) Sir Thomas Aylesbury, of Wiverton, Notts, and *d.* 17 Feb. (1458/9) 37 Hen. VI. (7) Sir William C. their s. and h. *m.* Eliz., da. and coheir of Nicholas BOWETT of Repinghall, by whom he had (8) Thomas C. who *m.* Margaret, da. of John

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(a) *De Cadurcis* is the latinised form of the name.

(b) It is to be remarked, as an illustration of the *personal* nature of the *English* Baronage, as opposed to the *feudal* tenure of the continental Nobles, that, in a letter intended for *foreign* parts, the subscribers thereto go out of their way to add to their description the fact of their tenure of some Lordship; thus tho' "*Johannes ap Adam, Dominus de Beverstone*" was not Lord *Beverstone*, but Lord *ap Adam*; tho' "*Henricus de Percy, Dominus de Topclive*" was not Lord *Topclive*, but Lord *Percy*, and, tho' in this case the signer was not Lord *Norton* but Lord *Chaworth*, a *territorial* description is added; yet the very method of creating a Barony by writ (such writs being directed to those summoned, under their *personal* names, not under their *territorial* designations, as, *e.g.*, that to "Thomas de Chaworth *Chevalier*") stamps the *personality* of any dignity thereby conferred.

(c) As to the summons of 1294 and of 1297 not constituting a Barony, see, for the first, Vol. i, p. 259, note "c" *sub* "Basset de Sapcote," and, for the second, Vol. i, p. 111, note "b" *sub* "ap Adam."

(TALBOT), 2nd EARL OF SHREWSBURY and *d.* a lunatic and s.p. (1482) 22 Ed. IV, leaving Elizabeth, wife of John ORMOND his sister and heir.[a] She *d.* s.p.m. leaving 3 daughters among whose descendants any Barony *cr.* by the writ of 1299 is *in abeyance*][b]

CHAWORTH OF ARMAGH and CHAWORTH OF TRIM.

Viscountcy & Barony [I.]

I. 1628. *1.* GEORGE CHAWORTH of Wiverton and Annesley, Notts, s. and h. of John C. of the same, and of Crophill Butler in that co., by Jane, da. of David VINCENT of Stoke Dabernon, co. Surrey, was Knighted at Greenwich 29 May 1605, and, having been employed in the court of James I and his successor, was High Sheriff of Notts, 1628 and in the same year, was on 4 March 1627/8, *cr.* BARON CHAWORTH of Trim, co. Meath and VISCOUNT CHAWORTH OF ARMAGH, co. Armagh [I.]. He *m.* Mary, sister of Sir William Knyveton, Bart, da. of William KNYVETON of Mercaston, co. Derby, by Jane, da. and coheir of Ralphe LEECHE. He *d.* at Bath, Somerset, 3 July 1639. Fun. certif. in Pub. Record Office. Will pr. 1639. His widow *d.* at a Scrivener's house, above Middle Row, 28 and was *bur.* 29 July 1646 at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Admon. 28 March 1650 to a creditor.

II. 1639. *2.* JOHN (CHAWORTH), VISCOUNT CHAWORTH OF ARMAGH, &c. [I.], 1st surv. s. and h. He *m.* firstly, before 1632, Elizabeth, da. of Edward (NOEL), VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, by Juliana, da. and coheir of Baptist (HICKS), also VISCOUNT CAMPDEN. She was *bur.* 30 June 1638 at Southwell, Notts. He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, da. of Dixie HICKMAN, by whom he had no issue. He *d.* about 1645.[c]

III. 1645? to 16... *3.* PATRICK (CHAWORTH), VISCOUNT CHAWORTH OF ARMAGH and BARON CHAWORTH OF TRIM [I.], s. and h. by 1st wife, *bap.* 20 June 1635 at Southwell, Notts: aged 26 years in 1662. He *m.*, before 1666, Grace, 2nd da. of John (MANNERS), 8th EARL OF RUTLAND, by Frances, da. of Edward (MONTAGU), BARON MONTAGU OF BOUGHTON. He *d.* s.p.m. when his peerage became *extinct.*[d] His widow who was *b.* at Haddon, co. Derby, 1632, *m.* (as his 1st wife) Sir William LANGHORNE, Bart. (so *cr.* 1668), who *d.* March 1714/5. She *d.* 15 and was *bur.* 24 Feb. 1699/700 at Charlton, co. Kent, in her 69th year. M.I.

CHAWORTH OF EATON HALL.

I. 1831. *1.* JOHN CHAMBRE (BRABAZON), EARL OF MEATH, &c. [I.], was, 10 Sep. 1831, *cr.* BARON CHAWORTH OF EATON HALL, co. Hereford. He was great grandson of Chambré (Brabazon), 5th EARL OF MEATH [I.], who *m.* Juliana, aged 7 years in 1662,[c] da. and sole h. of Patrick (CHAWORTH), 3rd and last VISCOUNT CHAWORTH OF ARMAGH [I.] abovenamed. See MEATH, Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1627, under the 10th Earl.

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[a] Sir George Chaworth, uncle and h. male, of this Thomas *m.* Alice, da. and h. of John Annesley of Annesley, Notts, and was ancestor of the family of Chaworth of Annesley, sometime Viscounts Chaworth [I.].

[b] These were (1) Joan, *m.* firstly Thomas Dinham (illegit. s. of John, the last Lord Dinham) by whom she had several children. She *m.* secondly (———) FITZWILLIAM. (2) Elizabeth, *m.* Sir Anthony Babington by whom she was great grandmother of Anthony B. *attainted* by Queen Eliz. (3) Ann, *m.* William Mering of Notts, but *d.* s.p.

[c] Visit. of Notts, 1662.

[d] Elizabeth, his sister, *bap.* 19 Dec. 1632 at Southwell, *m.* William (Byron), 3rd Lord Byron, and was ancestor of the Poet, whose early attachment to his cousin, Mary Anne Chaworth, is commemorated in his lines "To a Lady," commencing "Oh, had my fate been join'd with thine:" and again in a "Fragment," commencing "Hills of Annesley, bleak and barren." This Lady "the solitary scion left of a time honoured race," was the sole da. and h. of William Chaworth of Annesley the last heir *male* of that line. See, *ante*, note "a" She *m.* in 1805 John Musters of Colwick Hall, Notts, and *d.* at Wiverton Hall (the ancestral home of the Chaworths) Feb. 1832, aged 46, being some 2 or 3 years older than her said cousin.

CHEDWORTH.

Barony I. 1741. *1.* JOHN HOWE of Stowell, co. Glouc., s. and h. of the Rt. Hon. John H. of the same, Paymaster Gen., by Mary, widow of Sir Edward MORGAN, Bart., da. and h. of Humphrey BASKERVILLE of Pentrylios, co. Hereford, *suc.* his Father in 1721, and, on the death of his cousin, Sir Richard How, Bart. in July 1730, *suc.* (tho' not the heir[a]) to the Baronetcy) to his estates, at Compton, co. Glouc. and Wishford in Wilts. He was M.P. for Wilts, 1730-41, and, on 12 May 1741, was *cr.* LORD CHEDWORTH, BARON OF CHEDWORTH, co. Glouc. He *m.* Dorothy, 1st da. of Henry Frederick THYNNE, of Sunbury, Midx., by Dorothy da. and coheir of Francis PHILIPS of the same. He *d.* April 1742, and was *bur.* at Withington, co. Glouc. Will pr. May 1742. His widow, who was *bap.* 22 Sep. 1692, at St. Margaret's, Westm., *d.* in Leicester. fields, Midx. 14 Feb. 1777, and was *bur.* at Wishford.

II. 1742. *2.* JOHN THYNNE (HOWE), BARON CHEDWORTH, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 18 Feb. 1714, Lord Lieut. of co. Glouc. and Constable of St. Briavel's, 1758. He *m.* 23 Sep. 1751 at Somerset house chapel, Midx., Martha, 1st da. and coheir of Sir Philip PARKER-A-MORLEY-LONG (formerly PARKER), Bart., by Martha, da. of William EAST of the Middle Temple, London. He *d.* s.p. 9 May 1762, and was *bur.* at Withington, afsd. Will pr. 1765. His widow, who was *b.* 23 March 1715, and *bap.* 11 April 1716 at St. Anne's Soho, *d.* 30 Nov. 1775 in Leicester fields, Midx. and was *bur.* at Erwarton, Suffolk. Will pr. 1775.

III. 1762. *3.* HENRY FREDERICK (HOWE), BARON CHEDWORTH, br. and h. *b.* 17 Feb. 1715. He *d.* unm. at Stowell 7th Oct. 1781, and was *bur.* the 16th at Withington aged 66. Will pr. 1781.

IV. 1781, to 1804. *4.* JOHN (HOWE), BARON CHEDWORTH, nephew and h., being 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h. of Rev. the Hon. Thomas Howe, Rector of Wishford, Wilts (next br. to the last Baron), by Frances, da. of Thomas White of Tattingstone place, Suffolk. He was *b.* 22 Aug. 1754 at St. Edmund's, Salisbury. He *d.* unm. 29 Oct. 1804, when the Peerage became *extinct.* Will (or admon.) 1804.

CHELMSFORD.

Barony I. 1858. *1.* Rt. Hon. SIR FREDERIC[b] THESIGER, Knt., CHANCELLOR of Great Britain, was 1 March 1858, *cr.* BARON CHELMSFORD OF CHELMSFORD, co. Essex. He was 3rd but only surv. s. of Charles THESIGER, Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent (who *d.* 18 Feb. 1831), by Mary Anne, da. of Theophilus WILLIAMS of London. He was *b.* 15 April 1794 in London, ed. at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and subsequently at the naval academy at Gosport. In 1807 he became a midshipman and was present at the (second) bombardment of Copenhagen. The total destruction, in 1812, of his Father's estate in St. Vincent (by volcanic eruption) made him resolve to become a barrister, with a view of practising in the West Indies. He entered at Gray's Inn, 5 Nov 1813, and was called to the Bar, 18 Nov. 1818, migrating to the Inner Temple, 1824. He joined the Home Circuit and became (by purchase) one of the four Counsel of the Palace Court, instituted for trial of causes of small amount within 12 miles of Westm. He became King's Counsel, 1834, being for the next 10 years Leader of his Circuit, In political life he was a consistent conservative. He was M.P. for Woodstock, 1840-44; for Abingdon, 1844-52; and for Stamford, 1852-58. After 26 years' practise, he was, 15 April 1844, made Solicitor-Gen., being Knighted 23 May 1844. Attorney Gen. 29 June 1845 to 3 July 1846, and again 27 Feb. to 28

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[a] The h. male, who *suc.* to the Baronetcy, was, his cousin, Scrope (Howe), 2nd Viscount Howe [I.], all of whose honours became *extinct,* on the death s.p. of (his yst. s.) William, the 5th Viscount, in 1814.

[b] He was doubtless named after his Father's eldest br. Sir *Frederic* Thesiger, Capt. R.N., Aide-de-camp to Nelson at the attack of Copenhagen in 1801, Knight of St. George of Russia (4th Class, 27 Oct. 1803), who *d.* unm. 2 Sep. 1805.

CHEDWORTH.

Baron		
I.	1711.	Rt. Hon. John Howe, of Stowell, co. Glouc., s. and h. of the Hon. John Howe, of the same, Paymaster Gen., by Mary, widow of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., da. and h. of Humphrey Hanmer, of Twemlow, co. Hereford, sec. to his Father in 1721, and, on the death of his cousin, Sir Richard Howe, Bart., in July 1730, suc. (but not the Judge's) to the Baronetcy; to his estates, at Compton, co. Glouc. and Walford in Wilts. He was M.P. for Wilts, 1722–41, and, on 12 May 1741, was cr. LORD CHEDWORTH, BARON OF CHEDWORTH, co. Glouc. He m. Dorothy, 1st da. of Henry Frederick Thynne, of Stanbury, Wilts., by Dorothy, da. and coheir of Francis Pinsent, of the same. He d. April 1742, and was bur. at Walkington, co. Glouc. Will pr. May 1742. His widow, who was bap. 22 Sep. 1692, at St. Margaret's, Westm., d. in Leicester fields, Middx. 14 Feb. 1777, and was bur. at Walkford
II.	1742.	2. John Thynne (Howe), Baron Chedworth, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. b. 4 Jan. 1718. Lord Lieut. of co. Glouc. and Constable of St. Briavel's, 1758. He m. 23 Sep. 1751 at Sermons house chapel, Middx., Martha, 1st da. and coheir of Sir Philip Parker-a-Morley-Long (formerly Parker), Bart., by Martha, da. of William Mary of the Middle Temple, London. He d. s.p. 9 May 1762, and was bur. at Walkington, aged. Will pr. 1762. His widow, who was b. 23 March 1723, and bap. 11 April 1718 at St. Anne's Soho, d. 20 Nov. 1776 in Leicester fields, Middx. and was bur. at Sherston, Wilts. Will pr. 1776.
III.	1762.	3. Henry Frederick (Howe), Baron Chedworth, br. and h. b. 17 Feb. 1713. He d. unm. at Stowell 7th Oct. 1781, and was bur. the 18th at Walkington aged 68. Will pr. 1781.
IV.	1781.	4. John (Howe), Baron Chedworth, nephew and h. to being 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h. of Rev. the Hon. Thomas Howe,
	1804.	Rector of Welsford, Wilts (next br. to the last Baron), by Frances, da. of Thomas White of Tattingstone place, Suffolk. He was b. 22 Aug. 1751 at St. Edmund's, Salisbury. He d. unm. 29 Oct. 1804, when the Peerage became extinct. Will (or admon.) 1804.

CHELMSFORD.

Baron		
I.	1858.	1. Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick(a) Thesiger, Knt., Chancellor of Great Britain, was 1 March 1858, cr. BARON CHELMSFORD OF CHELMSFORD, co. Essex. He was 2nd but only surv. s. of Charles Thesiger, Collector of Customs in the Island of St. Vincent (who d. 18 Feb. 1837), by Mary, da. of Theophilus Williams of London. He was b. 15 April 1794 in London, ed. at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and subsequently at the naval academy at Gosport. In 1807 he became a midshipman and was present at the (second) bombardment of Copenhagen. The total destruction, in 1812, of his Father's estate in St. Vincent (by volcanic eruption) made him resolve to become a barrister, with a view of practising in the West Indies. He entered at Gray's Inn, 7 Nov. 1812, and was called to the Bar, 18 Nov. 1818, migrating to the Inner Temple, 1824. He joined the Home Circuit and became (by purchase) one of the four Counsel of the Palace Court, instituted for trial of causes of small amount within 12 miles of Westm. He became King's Counsel, 1834, being for the next 10 years Leader of his Circuit. In politics he was a consistent conservative. He was M.P. for Woodstock, 1840–44; for Abingdon, 1844–52; and for Stamford, 1852–58. After 20 years' practice, he was, 15 April 1844, sworn Solicitor-Gen., being Knighted 23 May 1844. Attorney Gen. 29 June 1845 to 6 July 1846, and again 27 Feb. to 28

(a) The b. male who suc. to the Baronetcy, was, his cousin, George (Howe), 2nd Viscount Howe [I.], all of whose Barony became extinct, on the death s.p. of (his 1st c.) William, the 4th Viscount, in 1814.

(b) He was domiciled much after his Father's eldest br. Sir Fredric Thesiger, Capt. R.N., Aide-de-camp to Queen at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801, Knight of St. George of Russia (1st Class) 27 Oct. 1829, who d. unm. 2 Sep. 1850.

Dec. 1852. By the Derby ministry of 1858-59 he was raised from a Barrister to the Head of the Law being made LORD CHANCELLOR 26 Feb. 1858 and *cr. Baron Chelmsford*[a] as above stated. He resigned (in 16 months' time) 18 June 1859, was reappointed 6 July 1866, but again resigned 29 Feb. 1868 in favour of Lord Cairns, the nominee of the Disraeli ministry. P.C. 1858. Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, F.R.S., &c. He *m.* 9 March 1822, Anna Maria, yst. da. and coheir of William TINLING of Southampton, by a sister of the gallant Major PEIRSON, who was slain, 1781, in the heroic defence of the isle of Jersey. She, who was *b.* 24 Dec. 1799, *d.* 9 April 1875 at No. 7, Eaton sq. Midx., and was *bur.* in Brompton cemetery. He *d.* 5 Oct. 1878, after a painful operation, in his 85th year, at the same house and was *bur.* as afsd.[b]

II. 1878. *2.* FREDERIC AUGUSTUS (THESIGER), BARON CHELMSFORD, s. and h. *b.* 21 May 1837; entered the army, 1844; Capt. Gren. Guards, 1850; medal and clasp for service before Sebastopol, 1855; Lieut.-Col. 95th Foot, 1858; Brevet Col. 1863; served against the mutineers in Central India; Dep. Adjutant Gen. at Bombay, 1861; Adjutant Gen. to the Abyssinian expedition 1867-68, where he distinguished himself and was favourably mentioned; **C.B.**, 1868; Aide-de-camp to the Queen and Adjutant Gen. to the Bengal army, 1869-74; Brig. Gen. in command of 1st Infantry brigade at Aldershot; Commander of the forces in the Kaffir war, 1878, and in the Zulu war, 1879; Lieut. Gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, 1878-79; **G.C.B.**, 1879; Lieut. Gen. in the army, 1882; Lieut. of the Tower of London, 1884. He *m.* 1 Jan. 1867, at Kurrachee, Scinde, Adria Fanny, 1st da. of (—) HEATH, Major Gen. in the Bombay army.

CHELSEA.

i.e. "CHELSEA, co. Midx." Viscountcy (*Cadogan*), *cr.* 1800, with the Earldom of CADOGAN, which see.

CHENEY see under "CHEYNE" and "CHEYNEY."

CHEPSTOW.

i.e. "HERBERT OF RAGLAND, CHEPSTOW AND GOWER" Barony (*Somerset*); a dignity said to have been *cr.* by patent 26 Nov. 1506.[c] See "WORCESTER," Earldom of, *cr.* 1514.

CHERLETON, CHARLETON, or CHERLETON DE POWYS.[d]

Barony by writ.

I. 1313. *1.* JOHN CHERLETON, s. and h. of Robert C. of Cherleton, in Wrockwardine, co. Salop, *m.* in 1309 (the lady being aged 19, July 1310) by the gift of King Edward II, Hawyse (*Gadarn, i.e.* the Hardy), sister and h. (1309) of Griffin ap Owen, *alias* DE LA POLE,[e] only da. of Owen ap. Griffith, PRINCE OF UPPER POWYS, by Johanna, da. of Sir Robert CORBET of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop. In her right he became possessed of

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[a] He chose this designation, as it was at Chelmsford, in 1832, that the trial took place in which he acquired the greatest *éclat*. It was as to the title of his client (the Lord of the Manor), as to the right to some unenclosed strips of land on the highway, which, after three trials, he succeeded in establishing. There were, indeed, few celebrated trials, during his long career, in which he did not hold a brief, and his eloquence and good sense rendered him a most successful advocate.

[b] His 3rd son, Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, followed his Father's profession, becoming a Barrister (Inner Temple); Queen's Counsel, 1873; one of the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL and a P.C., 1877. He *d.* 20 Oct. 1880 aged 42.

[c] "No enrolment of this patent, nor any Privy Seal nor signed Bill (among the Chancery series) has been found bearing on the creation." See Creations, 1483-1646, in ap. 47th rep. D.K.P. records.

[d] For a brief account of the *feudal* Barons of Powys, see *infra*, under "POWYS."

[e] So designated from his residence at POLE, now called Welsh Pool, co. Montgomery.

the LORDSHIP OF POWIS, and other large estates in North Wales, and tho' such right was hotly contested by her uncles, the heirs male, it was confirmed to him by Royal Charter (1313-14) 7 Ed. II. From 26 July (1313) 7 Ed. II to 25 July (1353) 27 Ed. III he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CHERLETON), by writs directed "*Johanni de Cherleton,*" these writs having, from 25 Aug. (1338) 12 Ed. III to 30 July (1346) 20 Ed. III the addition "*Senior.*"[a] In 1319 he was required to raise 500 soldiers "*de terris suis de Powys,*" and was subsequently engaged in the wars with France. Ch. Gov. of Ireland, under the style of Lord Justice, 1337-38. His wife *d.* before him and was *bur.* in the Grey Friars at Shrewsbury, which she had founded. He *d.* (1353) 27 Ed. III, aged 85, and was also *bur.* there.

II. 1353. *2.* JOHN (CHERLETON), LORD CHERLETON, *feudal* LORD OF POWIS, s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. from 15 March (1354) 28 Ed. III to 20 Nov. (1360) 34 Ed. III by writs directed "*Johanni de Cherleton*" In 1359 he was Chamberlain of the Household, and was in the wars of Gascony. He *m.* Maud, da. of Roger (MORTIMER), 1st EARL OF MARCH, by Joane, da. of Peter DE GENEVILLE. He *d.* before 30 Aug. 1360.

III. 1360. *3.* JOHN (CHERLETON), LORD CHERLETON, *feudal* LORD OF POWIS, s. and h. He was 26 years old at Easter (5 April) 1360. He was sum. to Parl. from 14 Aug. (1362) 36 Ed. III to 4 Oct. (1373) 47 Ed. III by writs directed "Johanni de Cherleton *de Powys,*"[a] whereby, since 1362, the style of his title may (possibly), as an alternative, be considered as LORD CHERLETON DE POWYS. He *m.* Joan, da. of Ralph (STAFFORD), 1st EARL OF STAFFORD, by Margaret, da. and h. of Hugh (AUDLEY), EARL OF GLOUCESTER. He *d.* 13 July 1374. His wife survived him, but *d.* before 1397.

IV. 1374. *4.* JOHN (CHERLETON), LORD CHERLETON, or CHERLETON DE POWYS, *feudal* LORD OF POWIS, s. and h. aged 14 at his Father's death, having been *b.* 25 April 1362. He was sum. to Parl. from 9 Aug. (1382) 6 Ric. II to 3 Oct. (1400) 2 Henry IV,[a] the writs being directed "*Cherleton,* or *Charleton de Powys.*" He *m.* before March 1392 Alice, da. of Richard (FITZ ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDELL, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. of Richard (BOHUN), EARL OF NORTHAMPTON. He *d.* s.p. 19 Oct. 1401. His will dat. 1395.

V. 1401, to 1421. *5.* EDWARD (CHERLETON), LORD CHERLETON, or CHERLETON DE POWYS, *feudal* LORD OF POWIS, br. and h. aged 30 in 1401. He was sum. to Parl. from 2 Dec. (1401) 3 Hen. IV to 26 Feb. (1421) 9 Hen. V,[a] the writs being directed "*Cherleton,* or *Charleton de Powys.*" K.G. being probably elected in Feb. 1406/7. In 1410 he sustained great loss by the rebellion of Owen Glendower. In 1417 having apprehended John, Lord Oldcastle, then reputed a Heretic, within his territory of Powys, he received the thanks of Parl. He *m.* firstly Alianore, Dow. COUNTESS OF MARCH, da. of Thomas (HOLAND), 2nd EARL OF KENT, by Alice, da. of Richard (FITZ ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL. She was living 1403. He *m.* secondly Elizabeth, da. of Sir John BERKELEY of Beverstone, co. Glouc. He *d.* s.p.m. 14 March 1420/1.[b]

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[a] There is proof of his sitting in the rolls of Parl.

[b] See as to this date p. 101 in a review (by J. G. Nichols) in the "Her. and Gen.," Vol. vi (pp. 97-124), of "The Feudal Barons of Powis," by Morris Charles Jones, 1868, an exhaustive and masterly treatise, printed in Vol. i of the "*Montgomeryshire collections* issued by the Powys Land Club." Mr. Nichols holds strongly against "the crotchets of the Peerage lawyers" (who consider the Barony to be that of "Cherleton") and contends the Barony to be that of "Powis." He states (p. 111) that Powys became an English Barony in 1283, when Owen ap Griffin (the last), Prince of Powis, surrendered his Principality and received back his lands in *free Barony,* and adds that this Owen, as well as Griffin (his s. and h.) ought in any future edition of the peerage to be given as "English *Peers*;" that John de Cherleton should be "the third not the first Baron;" that Henry Grey should be "the seventh Lord Powis," &c. This, as applied to the *territorial* Lords of Powis, is doubtless correct, but, unless a *peerage* Barony *by tenure* be admitted (as contended for in the case of "Berkeley"), such numbering does not apply to them "as English *Peers*" *i.e.* Peers *of Parliament*; and, inasmuch as *such Peerage* (only) is the scope of this work, the Editor prefers following "Nicolas" and "Courthope" as to the treatment of this Barony, which, *as a Peerage,* must presumably, be considered as originating in the writ of 1313.

His widow, by whom he had no issue, *m.* John (SUTTON), LORD DUDLEY, who *d.* 1487. She *d.* in, or shortly before, 1479. On the death of Lord Cherleton the *Barony* fell into *abeyance* between his two daughters and coheirs by his 1st wife.[a]

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[a] These were (1) Joane, aged 21 in 1421, who inherited the Lordship of Powis, and who *m.* Sir John Grey, K.G. *cr.* in 1418, Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy, whose great grandson John Grey was sum. to Parl. 15 Nov. 1482 by writ directed "*Grey de Powys.*" (2) Joyce, aged 18 in 1421; *m.* Sir John Tiptoft, sum. to Parl. 7 Jan. 1426 by writ directed "Johanni *Tiptoft.*"

A question arises as to whether this Barony can be considered as the Barony of "*Powys*" and, if so, whether the abeyance has not been terminated. The whole matter is very clearly and succintly put in the "Return, pursuant to an order 28 June 1858, of ALL BARONIES CALLED OUT OF ABEYANCE up to the present time, &c." Under "CHERLETON DE POWYS, or POWYS, 1422" is the following account.

"John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, was sum. to Parl. 1313. He *d.* 1353 and was *suc.* by his s. John. The Father and also the son, down to 1360, were sum. as *Johanni de Cherleton.*

In 1362 John, the son [*sic*, but should be John, son of the last named John], was sum. as *Johanni de Cherleton de Powys* and this addition of *de Powys* was used by the Cherletons until the death of Edward, s.p.m. in 1422.

Edward left two daughters, between whom the Barony fell into abeyance. The Lordship of Powis became the property of Joan the eldest, who *m.* Sir John Grey, Knt. The grandson of Joan is said to have sat in Parl. in 1455. *Rot. Parl.* p. 282, but no summons for such sitting is to be found. John, the great grandson of Joan, was sum. to Parl. in 1482 as *Johanni de Grey de Powis.* It is doubtful, however, whether this can be considered a termination of the abeyance of the Barony of Cherleton, or a *new creation* in the family of Grey.

Joyce, the yst. da. of Edward, *m.* Sir John Tiptoft, who was sum. to Parl. 1426, as *Johannis Tiptoft, Chl'r.* He was never sum. by any other designation, but *Dugdale* considers that he was sum. in his wife's Barony, probably because his son on being created [1449] Earl of Worcester is called Lord Tiptoft and Powys."

Sir Harris Nicolas, than whom few better authorities exist, has given considerable attention to this point, arguing that the abeyance has never been terminated. His remarks are as under.—

"EDWARD DE CHERLETON sum. to Parl. from 2 Dec. 1401, to 26 Feb. 1421, died 1422, s.p.m., leaving his two daughters his heirs, viz.—Joan, his eldest da. who *m.* Sir John Grey, Knt.; and Joyce, who became the wife of Sir John Tiptoft, which Sir John Tiptoft, Dugdale says, was sum. to Parl. in consequence of this marriage, and bore the title of Lord Powis: it is certain he was sum. to Parl. in 1426, but never with the designation of "Powis," although his son is called Lord Tiptoft and Powys upon his creation to the Earldom of Worcester, 16 July 1449. *The Lordship of Powis* became the property of Joan, her [Joyce's] eldest sister, whose grandson appears to have sat in Parl. 1455, although no summons for such sitting is to be found, and whose great-grandson John Grey, was sum. to Parl. 1482, as "Johanni Grey de Powes." It is however, very doubtful if this Barony has ever been taken out of the **Abeyance** in which it fell on the death of Edward, the last Baron, in 1422; for although the descendants of the *eldest* coheir and the husband and descendants of the *younger*, were sum. to Parl. yet it is most probable that *both* the Baronies in question must be considered as *new* creations. The claim of John Kynaston, Esq., in 1731, which is more fully noticed under Grey of Powis, appears to have been made under the presumption that John Grey, who was sum. in 22 Ed. IV had this Barony as *sole* h., in consequence of the attainder of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (the other coheir), in Oct. 1470, or that the Abeyance was terminated by the Crown in his favour. The former could not have been the fact, for such attainder would have vested that moiety in the Crown; and with respect to the second conjecture, that the Abeyance was terminated by the Writ of Summons to John Grey in 22 Ed. IV, the editor [Sir Harris Nicolas] acknowledges himself incompetent to speak decisively, though, if no other evidence of the fact can be adduced, than the addition of "de Powes," to his name in that writ, he presumes, from the numerous examples of such additions without any inference of a similar nature being deducible therefrom, that little stress in favour of such a supposition can be laid on that circumstance; for if it be conceded that John Grey was sum. on that occasion as "*Lord Powis,*" it is much more likely that he was *then created* to

CHESHAM.

Barony.

I. 1858. *1.* The Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish of Latimers in Chesham co. Buckingham, 4th and yst. s. of George Augustus Henry (Cavendish), 1st Earl of Burlington, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Charles (Compton), 7th Earl of Northampton, was *b.* 28 Aug. 1793; M.P. for Aylesbury, 1814-18; for Newtown (Isle of Wight) 1821-30; for

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that title, than that it was intended to give him the Barony created, by the writ of 7 Ed. II, to John Charleton; as his proper designation, if such was the intention, would have been Lord *Cherleton*, for the appellation of *Powis* was not adopted until the 36 Ed. III, forty-nine years after the creation of this Barony, and then, in all probability, merely as a distinction, without its being intended to form the title of the dignity. Of this assertion the following instances afford strong proof. John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy, Earl of Warwick, was sum. to Parl. from 25 Nov., 24 Ed. III, 1350, to 15 Dec. 31 Ed. III, 1357 (when he *d.* s.p.) as "Johanni Bello-Campo *de Warrewyk*," probably to distinguish him from John Beauchamp of Hache, in Somersetshire, who is described in the writs as John Beauchamp "*de Somerset*;" but it cannot for a moment be contended that either Somerset* in the one instance, or Warwick* in the other, formed the titles of either of these Barons, and that, instead of being Barons Beauchamp, they were Barons of *Warwick* and of *Somerset*. These additions are to be found in the original writs by which those dignities were created, whilst this Barony existed for nearly fifty years before the words "de Powes" occur in the Writs of Summons; the presumption is, therefore, more strongly in favour of the Baronies in question being those of *Warwick* and *Somerset*, than that this dignity should be that of Powis. But in order to obtain as much information as was possible on the proper title of this Barony, the Rolls of Parl. have been carefully consulted, for the purpose of ascertaining the designation of the Barons therein, and the result fully confirms the opinion here expressed on the subject. On no occasion where the names of the Lords Cherleton occur, until the 46th Ed. III is the addition of Powys to be found, but in that year "Monsr. Johan de Charleton *de Powys*" was appointed a Trier of Petitions. Among the Lords present in 1397 were the "Sire de Camoys," "le *Sire de Powys*," "le Sire de Fitz-Wauter," "Wm. Beauchamp Sire de Bergavenny," "le Sire de Grey de Codnore," "le Sire de Grey de Ruthyn," &c. After this period, however, viz. in the 1 Hen. IV, 1399, he is described among the Peers present on that occasion as "le Sire de Cherleton," and again in the following year as "Johan, Sire de Cherleton," about which time he died. The name does not occur again until the 6th of Hen. IV when the Earl of Arundel and "les Sires de Powys and de Furnyvell" were appointed to observe a certain ordinance. In the 8th of Hen. IV we find the name of "Edwardo de Charleton de Powys," among those of several other Barons, present at the settlement of the succession of the Crown. No further notice is given of these Barons until the reign of Hen. V., and then the name occurs but three times, but always as "Sire de Powys." The Barony fell into abeyance in 1422, and consequently no more information is to be gained on the subject. It is presumed that this examination strengthens the opinion that the original and proper designation of this Barony was and still is that of Cherleton, and that the subsequent alteration should not be adopted in preference to the title of the first creation; for it is evident that the original title of this Barony was not totally abandoned, except for a few years in the reign of Hen. V, by Edward the 4th and last Baron, whilst of the three preceding Barons, the first never bore any other appellation than Cherleton; the second, for about twenty years, bore the same title without any alteration whatever, but afterwards adopted that of "Cherleton de Powes," which addition was retained by his son and successor, the 3rd Baron, who, though sometimes described as "Sire de Powes," was nevertheless, as is stated above, on the two last occasions when his name occurs in the Rolls of Parl., expressly called "Sire de Cherleton."

Whilst alluding to the Barony of Powis, if in fact there was such a Barony at that period, it is to be observed that in the Rolls of Parl. 33 Hen. VI, 1455, the "Dominus de Powes" is said to have been present in Parl. This appellation could not possibly be used to describe John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, mentioned below, who is said by

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* See, however, some observations as to this style, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 275 note "c" under "Beauchamp de Somerset."

Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) 1831-32 ; for East Sussex, 1832-41 ; for Youghal (Ireland) 1841-47 ; and for Bucks, July 1847 to Dec. 1857. Having thus been nearly 40 years in the House of Commons, he was on 15 Jan. 1858, *cr.* BARON CHESHAM of Chesham, co. Buckingham. He *m.* 16 June 1814, Catherine Susan, 1st da. of George (GORDON), 9th MARQUESS OF HUNTLY [S.] by Catherine, da. of Sir Charles COPE, Bart. He *d.* 12 Nov. 1863 in his 71st year, at No. 19 Grosvenor sq. Midx. His widow, who was *b.* 22 Dec. 1792, *d.* at the Hoo, Welwyn. Herts, 14 Dec. 1866 in her 74th year.

II. 1863. *2.* WILLIAM GEORGE (CAVENDISH), BARON CHESHAM, only s. and h. *b.* 29 Oct. 1815, ed. at Eton ; was sometime (1833-40) an officer in the 10th Light Dragoons ; in the Bucks Militia, 1840-55 : Captain in the Derby Militia, 1855-66. He was M.P. for Peterborough, 1847-52, and for Bucks 1857-63. He *m.* 24 July 1849, Henrietta Frances, da. of the Rt. Hon. William Saunders Sebright LASCELLES (yr. s. of Henry, 2nd EARL OF HAREWOOD) by Caroline Georgiana, da. of George (HOWARD), 6th EARL OF CARLISLE. He *d.* 26 June 1882 at Latimers, aged 66. His widow, who was *b.* Feb. 1830, *d.* at No. 17, Grosvenor street, Midx., 21 May 1884. Her will pr. Aug. 1884 above £4000.

III. 1882. *3.* CHARLES COMPTON WILLIAM (CAVENDISH), BARON CHESHAM, s. and h., *b.* 13 Dec. 1850, ed. at Eton ; sometime (1870) an officer in the Coldstream Guards, exchanged (1873) to the 10th Hussars, Capt. 1877, exchanged (1878) to 16th Lancers, retired 1879 ; Capt. Bucks Yeomanry. He *m.* 13 Nov. 1877, at Eccleston, co. Chester, Beatrice Constance, 2nd da. of Hugh Lupus (GROSVENOR), 1st DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, by his 1st wife, Constance Gertrude, da. of George Granville (SUTHERLAND-LEVESON-GOWER), 2nd DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. She was *b.* 14 Nov. 1858.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,868 acres in Bucks (valued at £4,203 a year) ; 3,787 in co. Huntingdon ; 2,365 in co. Lancaster ; 1,688 in co. Lincoln and 775 in Herts ; besides 3 acres in co. Northampton and 1 in Sussex. Total 11,487 acres valued at £15,625 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Latimers,[a] in Chesham, Bucks.

CHESTER (County of.)

["The county of CHESTER is the best known example of a *Palatine Earldom* in England. The *Palatine Earldom* of LANCASTER was not *cr.* till 1351,

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Dugdale to have been Baron Powes *jure matris*, for this is the first mention in the Rolls of a Lord Powis after 1420, his father having been summoned as "John Tiptofte," and he himself was created Earl of Worcester six years before, and moreover on that occasion his name appears by his proper title of "Comes Wygorn ;" it must therefore, the editor presumes, apply to Richard Grey, father of John Grey, who was sum. to Parl. as "Johanni Grey de Powis," 22 Ed. IV, but no account of the said Richard having been sum. to Parl. is recorded."

[The concluding paragraph, as altered by "Courthope," is as follows].

"These remarks have been made on the supposition that no act ever took place in favour of Edward Tiptoft, s. and h. of John, Earl of Worcester, the other coheir of the Barony, said to have been attainted in 1470, but the Rolls of Parl. give no account either of such attainder or of any subsequent proceedings on the subject of it (*vide* Note under WORCESTER). If there were no attainder, the moiety of the Barony of Cherleton, to which the said Edward Tiptoft was heir, devolved on his death, *infra ætatem*, s.p., on his aunts, viz. Philippa, who *m.* Thomas Lord Roos ; Johanna, the wife of Sir Robert Ingoldesthorp ; and Joyce, who *m.* Edmund Sutton, s. and h. apparent of Lord Dudley, or more properly Lord Sutton of Dudley ; whilst the other moiety was at the same time vested in John Grey de Powys, great-grandson of Joan, eldest dau. and coheir of Edward, 4th [*rectius 5th*] Baron Cherleton."

(a) Latimers, a hamlet of Chesham, which belonged originally to the family of Latimer, and of Nevill, Lords Latimer, and subsequently to that of Greville and Sandys, was in possession of the family of Cavendish before 1628, when it was part of the dower of Elizabeth, Countess of Devonshire. Charles I was lodged here, on his way from Holdenby House to Hampton Court, in 1647.

while the case of DURHAM is anomalous, though its *Palatine organization* remained complete till transferred to the Crown in 1836. The Earldom of SHROPSHIRE and the Earldom of KENT (under the Conqueror) have been claimed as *Palatine Honours*, one for Roger de Montgomery, and the other for Odo, Bishop of Bayeux: even HEREFORD and NORTHUMBERLAND were *quasi* Palatinate, at that early period, and CUMBERLAND *may* have been a *Palatine Honour*, (*temp.* Hen. I) when in the hands of Ranulf le Meschin. It will be observed that all these counties are *border* districts forming a defence against Wales, Scotland, or France." *Ex inform.* J. Horace Round.

"In England there were two *Counties Palatine*, of which the *Lords* were *Earls*, CHESTER and LANCASTER, and one in Wales, PEMBROKE.—DURHAM, although made a *County* afterwards, strictly speaking, was not a *County* Palatine, but a Palatine *Honour* of which the Bishop was [not *Comes*, the *Earl*, but, only, *Dominus*] the *Lord*." See an article by Sir W. Betham, "Ulster," on Palatine Honours in Ireland."]

Earldom.

I. 1070. GHERBOD, a Fleming, High Steward of the Abbey of St. Bertin, received on the dismemberment of Mercia, early in 1070, a large portion of that district, together with the city of Chester, the said portion being formed into a *County Palatine* (under the name of Cheshire) whereby he became EARL OF CHESTER. He returned, shortly afterwards, into his native country, where he was taken prisoner at the battle of Cassel, 1071, and kept captive for a long period, never coming back to England.

II. 1071. *1.* HUGH D'AVRANCHES, *styled* by his contemporaries "VRAS," or "LE GROS" (the Fat) and, in after age (from his rapacity) "LUPUS" (the Wolf), was s. and h. of Richard (LE GOZ), VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c., in Normandy (son of Thurstan Goz), by Emma, da. of Herluin DE CONTEVILLE and Herleve (or Harlotta) his wife, who (by Robert, Duke of Normandy) was mother of William "the Conqueror." He is generally supposed to have been present at the battle of Hastings (1066), when, at the utmost, he would have been but 19 years old,[a] anyhow, not long afterwards, in 1071, he received from the King, his maternal uncle, the whole of the *county palatine* of Cheshire (excepting the Episcopal lands) "to hold as freely by the Sword as he [the King] himself held the Kingdom of England by the Crown," becoming thereby *Count Palatine*[b] thereof, as EARL OF CHESTER. He *suc.* his Father, who was living as late as 1082, as VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c. in Normandy. In the rebellion (1096) against King William II, he stood loyally by his Sovereign, but his career was chiefly notorious for gluttony, prodigality and profligacy. He *m.* Ermentrude, da. of Hugh, COUNT OF CLERMONT in Beauvoisis, by Margaret (DE ROUCI), da. of Hilduin, COUNT OF MONTDIDIER. Having founded the Abbeys of St. Sever in Normandy and St. Werburg at Chester (besides largely endowing that of Whitby, co. York) he became a monk on the 23, and *d.* the 27 July 1101 at St. Werburg's afsd.

(a) See "The Conqueror and his companions" by J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, Vol. ii, pp. 16-24.

(b) As such he had his *hereditary* Barons, who (besides one Robert *de Rhuddlan* General of his forces, who *d.* 3 July 1088, many years before him and of whose issue nothing is known) are generally considered to have been eight, as under, *viz.* (1) Eustace *de Montalt*, BARON OF HAWARDEN, co. Flint, Hereditary Steward; (2) William *Fitz-Nigell*, BARON OF HALTON, Hereditary Constable and Marshall, whose descendants took the name of *De Lacy* and became Earls of Lincoln in 1232. (3) William *Malbank*, BARON OF NANTWICH, or WICH-MALBANK, whose issue male ended with his grandson. (4) Robert *Fitz Hugh*, BARON OF MALPAS, who *d.* s.p.m., but appears to have been *suc.* (in Earl Hugh's lifetime) by David *Le Clerk* (or *Belward*) said to have been his son-in-law. (5) Hamon *Massey*, BARON OF DUNHAM-MASSEY whose representation (thro' Fitton, Venables and Booth), passed to Grey, Earls of Stamford and Warrington. (6) Richard *Vernon*, BARON OF SHIPBROOKE. (7) William *Venables*, BARON OF KINDERTON whose issue male continued till 1676, and (8) Robert *Stockport* BARON OF STOCKPORT whose existence is somewhat questionable. After, however, 1265, when the Earldom of Chester was, by Henry III, annexed to the Crown the dignity of these Barons became merely *titular*.

III. 1101, to 1120. *2.* RICHARD, EARL OF CHESTER, also VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c., in Normandy, only s. and h., aged 7 years at his Father's death. He *m.* in 1115, Matilda, da. of Stephen, COUNT OF BLOIS, by Adela, da. of King WILLIAM I, sister to HENRY I, then King of England. He d. s.p. *legit.* 25 Nov. 1120, together with his wife, her cousin William, (the only s. and h. ap. of the King) and a vast number of the nobility, all being drowned, by the shipwreck of the "Blanche Nef," off Barfleur.

IV. 1121. *1.* RANDOLPH LE MESCHIN,[a] *styled*, also, "DE BRIQUESSART,"[b] VICOMTE DE BAYEUX in Normandy, s. and h. of Randolph, VICOMTE DE BAYEUX, by Margaret, sister to Hugh (D'AVRANCHES), EARL OF CHESTER abovenamed, being thus 1st cousin and h. to the last Earl (whom he *suc.* as VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c., in Normandy), obtained, after the Earl's death in 1121, the grant of the *county palatine* of Chester, becoming thereby EARL OF CHESTER. He appears thereupon to have surrendered the Lordship of the great district of Cumberland,[c] which he had acquired, shortly before, from King Henry I. In 1124 he was Commander of the Royal forces in Normandy. He *m.* Lucy, widow of Roger FITZ-GEROLD (by whom she was mother of William de Romara, afterwards Earl of Lincoln), da. and h. or coheir of Ivo TAILLEBOIS, of Anjou, by Lucy, believed to have been, da. of William MALET.[d] In right, probably, of this alliance he is called (by a doubtful authority), in 1118 or thereabouts, EARL OF LINCOLN. He *d.* about 1129 and was *bur.* at St. Werburgh, Chester. The Countess Lucy confirmed, as his widow, the grant of the Manor of Spalding to the monks of that place.

V. 1129. *2.* RANDOLPH, *styled* "DE GERNON,"[e] EARL OF CHESTER, also VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c. in Normandy, s. and h. He was *b.* before 1100, in the Castle of Gernon in Normandy. To the detriment of his elder br. of the half blood, William (de Romara), Earl of Lincoln, he appears to have long held a large portion of the profits of the EARLDOM OF LINCOLN.[d] He distinguished himself as a soldier both on the side of the Empress Maud and of that of King Stephen, with the greatest impartiality. To Stephen's second "Charter of Liberties" he was, in 1136, a witness, and by him he was made Constable of Lincoln. *Against* that King, however, he took part at the battle of Lincoln, 2 Feb. 1141, in which Stephen was made prisoner, who retaliated on the Earl 29 Aug. 1146, by seizing him at Court, at Northampton. He *m.* about 1141, Matilda, da. of Robert, EARL OF GLOUCESTER, by Mabel, da. and h. of Sir Robert FITZ-HAMON. Having again taken part with King Stephen and being consequently distrusted by both sides, he *d.* 16 Dec. 1153[f] being supposed to have been poisoned by his wife and William Peverell, Lord of Nottingham. He was *bur.* at St. Werburg, Chester. His widow, who in 1172 founded Repindon Priory, co. Derby, *d.* 29 July 1189.

VI. 1153. *3.* HUGH, *styled* "DE KEVELIOC,"[e] EARL OF CHESTER, also VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c. in Normandy, s. and h. He was *b.* in 1147[f] at Kevelioc, co. Merioneth. He joined in the rebellion against King

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[a] *i.e.* "The young," from the Latin "*Mischinus*;" French "*Meschin*" (Le Jeune). "Apud Francos mediæ ætatis scriptores sumitur vox '*Meschin*' pro adolescente et juvenculo." *Ducange.*

[b] So called from "Briquessart" in the commune of Livri. He is called by Ordericus "Ranulfus Baiocensis," from having succeeded his Father as Vicomte of the Bessin (of which *Bayeux* was the capital) in Nov. 1120. *Ex inform.* J. Horace Round.

[c] He is hence sometimes, erroneously, called *Earl* of Cumberland, or *Earl* of Carlisle. See, *ante*, p. 150, note "a" for some remarks on this subject.

[d] See "Top. and Gen" Vol. i, (especially at p. 12 and p. 15) in an able article [pp. 9-28 and 301-320 *ib.*] giving an elaborate account of the (early) Earls of Lincoln.

[e] So called from the place of his birth. As to *De Gernon* (possibly *des* Gernon) Mr. J. H. Round points out its resemblance to *Als Gernon* ("aux Moustaches") the *sobriquet* of William de Percy.

[f] See "*Annales Cestrienses*" edited, in 1887, by R. C. Christie, who remarks (in the "Introduction") on the light which the dates of the birth and marriage of Earl Hugh (1147 and 1169) throw "on that bitterly debated point, the question of the legitimacy of his da. Amicia, wife of Ralph Mainwaring."

Henry II, set on foot by Henry, the son of that King, and was taken prisoner at Alnwick, 13 July 1174. He was *deprived* of his Earldom and was again in rebellion both in England and Normandy, but, in Jan. 1177, was restored. He *m.* in 1169,[b] Bertrada, then aged 14,[b] da. of Simon, COUNT D'EVREUX, the King giving her away in marriage "because she was his own cousin,"[b] her mother being, probably, a da. of Robert (DE BEAUMONT), 2nd EARL OF LEICESTER. He *d.* at Leeke, co. Stafford, 1181. His widow *d.* 1227[b] aged about 71.[c]

VII. 1181, to 1232. *4.* RANDOLPH,[d] *styled* "DE BLONDEVILLE,"[a] EARL OF CHESTER, also VICOMTE D'AVRANCHES, &c. in Normandy, only s. and h. He was *b.* at Oswestry (*Album Monasterium* or *Blonde Ville*) in Powys, about 1172. On 1 Jan. 1188/9 he was knighted at Caen by the King, where, on 3 Feb. following, he *m.* Constance, widow of the King's nephew, Geoffrey, EARL OF RICHMOND, da. and h. of Conan, EARL OF RICHMOND and also DUKE OF BRITANNY, by Margaret of SCOTLAND, da. of Henry, s. of DAVID I [S.]. From 1189 till his divorce from this Lady[e] in 1199 he, in her right, *styled* himself EARL OF RICHMOND and also DUKE OF BRITANNY. In 1194 he was Commander of the Forces for King Richard I, at whose second coronation, 17 April 1194, he bore the "Curtana," one of the three swords of State. From 1209 to 1214 he engaged in warfare with the Welsh. He was faithful to King John against the rebellious Barons, being one of the few witnesses, *ex parte Regis*, to the Charter of 15 June 1215, in which year he was Gov. of Newcastle-under-Lyme ; Gov. of the Peak Castle and Forest and *Custos* of the fief of the great Earldom of Leicester ; Sheriff of the counties of Lancaster, Stafford and Salop ; Steward of the Honour of Lancaster &c. He was one of the executors of King John, who *d.* 19 Oct. 1216 ; and one of the most zealous supporters of the young King, Henry III, and, being in April 1217, Joint Commander of the Royal army, he contributed mainly to the defeat of the rebels under the Comte de Perche. On 23 May 1217 he was *cr.* EARL OF LINCOLN, an Earldom (sometime held, *jure uxoris*, by his great grandfather abovenamed) to which probably he considered he had some claim. Having "taken the cross" as early as 4 March 1215 he left for the Holy Land, May 1218, distinguished himself at the siege of Damietta, returning in Aug. 1220 when he began the building of Beeston Castle, co. Chester, Chartley Castle and the Abbey of Dieulacres,[f] both co. Stafford. His rival, Hubert de Burgh, being then Regent of England, the Earl appears to have taken the part of the disaffected and was required to surrender his Castles &c. which after some resistance, in 1223, he did. In April 1229 he opposed in Parl. the grant of a tenth to the Pope, and absolutely forbad its collection in his own dominion. From Oct. 1230 to July 1231 he was Chief Commander of the Royal troops at Bretagne &c., and in June 1231 was a Joint Commissioner to treat with France. He *resigned the Earldom of Lincoln*, between April 1231 and his death, to his sister Hawise, to whose son in law (John de Lacy) it was, 22 Nov. 1232, confirmed. His first marriage in 1189 has already been mentioned. He *m.* secondly before 7 Oct. 1200, Clemence, widow of Alan DE DINAN, da. of William DE FOUGERES,[g] by Agatha, sister of William DE HUMEZ, Constable of Normandy. He *d.* s.p. 26 Oct. 1232 at Wallingford and was *bur.* 3 Nov. with great pomp at St. Werburg, Chester, his heart being interred at Dieulacres Abbey. His great estates passed to his four sisters and

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(a) *Vide* note "e," p. 223.

(b) *Vide* note "f," p. 223.

(c) She was aged 29 (1185) 31 Hen. II. See "Rot. de dominabus &c." quoted in "Coll. Top. et Gen." Vol. ii, p 249.

(d) Of this Earl an exhaustive account is given by J. Horace Round in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography*" under the heading of "Blundevill."

(e) She *m.*, for her 3rd husband Guy de Thouars, 2nd s. of William, Vicomte de Thouars, and *d.* 4 Sep. 1201 leaving issue by him, who *d.* 1213.

(f) "*Dieu l'accroise*," is said to have been the exclamation of the Countess Clemence on her husband narrating his dream enjoining him to found an Abbey near Leek.

(g) See an account of this family by Leopold de Lisle, Vol. vii, Journal of Brit. Arch. Association.

coheirs or their descendants,[a] while the *Earldom* apparently *lapsed* to the Crown. His widow survived him 20 years and *d.* 1252.

VIII. 1232, to 1237. JOHN (LE SCOT), EARL OF HUNTINGDON AND CAMBRIDGE (nephew of William the Lion, *King of Scotland*) being 3d and yst. but only surv. s. and h. of David, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, &c., by Mabel, eldest sister and coheir of Randolph (DE BLONDEVILLE), EARL OF CHESTER abovenamed, was *b.* about 1207 ; *suc.* his Father as Earl of Huntingdon, &c., 12 June 1219, having livery of his lands 25 April 1227 ; was Knighted by Alexander III. [S.] 30 May 1227 ; and, after the death of the Earl of Chester, his uncle, tho' apparently in the lifetime of his mother (who *d.* Epiphany 1233) having inherited the whole County Palatine of Chester, was *cr.* at Northampton, 21 Nov. 1232, EARL OF CHESTER. At the coronation of Queen Eleanor, 20 Jany. 1235, he bore the "*Curtana*," one of the three Swords of State. He took the Cross about 8 June 1236. He *m.* 1222, Helen, da. of LLEWELLYN AP JORWETH, PRINCE OF NORTH WALES, and by her is suspected to have been poisoned. He *d.* s.p. at Darnal, 7 June 1237, and was *bur.* next day at St. Werburg, Chester, leaving his four sisters[b] as his coheirs, but in 1246 (41 Hen. III.) the *Earldom of Chester* was *annexed to* the Crown "lest so fair (*præclara*) a dominion should be divided (*inter colos fœminarum*) among women." His widow *m.* Robert DE QUINCY (yst. s. of Saher, Earl of Winchester) who *d.* s.p.m., Aug. 1257.

IX. 1254, to 1272. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "LONG SHANKS,"[c] s. and h. ap. of King HENRY III. by Eleanor, da. and coheir of Raymond (BERENGER), COUNT OF PROVENCE, was *b.* at Westminster, 17 June 1239, and was *bap.* 4 days later by Otho, the Pope's legate.[d] On 14 Feb. 1253/4 he was *cr.*, by his Father, "EARL OF CHESTER," and "received seisin of the *Earldom of Chester* by [the hands of] the Lord Bartholomew de Peche"[e] on the 26 March 1254. When, however, he and the King, his Father, were taken prisoners at the battle of Lewes, 14 May 1264, by the rebellious Barons under Simon (de Montford), Earl of Leicester, the King "had no other means to make his peace, but by delivering the said *Earldom of Chester* into Earl Simon's hands, by letters patent, dat. 24 Dec. (1264) 49 Hen. III. at Woodstock," but, some 8 months afterwards, on the death 4 Aug. 1265, and attainder of the said Earl Simon, "*came the Earldom of Chester back again* to young Edward." He took the Cross, 24 June 1268, becoming a Crusader May 1271. He *m.* (while Earl of Chester) at Bures, in Spain, 1255, Eleanor, da. of Ferdinand III, KING OF CASTILE, his only child by his 2nd wife Joane, da. and h. of John, COUNT OF PONTHIEU. She, who was his first wife, was living when her husband, on 20 Nov. 1272, succeeded to the throne as **Edward I.** (*post conquestum*) when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

(a) These were (1) Maud, Countess of Huntingdon, *b.* 1171, *d.* Epiphany 1233 (a few months after her br. the Earl) leaving a s. and h. John (of Scotland), Earl of Huntingdon, who in Nov. 1232 was *cr.* Earl of Chester. (2) Hugh (de Albini), Earl of Sussex, surv. s. and h. of Mabel (wife of William, Earl of Sussex) the second of the four sisters. This Hugh *suc.* to Coventry (as his chief seat), to Leeds co. York, &c. He *d.* s.p. 7 May 1243 leaving his four sisters his coheirs. (3) Alice, wife of William (de Ferrers), Earl of Derby, who had the manor of Chartley co. Stafford, all the lands between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, &c. (4) Hawise, *suo jure*, Countess of Lincoln, who in 1221 had *m.* Robert de Quincy, by whom she had Margaret, her da. and h., wife of John Lacy, *cr.* Earl of Lincoln 1232. Hawise inherited the Castle and Manor of Bolingbroke and other large estates in co. Lincoln.

(b) These were (1) Margaret *m.* Alan, Lord of Galloway, whose da. and h., Devorgil, was mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland, 1292-96 ; (2) Isabel *m.* Robert Bruce, whose great grandson, Robert Bruce, was King of Scotland, 1306 ; (3) Matilda *d.* unm. (4) Ada, *m.* Henry Hastings, being ancestress of the Lords Hastings.

(c) "From the tallness of his stature." See "*Sandford*," p 127.

(d) The name *Edward* was "given him in memory of the glorious King and Confessor St. *Edward*, whose corps lieth magnificently deposited in the Abbey of St. Peter, in the city of Westminster [the birth place of this Prince], whom King Henry III. ever honoured as his titular Saint." See "*Sandford*," p. 127.

(e) See "*Annales Cestriensis*," as alluded to, *ante*, p. 223, note "f."

X. 1264, to 1265. SIMON (DE MONTFORT), EARL OF LEICESTER, having taken Edward, Earl of Chester (and the King, his father) prisoner, as above stated, extorted from him, under colour of an exchange for the Earldom of Leicester, a grant of the *Earldom of Chester* and obtained two patents from the King, 24 Dec. 1264 and 20 May 1265, in confirmation thereof, becoming thereby EARL OF CHESTER and receiving 4 Jan. 1264/5 (by proxy of, his 1st son, Henry) the homage of the Nobles and Freeholders thereof. He was slain at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, his honours being *forfeited*, and the *Earldom of Chester reverting to its former owner*, as abovementioned. See fuller particulars under "LEICESTER" Earldom of, 1230-65.

XI. 1284. ALPHONSO PLANTAGENET, 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD I., by his first wife, Eleanor, da. of Ferdinand III., KING OF CASTILE, *b.* at Maine, in Gascony, 24 Nov. 1273, is said to have been *designated* EARL OF CHESTER, in 1284. He *d.* an infant 19 Aug. 1284, and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey, when his *Peerage dignity*, if any, became *extinct.*

XII. 1301, to 1307. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF CARNARVON," 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD I, by his first wife Eleanor, abovenamed, *b.* 25 April 1284 at Carnarvon Castle, had a grant of the *Principality of Wales* and *County of Chester* by charter, 7 Feb. 1301, and is styled[a], in a charter of 10 May following, **Prince of Wales**[b] and EARL OF CHESTER, by which titles he was sum. to Parl. from 2 June 1302 to 3 Nov. 1306. He was also COUNT OF PONTHIEU AND MONTREUIL, and in May 1306 was *cr.* DUKE OF AQUITAINE in France. On 8 July 1307 he ascended the throne as **Edward II.** (*post conquestum*) when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

XIII. 1312, or 1320, to 1327. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF WINDSOR," 1st s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD II, by Isabella, da. of Philip IV., KING OF FRANCE, *b.* 13 Nov. 1312, at Windsor Castle, is stated to have been *cr.* EARL OF CHESTER, 24 Nov. 1312,[c] and was, certainly, sum. to Parl. in such title, 5 Aug. 1320. On 2 Sep. 1325, he was *cr.* COUNT OF PONTHIEU AND MONTREUIL, and, four days afterwards, DUKE OF AQUITAINE, in France.[d] On 25 Jan. 1327 he was proclaimed King as **Edward III.** (*post conquestum*) when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*[e]

(a) "We have no account of any ceremony attendant upon the creation of Edward of Carnarvon to be Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, but it is probable that the grant of the Principality was immediately preceded by investiture with circlet, ring, and rod for the Principality of Wales, and by the girding on of the sword for the Earldom of Chester, as we find to have been done in the case of the Black Prince; this would agree with the statement made by Matthew of Paris, that in or about the year 1300-1 the King gave to his son Edward the Principality of Wales, and also bestowed upon him the Earldom of Chester." See "Courthope," *sub.* "WALES," p. 8.

(b) THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES was, by a statute, passed at Ruthlan, in 1284 (12 Ed. I) united to England, the *Earldom* of Chester remaining entirely distinct therefrom. In 1398 (21 Richard II.) that Earldom was (as hereafter mentioned) erected into a *Principality*, and, tho' this last named act was revoked by Henry IV., the said *Earldom* of Chester has ever since been granted in conjunction with the *Principality* of Wales.

(c) "No record of such creation appears either upon the Patent or Charter Rolls of that year; the King, his Father, however, by two several charters of that date, gave to him, by the description of 'our son Edward' (*only*), the counties of Chester and Flint, the cantred of Englefield, and the castles of Flint and Rhyddlan 'habend et tenend eidem filio nro. et heredibus suis Regibus Anglie;' his creation, by the girding on of the sword, probably preceded very shortly the grant of these counties, but no mention of it is made. On the 2nd Dec. following he had a grant also of the Castle of Carisbrook and divers manors in the Isle of Wight." See "Courthope," *sub.* "CHESTER."

(d) "'Habend. et tenend. sibi et heredibus suis masculis Regibus Anglie, seu Regni Angliæ heredibus.' The first enrolments of these dignities appear to have been cancelled, the word 'masculis' being omitted, but the subsequent enrolments are of the same date." See "Courthope," *sub.* "CHESTER."

(e) "It is worthy of observation that Edward III never bore the title of Prince of

XIV. 1333, to 1376. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF WOODSTOCK," but generally known as "*The Black Prince*," 1st s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD III, *b.* 15 June 1330 at Woodstock, was by charter 18 May 1333 *cr.* EARL OF CHESTER, being invested with the county of Chester and the Castle of Chester, Rhyddlan and Flint "habend et tenend. eidem filio nro. et heredibus suis *Regibus Anglicæ*." On 17 March 1337 he was *cr.*, also with a spec. rem., DUKE OF CORNWALL,[a] and, on 12 May 1343, **Prince of Wales.** He *d.* v.p. 8 June 1376, when, his s. and h. not being (at that time) "King of England," the *Earldom of Chester* (as also his other peerage dignities) *lapsed to the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1337.

XV. 1376, to 1377. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF BORDEAUX," 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CORNWALL and EARL OF CHESTER abovenamed by Joan, his wife, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF KENT, was *b.* 6 Jan. 1367 at Bordeaux in Aquitaine, but did not (owing to the spec. clauses creating those dignities)[b] inherit any of his Father's said honours. Being grandson of the reigning King (Edward III) and h. ap. to the Crown, he was, by charter, dat. at Havering, 20 Nov. 1376, *cr.* **Prince of Wales**, DUKE OF CORNWALL, and EARL OF CHESTER. On 21 June 1377 he ascended the throne as **Richard II** when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

["By an Act 21 Rich. II, cap. 9, [1398] the Earldom of Chester was erected into a Principality[c] and it was ordained 'q. nulle done ne g^ante en ascun temps advenir ne s'ra faite del dite Principaltée ne de las Chastelx s'ies et villes susdites a nulloy, fors soulement aleisne fitz du Roy q. s'ra Prince illoeques sy plena au Roy affaire,' and although this Act was 'wholly reversed, revoked, voided, undone, repealed, and adnulled for ever' by Act i, Hen. IV, cap. 3, the *Earldom* of Chester has ever since been granted in conjunction with the *Principality* of Wales." See "Courthope," *sub.* "CHESTER."]

Wales; the earliest writ of Summons to Parliament in which his name occurs is that of 5 Aug. 1320, then being about eight years of age, wherein he is styled 'Edwardo Comiti Cestrensi filio nostro charissimo,' and by the same designation he was sum. in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of Edw. II. Some writers of authority assert that he was *cr.* Prince of Wales and Duke of Acquitaine in a Parl. held at York, 15 Edw. II, but not only is no notice of such an occurrence to be found in the Rolls of Parliament, but the assertion is shown to be entirely without foundation, he having been, by the description of Edward, Earl of Chester, *cr.* Earl of Ponthieu and Monstroile 2 Sep. and Duke of Acquitaine 10 Sep. 1325. [In the case of] his *father* [on the other hand, *he*] *in consequence* of his creation to that Principality, was regularly sum. as 'Edwardo, Principi *Walliæ* & Comiti Cestriæ, filio suo charissimo,' from 2 June 1302 (when he became eighteen years of age), until [1307, when, as Edward II] he ascended the throne." See "Nicolas," *sub.* "WALES," p. 5.

(a) This is the first instance of the creation of a Dukedom in England. See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1337.

(b) In the case of the Earldom of Chester the *remainder* of the dignity was to the *heirs* of the Black Prince, they (*i.e.* such heirs) being *Kings of England*, while in that of the Dukedom of Cornwall it was to the *eldest son* of the said Prince and of his heirs, they (*i.e.* the said Black Prince, or his heirs) being "*Kings of England.*" Richard of Bordeaux, in 1376, was neither himself King (when he would have inherited the *Earldom of Chester*) nor the *son of a King* (when he would have inherited the *Dukedom of Cornwall*) so that a *new* creation *of both* was necessary.

(c) "At which time the King *cr.* his beloved servant William Bruges, his *Herald at Armes* and styled him **Chester** by his letters patents under the seal of the said Principality." See Milles' "Catalogue of Honour."

XVI. 1399, to 1413. HENRY PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF MONMOUTH," s. and h. ap. of King HENRY IV., by his 1st wife Mary, da. and coheir of Humphrey (DE BOHUN), EARL OF HEREFORD, was *b.* 16 Sep. 1386 at Monmouth, and was, on 15 Oct. 1399, *cr.* in Parl. **Prince of Wales,** DUKE OF CORNWALL[a] and EARL OF CHESTER, being, by charter of the same date, invested with the said Principality and Dukedom, together with the Counties of Chester and Flint, "sibi et heredibus suis, Regibus Angliæ." On 10 Nov. 1399 he was declared DUKE OF LANCASTER in Parl., as also DUKE OF AQUITAINE in France, and that he should bear the titles of "Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine, of Lancaster and of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester." On 21 March 1412/3 he ascended the throne as **Henry V.**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

XVII. 1454, to 1471. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CORNWALL, only s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VI,[b] *b.* 13 Oct. 1453, was, by charter dat. at Westm. 15 March 1454 and confirmed the same day in Parl., *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, "sibi et hæredibus suis Regibus Angliæ." He *d.* s.p., being murdered (2 weeks before his Father) 6 May 1471, when his *Peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1453.

XVIII. 1460. RICHARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK (whose son, in March 1460/1, ascended the throne as EDWARD IV.), having obtained possession of the person of the then King, Henry VI., was, on 25 Oct. 1460, declared by consent of Parl., HEIR APPARENT TO THE CROWN and PROTECTOR OF THE REALM, and was granted *for life* the Principality of Wales and the Counties of Chester and Flint, under the style of **Prince of Wales,** DUKE OF CORNWALL, and EARL OF CHESTER. He *d.* 30 Dec. 1460, aged 48, being slain at Wakefield when the *dignities* thus granted to him *for life expired therewith.* For fuller particulars see "YORK," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1385, under the 3rd Duke.

XIX. 1471, to 1483. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CORNWALL,[c] s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD IV. *b.* 2 Nov. 1470, was, by charter 25 June 1471, *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER being invested, by charter 17 July following, with the Principality of Wales and the counties of Chester and Flint, at which latter date he was also *cr.* DUKE OF CORNWALL in Parl. On 9 April 1483 he ascended the throne as **Edward V** (*post conquestum*) when *all his honours merged in the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1471.

XX. 1483, to 1484. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CORNWALL and EARL OF SALISBURY, s. and h. ap. of King RICHARD III, was *b.* 1473 and was by charter 24 Aug. 1483 (under the name of "Edward, eldest son of the King") *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 9 April 1484 when *his Peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, 1483.

(a) See note under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1399, as to the reason, in this case, of a new *creation* of that Dukedom.

(b) Henry VI, who ascended the throne when but 9 months old, was never *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester.

(c) He was, apparently, such at his birth, both under the orig. creation of that Dukedom in 1337 and also by act 9 Henry V. See some explanation as to his subsequent creation by that title, under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, 1470.

XXI. 1489, to 1502. ARTHUR (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL, s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VII, was *b.* 20 Sep. 1486, and was, by charter 29 Nov. 1489 (delivered into Chancery 1 Dec. following) under the name of "Arthur, eldest son of the King," *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER,[a] "sibi et hæredibus suis Regibus Angliæ" and was invested with the Principality of Wales and the counties of Chester and Flint by charter 27 Feb. following. He *d.* s.p. and v.p., 2 April 1502, when *his Peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, 1486.

XXII. 1504, to 1509. HENRY (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL and DUKE OF YORK 2nd s. but h. ap. of King HENRY VII, was *b.* 28 June 1491 and was on 18 Feb. 1503/4, under the name of "Henry, only son and heir of the King," *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England.[b] On 22 April 1509 he ascended the throne as **Henry VIII**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, 1502.

EDWARD (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL, s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VIII., was *about* to be *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER[c] at the time of his Father's death, at which date, 28 Jan. 1546/7, he, at the age of 10 years, ascended the throne as **Edward VI.** (*post conquestum*) when *all his honours merged in the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1537.

XXIII. 1610, to 1612. HENRY FREDERICK (STUART), "DUKE OF CORNWALL and [also] DUKE OF ROTHSAY in Scotland, eldest son of the King," *i.e.* of King JAMES I., was *b.* 19 Feb. 1593/4, and was, on 4 June 1610, *cr.* in Parl. **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, which dignities by patent of even date were confirmed "sibi et heredibus suis Regibus Angliæ." He *d.* unm. and v.p. 6 Nov. 1612, when his Peerage dignities *lapsed* to the Crown. See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1603.

XXIV. 1616, to 1625. CHARLES (STUART), "Prince of Great Britain [*sic*], DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK and [also] DUKE OF ALBANY in Scotland, son of the King," *i.e.* 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King JAMES I., was *b.* 19 Nov. 1600, and was, on 4 Nov. 1616, *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England. On 27 March 1625 he ascended the throne as **Charles I.**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1612.

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[a] "The signet bill, of 27 Feb. following, for his investiture with the Castles, Manors, &c. recites his creation to have taken place 29 Nov. preceding with consent and advice of the Peers of Parl."—See "Courthope," *sub.* "WALES," p. 10, note "j."

[b] A reference to this creation on Parl. Roll [No. 130] 19 Hen. VII, No. 10, states that the ceremony was to take place on 23 Feb. 1503/4. See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th rep. D.K.Pub. Records.

[c] Not one of the *three* sons of Henry VIII. was *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester. "A note to *Blackstone's Commentaries* (vol i, p. 224, edit. 1844) states, on the authority of *Hume*, who cites *Burnet*, that Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were *cr.*, by their father Henry VIII., **Princesses of Wales**, each of them at the time (the latter after the illegitimation of Mary) being heir *presumptive* to the Crown. Mary is said by another writer to have been declared heir of the realm and PRINCESS OF WALES, and to have governed the Principality, but there appears to be no foundation for any of these statements." See "Courthope," p. 11, note "m," and "Nicolas," p. 5, note *, *circa finem.*

XXV. 1641? to 1649. CHARLES (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King **Charles I.**, was *b.* 29 May 1630, and was *declared*,[a] but never formally *cr.*, **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER. Probably before Nov. 1641, but certainly before 4 April 1646 he was acknowledged as *Prince of Wales*, and (by consequence ?), *Earl of Chester*. By his Father's judicial murder he became King of England and Scotland, *de jure*, 30 Jan. 1648/9, and *de facto*, 29 May 1660, as **Charles II.**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown*. See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1630.

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], 6th but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King JAMES II., was *b.* 10 June 1688, and was, in the Gazette of 4 July, and again at his baptism, 15 Oct. 1688, *styled* **Prince of Wales**, and, (by consequence ?) EARL OF CHESTER. On 11 Dec. following his Father was declared to have "*abdicated*" the throne, and in March 1702 the infant Prince himself was *attainted*, whereby *all his honours became forfeited*. See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1688.

XXVI. 1714, to 1727. *H.R.H.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg,[b] DUKE OF CORNWALL, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, &c., also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], s. and h. ap. of King GEORGE I., was *b.* 30 Oct. 1683, and was, on 27 Sep. 1714 (about 2 months after his Father's accession to the Crown)

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[a] "Sandford says that he was *declared* **Prince of Wales** about the period of his installation into the order of the Garter, which was in 1638 ; upon his Garter plate, which is decorated with the *Prince of Wales's* feathers, he is styled 'Prince of Great Britain and Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay' only. In numerous warrants, providing for the expenses of his household, between 1634 and 1644, he is styled 'Prince Charles' only ; and one of them, in Nov. 1641, is addressed to the Receiver of the *King's* Revenue as *Prince of Wales*. In the Prince's subsequent communications with the Parl., in 1645-6, he is styled **Prince of Wales**. In a frontispiece annexed to a collection of ordinances and declarations in Parl., published in 1646 by order of Parl., he is represented as sitting in Parl., on the right of the King his Father." See "Courthope," p. 12, note "p."

[b] He is, in 1706, styled (in the docquet for his creation as Duke of Cambridge), "Electoral Prince of *Hanover*," but the more correct designation and that which afterwards prevailed in his case, and in that of others similarly situated, seems to be as in the text. "In 1692, the Emperor, Leopold I, conferred a ninth Electorate on the *house of Brunswick-Luneburg*, which was then in possession of the *Duchy of Hanover*" (Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire") ; and it is stated in "Sandford" (p. 871) that such elector was so made "by the title of Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*." Sandford, however, speaks (p. 875) of "Ernest Augustus, late Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh. *commonly called* Elector of *Hanover* ;" and, in the acts for the succession of the Crown (1700), and for confirming the Union of Scotland (1707). his widow [the mother of George I] is spoken of as the "Princess Sophia, Electoress and Dutchess Dowager of *Hanover*," her husband having, in 1679, *suc.* an elder br. in the dominion of Hanover. George I was proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c., in Aug. 1714, as "George, Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* ;" the style of George II was "*Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg*, Archtreasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire," as, also, was that of George III, till, in 1816, *Hanover* was erected into a *kingdom*, of which the house of Brunswick-Luneburg (Kings of England till 1837), were for 50 years (*i.e.* till 1866) *Kings*. In "*Les Souverains du Monde*" [5 vols., 1734, Paris], under "*L'Electeur de Brunswic*," it is stated that "L'Electorat est attaché aux duchez de *Hannover* et de *Zelle* [1692], le duc de Zelle [who did not die till 28 Aug. 1705, some seven years afterwards] ayant nommé son frere son heritier pour unir leurs Etats, afin d'assurer a sa maison les moiens de soutenir la dignité Electorale." This work, however, is so far from considering *Hanover* as being the *name* of the Electorate, that the only reference to it therein is, in the index, as "HANNOVER, *residence* de L'Electeur de Brunswic-Luneburg."

cr. **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER,[a] with rem. to his heirs Kings of Great Britain. On 11 June 1727 he ascended the throne as **George II.**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1714.

XXVII. 1729, to 1751. *H.R.H.* FREDERICK LEWIS, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg, DUKE OF CORNWALL, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], s. and h. ap. of King GEORGE II, was *b.* 20 Jan. 1707, and was, on 8 Jan. 1728/9 (above a year and a half after his Father's accession to the Crown) *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER with rem. to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain. He *d.* v.p. 20 March 1750/1, when the last named dignities (together with the Dukedoms of Cornwall and of Rothsay, &c.) *lapsed* to the Crown, the Dukedom of Edinburgh, &c. descending to his s. and h. as below mentioned. See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, 1727.

XXVIII. 1751, to 1760. *H.R.H.* GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg, s. and h. of Frederick Lewis, PRINCE OF WALES, &c. abovenamed, by Augusta, yst. da. of Frederick II, DUKE OF SAXE GOTHA, was *b.* 24 May 1738 at Norfolk House, St. James square and *bap.* the same day. El. K.G. 22, inv. 23 June 1749 and inst. (by proxy) 12 July 1750. On 20 March 1750/1 he *suc.* his Father as DUKE OF EDINBURGH, MARQUESS OF ELY, VISCOUNT LAUNCESTON and BARON SNAWDON, and the next month, 20 April 1751, was *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER with rem. to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain. By the death of his Grandfather, King George II, he, on 25 Oct. 1760, ascended the throne as **George III** when all his honours *merged in the Crown.*

XXIX. 1762, to 1820. *H.R.H.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, DUKE OF CORNWALL, also DUKE OF ROTHSAY &c. [S.], s. and h. ap. of King GEORGE III, was *b.* 12 Aug. 1762 and, when seven days old, was, on 19 Aug. 1762 (previous to his baptism) *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain. On 29 Jan. 1820 he ascended the throne as **George IV**, when all his honours *merged in the Crown.* See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL" Dukedom of, 1762.

XXX. 1841. *H.R.H.* ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, DUKE OF CORNWALL, also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.] &c., s. and h. ap. of Queen VICTORIA, by *H.R.H.* ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. He was *b.* 9 Nov. 1841, and, within a month thereof, on 8 Dec. 1841 was (previous to his baptism) *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER,[b] with rem. to his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom. He was subsequently, 17 Jan. 1850, *cr.* EARL OF DUBLIN, with a similar rem. See fuller particulars under "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1841.

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[a] "The letters patent of creation declare him to be likewise invested with the said Principality and Counties, and to be confirmed in the same by these ensigns of honour—the girding on of the *Sword*, the delivery of the *Cap*, and placing it on his head with a *Ring* on his finger and gold *Staff* in his hand, according to custom." See "Courthope," p. 12, note "s."

[b] Since the reign of Henry III (excepting for the short period, 1264-65, when possession thereof was obtained by the rebellious Simon de Montfort) the EARLDOM OF CHESTER, which, in 1254, was granted to Edward (afterwards Edward I), s. and h. ap. of that King, has never been conferred on any save *the heir apparent of the Crown.*

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES, first united to England in 1284 by Edward, I was, by that King conferred, *together* with the Earldom of Chester, in 1301, on Edward

CHESTERFIELD.

Earldom.

I. 1628, to 1656. *1.* PHILIP (STANHOPE), BARON STANHOPE OF SHELFORD was, on 4 Aug. 1628, *cr.* EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, co. Derby. He was s. and h. of Sir John STANHOPE of Shelford, Notts, and Elvaston, co. Derby, being only s. by his 1st wife, Cordelia, da. and coheir of Richard ALLINGTON, of Horseheath, co. Cambridge ; was *b.* 1584 ; knighted at Whitehall, 16 Dec. 1605 ; *suc.* his Father in 1611, and was, on 7 Nov. 1616, *cr.* BARON STANHOPE OF SHELFORD, co. Nottingham. Twelve years afterwards he was *cr. Earl of Chesterfield* as afsd. When the civil war broke out he was made, by the King, Col. of a Reg. of Dragoons, 1642, distinguishing himself at the the siege of Lichfield, where, in 1643, he was made prisoner.[a] He *m.* firstly, in 1605, Catharine, da. of Francis HASTINGS, *styled* LORD HASTINGS (being s. and h. ap. of George, 4th EARL OF HUNTINGDON) by Sarah, da. of Sir James HARINGTON. She *d.* 28 Aug. 1636, and was *bur.* at Shelford, M.I. He *m.* secondly, Anne, widow of Sir Humphrey FERRERS, da. of Sir John PAKINGTON, of Westwood, co. Worc., **K.B.**, by Dorothy, da. of Humphrey SMITH, of London, Silkman. He *d.* a prisoner, 12 Sep. 1656, aged 72, and was *bur.* at St. Giles-in-the-fields, M.I. His widow was *bur.* there, 12 Nov. 1667. Will pr. 1667.

II. 1660, to 1667. [HENRY STANHOPE, *styled* LORD STANHOPE, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap.[b] by 1st wife. **K.B.** 2 Feb. 1625/6, at the coronation of Charles I ; M.P. for Notts, *temp.* Car. I. He *m.*, before 1631, Catherine, 1st da. and coheir of Thomas (WOTTON), 2nd BARON WOTTON OF MARLEY, by Mary, da. of Sir Arthur THROCKMORTON. He

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(afterwards Edward II) his s. and h. ap. It was (for the 2nd time) conferred, in 1343 on Edward, Duke of Cornwall (so *cr.* 1337), s. and h. ap. of Edward III, but, in this case, some ten years *after* the said Prince (better known as "the Black Prince") had been (in 1333) *cr.* Earl of Chester. It was (for the 3rd time) conferred, in 1376, on Richard (afterwards Richard II), grandson and h. ap. of Edward III, the grant being (as in the 1st instance) *together* with the Earldom of Chester and (in this instance) with the Dukedom of Cornwall, also. For the 4th time, it was conferred, in 1399, on Henry (afterwards Henry V), s. and h. ap. of Henry IV, such grant being, as in the previous case, *together* with the Earldom of Chester and the Dukedom of Cornwall. Ever since that time the *Principality of Wales* has *invariably* been *conferred together with the Earldom of Chester* but independently of the Dukedom of Cornwall (tho' in *most* cases all three dignities have been held together) on none other than the heir apparent* to the Crown.

There are, however, six cases in which the Duke of Cornwall, the *heir apparent* to the Crown, has *not obtained the dignity* of **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester, *viz.* (1) Henry, afterwards Henry VI, who became King at the age of 9 months. (2 and 3) Two sons of Henry VIII, who died as infants, 1510 and 1514 respectively. (4) Edward, afterwards Edward VI, who became King when 9 years of age. (5) Charles, 1st s. of Charles I, who died an infant 1628. (6) James Francis, son of James II, born (but 6 months before his Father's "abdication"), in 1688. Each one of these, having been the *son* of a King, will be noticed among the Dukes of Cornwall.

On the other hand, there has been *one* instance (since the creation of the Dukedom in 1337), where the heir apparent, tho' created **Prince of Wales** and Earl of Chester, has *not* been Duke of Cornwall. It is that (1751 to 1760) of George, afterwards George III., who, not being *filius Regis*, did not acquire that Dukedom by birthright.

No less than six Princes of Wales (Earls of Chester) have died in their Father's lifetime, *viz.* (1) Edward (the Black Prince), s. of Edward III, *d.* 1376. (2) Edward, s. of Henry VI, *d.* 1471. (3) Edward, s. of Richard III, *d.* 1484. (4) Arthur, s. of Henry VII, *d.* 1502. (5) Henry, s. of James I, *d.* 1612. (6) Frederick, s. of George II, *d.* 1751.

[a] His house at Shelford was garrisoned for the King, under command of his son Philip Stanhope, who lost his life when it was sacked by the Rebels, 27 Oct. 1645.

[b] His eldest br., John, was *bur.* 27 July 1623 at Shelford.

* The proclamation of Richard, Duke of York (Father of Edward IV) when in 1460 he had been declared *heir apparent* to the Crown as "Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester" is no exception.

d. v.p 29 Nov. 1634 at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and was *bur.* at Boughton Malherbe, Kent. Admon. 13 Feb. 1634/5. His widow, who attended Mary, Princess of Orange (to whom she had been Governess) into Holland, and who contributed freely to the relief of that Lady's brother, King Charles II (when in exile), was, at the restoration, *cr.* 29 May 1660, COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD, for life.[a] She *m.* secondly John Vanden KIRCKHOVEN, *alias* POLIANDER, Lord of Heenvliett, in Holland.[b] She *m.* thirdly Daniel O'NEALE, Col of the Horse Guards, and one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber. He *d.* 1664, and was *bur.* at Boughton Malherbe. Will dat. 4 Oct. and pr. 6 Nov. 1664. She *d.* 9 April 1667, and was *bur.* at Boughton Malherbe, when her *life Peerage* became *extinct.* Will pr. 12 April 1667.]

III. 1656. *2.* PHILIP (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., grandson and h. of the 1st Earl, being 2nd but only surv. s. and h. of Henry STANHOPE, *styled* LORD STANHOPE, by Catherine, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD abovenamed, was 28 years old in 1662 ; Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Consort, 1662-65 ; Councillor, 1670 ; Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1667 ; and Col. the 3rd Foot, 1682-85. Was *cr.* D.C.L., Oxford, 15 July 1669 ; Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent, 1679 ; P.C., 1681.[c] He *m.* firstly, Anne, 1st da. of Algernon (PERCY), 10th EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, by his 1st wife, Anne, da. of William (CECIL), 2nd EARL OF SALISBURY. She *d.* s.p.s. 1654. He *m.* secondly, before 1660, Elizabeth, da. of James (BUTLER), 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE, by Elizabeth, *suo jure* BARONESS DINGWALL [S.] She was *b.* 29 June 1640, at Kilkenny, and *d.* s.p.m.s. at Wellingborough, July 1665.[d] He *m.* thirdly Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Charles (DORMER), 2nd EARL OF CARNARVON, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. of Arthur (CAPELL), 1st BARON CAPELL OF HADHAM. She *d.* 1679. He *d.* 28 Jany. 1713/4 at his house in Bloomsbury Square, Midx., in his 80th year, and was carried thence 8 Feb. and *bur.* 12th at Shelford afsd. Will dat. 17 Dec. 1713, pr. 21 Jany. 1714.

IV. 1714. *3.* PHILIP (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h., being 1st s. by 3rd wife, *b.* 3 and *bap.* 17 Feb. 1672/3, at St. Giles-in-the-fields, Midx., the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Ossory, and the Countess of Essex, being his Sponsors. He *m.* (lic. from Fac. off. 24 Feb. 1691/2) Elizabeth, da. of George (SAVILE), 1st MARQUESS OF HALIFAX, by his 2nd wife, Gertrude, da. of the Hon. William PIERREPONT. She *d.* about Sep. 1708. He was *bur.* at Shelford, 15 Feb. 1725/6. Will pr. 5 Feby. 1725/6.

(a) This patent is recited in a royal sign manual 1 June 1660, whereby the daughters of the said Countess are given the *same* precedence as if their father had survived his father, the creation of the Lady, as therein stated, giving her "*in part* the pre-eminence and precedency she lost by the death of her said husband," *i.e.* the rank of an Earldom of 1660 in lieu of one of 1628. See book marked I. 25 (p. 76) at the Coll. of Arms.

(b) Their only child was *cr.*, 31 Aug. 1650, Baron Wotton [E.], and subsequently, 1680, Earl of Bellomont (I.), but *d.* s.p. 5 Jany. 1682/3, leaving his estates to the Stanhope family.

(c) He was among "The Nobility in Arms with the Prince of Orange, 1688," but was one who refused to join the association for killing all the Papists in England. See *ante*, Vol. i, p. 28, note "b," and the note marked † on p. 29 thereof. Bishop Burnet's character of him, when above 60 (say in 1695), with Dean Swift's commentary thereon *in italics* is as follows :—"He is very subtle and cunning, never entered into the measures of King William, nor ever will, in any probability, make any great appearance in any other reign. *If it be old Chesterfield, I have heard that he was the greatest knave in England.*" Mr. J. H. Jesse, in his "Court of the Stuarts" (vol. vi, p. 200) speaks of him, at the time of his second marriage, as "A young man of disagreeable manners and immoral habits, who was principally remarkable for the jealousy of his disposition and the redundancy of his hair."

(d) Her husband, who was unreasonably jealous of her, is said to have had her poisoned in the wine administered for the sacrament. See some account of her flirtations in "*Grammont*," as also in Jesse's "Court of the Stuarts."

V. 1726. *4.* PHILIP DORMER (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., 1st s. and h., *b.* 22 Sep. and *bap.* 9 Oct. 1694, at St. James, Westm. Ed. at Trin. Hall, Cambridge, till the age of 19. M.P. for St. Germans, 1715-22 ; for Lostwithiel, 1722 to May 1723. Lord of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Wales, 1715-23, and again to him, when George II, 1727-30 ; Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1723-25 ; P.C., Feb. 1728 ; AMBASSADOR TO THE HAGUE, 1728-32 (where he distinguished himself for the magnificence of his entertainments), and again 1745. El. K.G. 18 May, and inst., 18 June 1730. Lord Steward of the Household, 1730-33. He was a steady opponent of Walpole's Ministry, and consequently was excluded from office till "the Broad Bottom Administration" of 1744. LORD-LIEUT. OF IRELAND, Jany. 1745 to Oct. 1746. One of the Lords Justices of the Realm, May 1745. Secretary of State (north), Oct. 1746 to Feb. 1748. He was well-known as the author of "Chesterfield's letters "[a] and other works, and was distinguished for his wit and vivacity, as also, unfortunately, for his inveterate love of gambling. He *m.* 14 May or 5 Sep. 1733 Melosina, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF WALSINGHAM.[b] He *d.* s.p. 24 March 1773, in his 79th year, at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, Midx.[c] He was *bur.* in Audley Street Chapel, whence, on Easter eve following, he was removed to Shelford. Will dat. 4 June 1772, pr. April 1773. His wife, Melosina DE SCHULEMBERG (such being the maiden name of her mother), was an illegit. da. of King GEORGE I being, apparently, his only child by (his favourite Mistress) Erengarde Melosina (DE SCHULEMBERG), *suo jure* DUCHESS OF KENDAL, Spinster. On 7 Sep. 1722, she was *cr.* BARONESS OF ALDBOROUGH, co. Suffolk, and COUNTESS OF WALSINGHAM, co. Norfolk, for life, but after her marriage in 1733, she adopted the title of her husband. She *d.* s.p. 16 Sep. 1778, when *her peerage honours*, being for life, became *extinct*. Will pr. 1778.

VI. 1773. *5.* PHILIP (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., cousin and h. male, being 2nd but only surv. s. and h. of Arthur Charles STANHOPE, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, by his 2nd wife Margaret, da. and coheir of Charles HEADLAM, of Kerby Hall, co. York, which Arthur Charles was s. and h. of Michael Stanhope, D.D., Canon of Windsor, 2nd s. of Charles S., who was 3rd s. of Arthur S., both of Mansfield Woodhouse afsd., the said Arthur S. being 11th s. of Philip, the 1st Earl, *i.e.*, his yst. s. by his 1st wife Catharine abovenamed. He was *b.* 10 and *bap.* 28 Nov. 1755, at Mansfield, and *suc.* his Father in that estate 9 March 1770. Was a student at the Univ. of Leipsic, when in 1773, he *suc.* his cousin in the Peerage and in the family estates at Bretby, co. Derby, Shelford, Notts, &c. Capt. 85th Foot, 1779 ; Lord-Lieut. of Bucks, 1781-82 ; Lieut.-Col. of the Bucks Militia ; AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, 1784 ; P.C., 1784 ; Master of the Mint, 1789-90 ; Joint Postmaster Gen., 1790 ; Master of the Horse, 1798-1804. Col. of the St. George's batt. of London Volunteers, 1798. El. K.G. 17 Jany. and inst. 23 April, 1805. F.R.S. and F.S.A. He *m.* firstly 16 Sep. 1777, Anne, da. of Rev. Thomas THISTLETHWAITE, D.D., of Norman Court, Hants, by Selina, da. of Peter BATHURST, of Clarendon Park, Wilts. She, who was *b.* 1759, *d.* 20 Oct. 1798, and was *bur.* 2 Nov. at Shelford. He *m.* secondly, 2 May 1799, Henrietta, 3rd da. of Thomas (THYNNE), 1st MARQUESS OF BATH, by Elizabeth, da. of William (CAVENDISH-BENTINCK), DUKE OF PORTLAND. She, who was *b.* 17 Nov. 1762, *d.* 31 May 1813, at Chesterfield House, Mayfair. He *d.* 29 Aug. 1815.

(a) Of these, which were written to his illegit. son (who *d.* before him in 1768), Dr. Johnson remarks that they "inculcated the morals of a Strumpet and the manners of a Dancing-master," but of the Earl himself he adds that he was "a Wit among Lords and a Lord among Wits." His dismissal from Court (1733) is said to have been owing to his indiscreetly "having offended the Queen by paying court to Lady Suffolk," the King's mistress. See Coxe's "*Walpole*," quoted in "Collins," Vol. iii, p. 429, note.

(b) "Her portion is said to be £50,000 down and £3,000 *per ann.*, payable out of the civil list revenue in Ireland, during her life." See "*Hist. Register*." The Duchess of Kendal, who *d.* in 1743, left her but a part of her immense wealth, and both mother and daughter were defrauded out of the money left them by George I, by his successor (George II) *burning* the will. As, however, the Earl threatened to take legal proceedings thereon, that King gave him £20,000 for a *quietus*.

(c) This magnificent mansion was finished in 1749. The architect was Ware, the editor of "Palladio." It contains the staircase and columns from Canons, the Duke of Chandos' palace, at Edgware, Midx.

VII. 1815. *6.* GEORGE (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., only s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 23 May 1805, at Bretby Hall, co. Derby, mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 22 April 1823 ; Lord of the Bedchamber, 1828-30 ; and again (to William IV) July to Nov. 1830 ; P.C., 1834 ; Master of the Buckhounds, 1834-35. He *m.* 30 Nov. 1830, Anne Elizabeth, 1st da. of Cecil Weld (FORESTER), 1st BARON FORESTER OF WILLEY, by Katherine Mary, da. of Charles (MANNERS), DUKE OF RUTLAND. He *d.* 1 June 1866, at his house in London. His widow, who was *b.* 7 Sep. 1802, *d.* 27 July 1885, aged 82, at Bretby Park. Will, &c., dat. 17 and 19 March 1883, pr. 15 Sep. 1885 above £118,000.

VIII. 1866. *7.* GEORGE PHILIP CECIL ARTHUR (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 28 Sep. 1831 ; ed. at Eton ; Cornet Horse Guards (Blue), 1849 ; Lieut., 1853-55 ; M.P. for South Notts, 1860-66. Being, together with the Prince of Wales, staying at Londesborough Lodge, near Scarborough, they both were attacked with typhoid fever (17 Nov. 1871) of which the Prince, after a severe illness, recovered, but of which the Earl died unm. at Bretby Hall, 1 Dec. 1871,[a] aged 40. Will dat. 6 May 1871, proved under £80,000.

IX. 1871. *8.* GEORGE PHILIP (STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, &c., cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Charles George Stanhope, Capt. 29th Foot, by Jane, 1st da. of Sir James GALBRAITH, which Charles George was yst. s. of Rear-Admiral John Stanhope, s. and h. of Ferdinand S., 4th s. of Michael Stanhope, D.D., (abovenamed) 2nd s. of Charles S., the 3rd s. of Arthur S., both of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, the said Arthur being (as afsd.) 11th s. of Philip, the 1st Earl. He was *b.* 29 Nov. 1822 ; was Ensign 29th Foot, 1841 ; Lieut. April to July 1842. On 7 July, 1873, his claim to the Earldom, &c., was admitted by the House of Lords. He was of Rockwood, near Strabane, co. Tyrone. He *m.* firstly, 8 April 1856, Marianne, da. of William ROCHE. She *d.* s.p.s., from an over dose of laudanum at the Alma Hotel, Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1875, and was *bur.* in the Dean Cemetery there. He *m.* secondly, 7 March 1877, Catherine Jane Jarvis, da. of John Hildebrand BOND of Belfast. She *d.* s.p., 3 Feb. 1880, at Rockwood afsd. He *m.* thirdly, 7 Dec. 1882, Agnes, da. of James PAYNE of Manchester. He *d.* after a long illness, s.p.s., 19 Oct. 1883, at Killendarragh, near Lifford, co. Donegal. His will pr. at Londonderry, resealed in London, April 1884, under £4500 [E. and I.] His widow living at Rockwood afsd. 1888.

X. 1883. *9.* HENRY EDWYN CHANDOS (SCUDAMORE-STANHOPE), Earl of CHESTERFIELD, &c., cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Sir Edwyn Francis STANHOPE, afterwards (1827) SCUDAMORE-STANHOPE, Bart., by Mary, da. of Thomas DOWELL of Parkers Well, Devon, which Edwyn Francis was s. and h. of Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, Bart. (so *cr.* 1807). only s. and h. of Edwin Francis S., only s. and h. of Charles S., 5th s. of another Charles S., the 3rd s. of Arthur S., both of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts (as abovementioned) the said Arthur being (as afsd.) 11th s. of Philip, the 1st Earl of Chesterfield. He was *b.* 8 April and *bap.* 24 May 1821 at Teignmouth, Devon, and by Royal lic. 17 Jan. 1827 (granted to his Father) took the name of *Scudamore* before that of *Stanhope* ; matric. at Oxford (Ball. Coll.) 28 June 1838 ; B.A., 1841. He *m.* 6 Aug. 1851, at St. John's, Edinburgh, Dorothea, 1st da. of Sir Adam HAY, 7th Bart. [S.], by Henrietta Callender, da. of William GRANT of Congatton, co. Haddington. He *d.* 21 Jan. 1887, at the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Will pr. at Hereford, 8 March 1887, over £13,000. His widow living 1888.

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[a] His only sister and h., Evelyn, *b.* 3 Nov. 1834, *m.* 5 Sep. 1861 (as his 1st wife), Henry Howard Molyneux (Herbert), 4th Earl of Carnarvon, and *d.* 25 Jany. 1875, leaving issue. To this lady and to her descendants, Bretby and other the estates of the Stanhopes passed, which, considering that they had been inherited as *heirs male* by this cadet line, *to the exclusion of the heirs general* of the 1st Earl, some 60 years previously, seems somewhat hard on the future inheritors of this ancient Earldom, who are the undoubted heirs *male* of the 1st Earl, of whom the present owners are neither the heirs *male*, nor heirs *general*.

VII. 1815. 6. Dudley (Stanhope), Earl of Chesterfield, &c., only s. and h. by 2nd wife, b. 22 May 1805, at Derby Hall, co. Derby, educ. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), B.A. 1828 ; Lord of the Bedchamber, 1829-30 ; and again (to William IV) July to Nov. 1830 ; P.C. 1831 ; Master of the Buckhounds, 1834-35. He m. 30 Nov. 1830, Anne Elizabeth, 1st da. of Cecil Weld (Forester), 1st Baron Forester or Willey, by Katherine Mary, da. of Charles (Manners), Duke of Rutland. He d. 1 June 1866, at his house in London. His widow, who was b. 7 Sept. 1802, d. 27 July 1883, aged 80, at Bretby Park. Will, Sc., dat. 17 and 19 March 1858, pr. 16 Sept. 1885 above £115,000.

VIII. 1866. 7. George Philip Cecil Arthur (Stanhope), Earl of Chesterfield, &c., only s. and h., b. 28 Sept. 1831 ; ed. at Eton ; Cornet Horse Guards (Blue), 1849 ; Lieut. 1853-55 ; M.P. for South Notts 1850-66. Being, together with the Prince of Wales, staying at Londesborough Lodge, near Scarborough, they both were attacked with typhoid fever (17 Nov. 1871) of which the Prince, after a severe illness, recovered, but of which the Earl died unm. at Bretby Hall, 1 Dec. 1871,(a) aged 40. Will dat. 6 May 1871, proved under £50,000.

IX. 1871. 8. George Philip (Stanhope), Earl of Chesterfield, &c., cousin and h. male, being only s. and h. of Charles George Stanhope, Capt. 39th Foot, by Anne, 1st da. of Sir Joseph Yorke (Baronet), which Charles George was yst. s. of Hon. Admiral John Stanhope, s. and h. of Archbishop Grantham, which Charles was 3rd s. of Michael Stanhope, D.D., (above-named) 2nd s. of Charles 3, the 3rd s. of Arthur 5, both of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, the said Arthur being (as 4th s.) 11th s. of Philip, the 1st Earl. He was b. 29 Nov. 1822 ; was Ensign 39th Foot, 1841 ; Lieut. 1843 ; Capt. 1846 ; Major 1851 ; Lieut.-Col. 1854 ; Col. 1858 ; Major-Gen. 1865 ; Lieut.-Gen. 1868 ; Gen. 1877 ; Col. 1st Life Guards, 1878-80 ; Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, 1863-66 ; Groom in Waiting to the Queen, 1866-68 ; Lord in Waiting, 1868-71 ; Master of the Buckhounds, 1871-74 ; Lord Steward of the Household, 1874-80 ; Lord Lieut. co. Derby, 1878-80 ; K.G. 1878 ; G.C.B. 1879 ; Ranger of Bushy Park, 1880-85 ; Lord Lieut. co. Middlesex, 1880-85 ; Lord Chamberlain of the Household, 1885-86 ; Lord Steward of the Household, 1886-92 ; Lord Lieut. co. Derby, 1892-95 ; Lord Lieut. co. Middlesex, 1895-1905 ; Hon. Col. 1st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 1860-1905 ; Hon. Col. 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, 1860-1905 ; Hon. Col. 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, 1860

XI. 1887. *10.* EDWYN FRANCIS (SCUDAMORE-STANHOPE), EARL OF CHESTERFIELD [1628] and BARON STANHOPE OF SHELFORD [1616], also a Baronet [1807], 1st s. and h. *b.* 5 March 1854. Ed. at Eton and Brasenose Coll. Oxford; B.A.

Family estates.—These consist chiefly of the greater portion of the Scudamore inherited, 22 Oct. 1820, (on the death, s.p. of Frances, Dow. Duchess of Norfolk, *née* Scudamore), by the father of the 9th Earl, whose grandfather, Edwin Frances Stanhope, *m.* Catherine, the only child that had issue of John Brydges, *styled* Marquess of Carnarvon, the s. and h. ap. of James, 1st Duke of Chandos, who was great grandson and h. of Sir Giles Brydges, Bart. (so *cr.* 1627), who *m.* Mary da. of Sir James Scudamore of Holme Lacy, co. Hereford, sister of John, *cr.* Viscount Scudamore [I.] in 1628. In 1883 these estates consisted of 5039 acres, co. Hereford, worth £6,224 a year, to which may be added 152 acres in Herts, worth £256 a year. *Total* 5,191 acres, worth £6,480 a year. *Principal Residence*, Holme Lacy, co. Hereford.

CHESTERFORD.

i.e. "CHESTERFORD, co. Essex" Barony *(Howard)*, *cr.* 1706, with the EARLDOM OF BINDON, which see; *ex.* 1722.

CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN.

Viscountcy [I.]

I. 1717. *1.* WALTER CHETWYND of Ingestrie,[a] co. Stafford, s. and h. of John C., formerly of Ridge and Meare, but afterwards of Ingestrie, by Lucy, sister of Thomas ROANE of Chaldon, co. Surrey; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 28 May 1696, being then aged 18, suc. his Father in 1703; was M.P. for Stafford, 1702-34; Master of the Buckhounds to Queen Anne (resigning that office in 1711); Ranger of St. James' Park and Keeper of the Mall, 1714-27; and was on 29 June 1717, *cr.* BARON OF RATHDOWNE, CO. DUBLIN, AND VISCOUNT CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN, co. Kerry [I], with a spec. rem. failing the heirs male of his body to those of his deceased Father. High Steward of Stafford, 1717. He *m.* 27 May 1703, at St. Martins in the Fields, Mary 1st da. and coheir of John BERKELEY), 4th and last VISCOUNT FITZHARDINGE and Baron Berkeley *of Rathdowne* [I.] by Barbara, da. of Sir Edward VILLIERS, Knight Marshal. He *d.* s.p. after a tedious illness, 21 Feb. 1735/6, at Ingestrie and was *bur.* there. Will dat. 13 and 14 Feb., pr. 16 March 1735/6 and 2 Nov. 1736. His widow, who had been Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, *d.* a year after him and was *bur.* at Ingestrie. Will dated 27 Nov. 1736, pr. 19 March 1736/7.

II. 1736. *2.* JOHN (CHETWYND), VISCOUNT CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN, &c. [I.], br. and h. according to the spec. rem. in the patent. M.P. for St. Mawes, 1715-22; for Stockbridge, 1722-34, and for Stafford, 1738-47. He was Receiver Gen. for the Duchy of Lancaster, *temp.* Anne; Commissioner of Trade, &c. 1714; Envoy to Spain, 1717; Recorder of Stafford, 1735, and High Steward of Stafford. He *m.* before 1720 (—), who *d.* before him and was *bur.* at Ingestrie. He *d.* s.p.m.s.[b], 21 June 1767, and was *bur.* at Ingestrie. Will dat. 3 March 1765, pr. 12 July 1767, by his daughters, Catherine Talbot, widow, and Francis Chetwynd, spinster.

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[a] He inherited the manor of Bold and other property in co. Stafford by the death s.p. of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestrie, his Cousin and Godfather, on 21 March 1693.

[b] Of his sons (1) John mat. at Oxford (Corpus), 12 May 1737, then being aged 17; was *cr.* M.A. 24 Jany. 1739/40: *d.* at Ingestre v.p. and unm., 30 May 1741. (2) William Richard, mat. at Oxford (Corpus), 17 Jany. 1746/7, being then aged 15. He was M.P. for Stafford, 1754-65, but *d.* s.p.m. and v.p., Feb. 1765 in the South of France. Their sister, Catherine (the only child that had issue), *m.* Hon. John Talbot, and was mother of the 1st Earl Talbot and *Viscount Ingestre*, who inherited the Chetwynd estates, being grandfather of the 3rd Earl Talbot, who, in 1856, became Earl of Shrewsbury.

III. 1767. *3.* WILLIAM (CHETWYND), VISCOUNT CHETWYYD OF BEARHAVEN, &c. [I.], br. and h., according to the spec. rem. in the patent. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 8 June 1703, being then aged 19. He was Envoy to Genoa, 1708-12; M.P. for Stafford, 1715-22; for Plymouth, 1722-27, and for Stafford (again), 1734-70. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1717-27. Master of the Mint, 1727-69. He *m.* (settl. dat. 3 June 1715) Honora, da. of William BAKER, Consul at Algiers, by Deborah, da. of Sir Leonard ROBINSON, Chamberlain of London. She *d.* 5 Sep. 1726. He *d.* 3 April 1770, aged 86, and was *bur.* at Ashley, co. Stafford. Will, &c. dat. 22 April 1762 to 20 April 1769, pr. 7 April 1770.

IV. 1770. *4.* WILLIAM (CHETWYND), VISCOUNT CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 15 Nov. and *bap.* 21 Dec. 1721, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields; matric. at Oxford (Hart Hall), 2 Dec. 1737. M.P. for Stockbridge, 1747-54. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 14 Oct. 1773. Was granted an annual pension of £400, on June, 1782. He *m.*, 19 Nov. 1751, Susannah, yst. da. of Sir Jonathan COPE, 1st Bart. of Brewerne, by Mary, da. of Sir Robert JENKINSON, Bart. She *d.* 3 March 1790. He *d.* 12 Nov. 1791, at Donnybrook Green, and was *bur.* at Christ Church, Dublin. Will, or admon., 1792.

V. 1791. *5.* RICHARD (CHETWYND), VISCOUNT CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN, &c. [I.], 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 29 Sep. 1757 at Little Haywood, co. Stafford. He *m.* 30 July 1791, Charlotte, da. of Thomas CARTWRIGHT of Aynho, co. Northampton, by Mary Catherine, da. of Major-Gen. Thomas DESAGUILLIERS. He *d.* 27 Feb. 1821. Will, or admon., 1821. His widow *d.* 7 April 1845. Will pr. May 1845.

VI. 1821. *6.* RICHARD WALTER (CHETWYND), VISCOUNT CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN, &c. [I.], 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 13 Dec. 1800, in Bolton Row, Piccadilly, Midx., sometime an officer in the Grenadier Guards. He *m.*, firstly, 29 Aug. 1822, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Mary, da. of Robert Moss, niece of Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford. She *d.* 5 Nov. 1857. Admon. Dec. 1857. He *m.*, secondly, 24 Sep. 1861, at Withecombe Rawleigh, Devon, Mary, da. of John HUSSEY, sometime Recorder of Lyme Regis, Dorset. He *d.* 6 Dec. 1879, in his 79th year at his residence, Marpool, near Exmouth. His widow living 1887.

VII. 1879. *7.* RICHARD WALTER (CHETWYND), VISCOUNT CHETWYND OF BEARHAVEN and BARON OF RATHDOWNE [I.], s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 26 July 1823. Lieut. 14th Dragoons, 1849-53. He *m.* 16 March 1858, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, Harriet Johanna, 1st da. of Walter CAMPBELL of Sanderlands, Scotland.

Family Estates—These, in 1883, were under 2,000 acres.

CHEVELEY.

i.e. "CHEVELEY, co. Suffolk" Viscountcy (*Jermyn*), *cr.* 9 July 1689, with the EARLDOM OF DOVER, by James II, after his "abdication." See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 59, note "b" for these creations.

CHEWTON, or CHUTON.

See "BONVILLE DE CHUTON" [co. Somerset], Barony (*Bonville*), *cr.* by writ 1449; *forfeited* 1554.

See "WALDEGRAVE OF CHEWTON, co. Somerset" Barony (*Waldegrave*), *cr.* 1686.

i.e. "CHEWTON, co. Somerset" Viscountcy (*Waldegrave*), *cr.* 1729, with the EARLDOM OF WALDEGRAVE, which see.

CHEYLESMORE.

Barony I. 1887.

1. HENRY WILLIAM EATON, s. of Henry Eaton, was *b.*, 13 March 1816, ed. at Enfield, Midx., and at the *College Rollin*, Paris, was for many years head of the firm "Henry William Eaton and Sons," 33, Old Broad Street, London, Silk Brokers; was M.P. for Coventry, 1865-80 and 1881-87; and was, on 9 July 1887, *cr.* BARON CHEYLESMORE[a] of Cheylesmore, in the city of Coventry, co. Warwick. He *m.* 22 Oct. 1839 Charlotte Gorham, da. of Thomas Leader HARMAN, of New Orleans. She *d.* 27 Feb. 1877.

Family estates. These in 1883, were under 2,000 acres.

CHEYNE, CHEYNEY or CHENEY.

Barony by Writ. I. 1487, to 1499.

1. SIR JOHN CHEYNE, CHEYNEY, or CHENEY, of Shurland in the Isle of Sheppey, co. Kent, s. and h. of John C. of the same, by Eleanor, da. and coheir of Sir John SHOTTISBROOKE, distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth (1485) under Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII), and again (1487) at Stoke. P.C. Elected K.G. some date before 22 April, 1486. On 1 Sep., 1487, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, LORD CHEYNE[b], to 14 Oct., 1495. He *d.* s.p. 30 May, 1499, when his honours became *extinct*. *Bur.* at Salisbury Cathedral.

CHEYNE, CHEYNEY, or CHENEY DE TODDINGTON.

Barony by Writ. I. 1572, to 1587.

1. SIR HENRY CHENEY, CHEYNE, or CHEYNEY, of Toddington, Beds., 2nd s. of Sir Thomas Cheney,[c] of Shurland in the isle of Sheppey, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, being 1st s. by his 2nd wife Anne, da. and coheir of Sir John BROUGHTON, of Toddington afsd., was Knighted "by the Queen's own hand," 1563. From 8 May 1572 to 15 Oct. 1586[d] he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, LORD CHENEY DE TODDINGTON, by writ directed "*Henrico Cheney*," and sometimes "*Henrico Cheyney de Toddington.*" He was one of the Peers on the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He *m.* Joan, da. of Thomas (WENTWORTH), 1st LORD WENTWORTH, by Margaret, da. of Sir Adrian FORTESCUE. He *d.* s.p., and was *bur.* 3 Sep. 1587, at Toddington, when his honours became *extinct*. His widow, to whom he had devised his estates, *d.* 16 April 1614, and was *bur.* in the Cheney Chapel at Toddington.[e]

(a) He was one of the eight Barons *cr.* in July 1887 on the occasion of the "Jubilee" of the 50 years then completed of the Queen's reign. These in their order of creation were:—(1) BOWES (*Earl of Strathmore* [S.]); (2) MONCKTON (*Viscount Galway* [I.]); (3) SAINT LEVAN (*St. Aubyn*); (4) MAGHERAMORNE (*McGarel-Hogg*); (5) ARMSTRONG (*Armstrong*); (5) BASING (*Sclater-Booth*); (7) DE RAMSEY (*Fellowes*); and (8) CHEYLESMORE (*Eaton*).—Baron Londesborough was also, at the same time, *cr.* VISCOUNT RAINCLIFFE and EARL OF LONDESBOROUGH.

(b) The writ of 1487 is directed, no doubt, by mistake, "Joh'i *Cleyne*," but the next writ has it "*Cheyne*."

(c) This Sir Thomas was nephew and h. of John, Lord Cheney, (1487-99), being s. and h. of William C., Constable of Queenborough Castle, next br. to the said John. John Cheney, 1st s. (by his 1st wife), of this Sir Thomas Cheney, *d.* s.p., being slain at Mutterd.

(d) In Dugdale's "summons" it is stated that on 15 Feb. (1587), 29 Eliz., and 4 Feb. (1589) 31 Eliz. "*Thomas* Cheney de Todington, Chl'r.," was sum. to Parl., but it is probably either a misprint or an error of the transcriber, or of the Roll itself for the above-mentioned *Henry*. See "Nicolas."

(e) She left the estate of Toddington to her great nephew, Thomas, 4th Lord Wentworth, who, in 1625, was *cr.* Earl of Cleveland. His grand-daughter and heir, Henrietta, *suo jure* Baroness Wentworth, the mistress of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, resided habitually at Toddington, where in 1686 she was buried.

CHEYNE.

i.e. "CHEYNE" Barony [S.], (*Cheyne*) *cr.* 1681 with the VISCOUNTCY OF NEWHAVEN [S.], which see; *ex.* 1738.

CHICHE.

See "DARCY OF CHICHE, co. Essex" Barony, (*Darcy*), *cr.* 1551; *ex.* 1639.

i.e. "DARCY OF CHICHE, co Essex" Barony, (*Savage*), *granted in reversion*, 8 Oct. 1613; took effect, 1639; *ex.* 1728; See "RIVERS" Earldom of, *cr.* 1626, under the 2d. Earl.

CHICHESTER (City of).

["The title of Earl of Chichester (as well as that of Arundel) is frequently found given in early Charters to the Earls of Sussex, not as a title of dignity, but from their having been possessed of the castle and city of Chichester, the former of which was, however, demolished at a very early period." See "Courthope." Roger de Montgomery (the "*Comes Rogerus*" of the Domesday Survey) generally known as *Earl of Shrewsbury*, who was also Earl of Arundel (or Sussex), is occasionally styled *Earl of Chichester*; so also William de Albini, Earl of Arundel (or Sussex) is about 1150, likewise so styled (See, *ante*, vol. I, p. 139, note "d," and p. 141, note "*m*"): the chief *residence* or *stronghold* of the Earl giving, in these early times, the title to the Earldom.]

Earldom. I. 1644. *1.* "FRANCIS [LEIGH], BARON OF DUNSMORE, co. Warwick," was on 3 June 1644, *cr.* "EARL OF CHICHESTER, co. Sussex," for life "with rem. to Thomas, Earl of Southampton and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, da. of the said Francis; rem. to the heirs male of the body of the said Elizabeth." He was s. and h. of Sir Francis LEIGH, K.B., by Mary, da. of Thomas (EGERTON), VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, better known as Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and *suc.* his Father in the estate of Newnham Regis, &c., co. Warwick. He was knighted at Newmarket, Jany. 1612/3. M.P. for Warwick, 1625-26. He *m.* firstly Susan, da. and h. of Richard NORTHAM. She *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly in 1617 or early in 1618, Dame Audrey ANDERSON, widow of Sir Frances A. (who *d.* 22 Dec. 1616): sister and coheir of William (BOTELER), LORD BOTELER OF BRANTFIELD, being 1st da of John, 1st Lord Boteler, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir George VILLIERS, sister of the celebrated favourite George, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. After this alliance his advance was rapid. He was *cr.* a BARONET, 24 Dec. 1618, and on 31 July 1628, was *cr.* BARON DUNSMORE, co. Warwick, with rem., failing the heirs male of his body, to "John Anderson of Hardwick, co. Huntingdon,[a] grandson ('*nepos*') and h. male of Edmund Anderson, Knt., late Ch. Justice of the Common Bench, and eldest s. of Audrey (now wife of Francis Leigh and formerly wife of Francis Anderson, Knt.), and to the heirs male of his body." He was one of the Commissioners to treat with the Scots 1640 and 1641; P.C. 1641; Col. of a Reg. of Horse, *ex-parte Regis*, 1643; Capt. of the band of Gent. Pensioners, 1644-46, and was, at Oxford, *cr.* in 1644 *Earl of Chichester* as above stated. In Jany. 1645 he was one of the King's Commissioners at the conference at Uxbridge. His estates, worth £3,000 a year, were sequestrated, but released for a fine of £2,854. His wife was living Sep. 1652, but *d.* before June 1654. He *d.* s.p.m. at Apscourt, Surrey, 21 Dec. 1653, and was *bur.* at Newnham, when the *Barony of Dunsmore* became *extinct.*[b] Will dat. 2 Sep. 1652. pr. 22 June 1654.

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[a] This Sir John Anderson of St. Ives, co. Hunt *d.* unm. (before the grantee) 1630.

[b] A tabular account of the descendants of his two daughters, the Countess of Southampton, and the Viscountess Grandison [I.], and some further particulars about him is in Mr. R. E. Chester Waters' valuable work, "The Chesters of Chicheley," p. 144, &c. Lord Clarendon's character of him is as "a man of rough and tempestuous nature," much opposed to innovation.

II. 1653, to 1667. *2.* THOMAS (WRIOTHESLEY), EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON and EARL OF CHICHESTER, son-in-law, became heir to the Earldom of Chichester in 1653, under the spec. rem. in its creation having previously inherited, from his Father, the Earldom of Southampton, 10 Nov. 1625. He *m.* for his second wife, in or shortly after 1641, Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Francis (LEIGH), EARL OF CHICHESTER, by Audrey, his wife, abovenamed. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 16 May 1667, when *all his honours* became *extinct.* See fuller account under "SOUTHAMPTON," Earldom of, *cr.* 1537 ; *ex.* 1667.

III. 1675. *1.* CHARLES FITZ ROY, *styled* EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON (being s. and h. ap. of Barbara, *suo jure* DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND, *Countess of Southampton*, &c.), was, on 10 Sep. 1675, *cr.* BARON OF NEWBURY, co. Berks, EARL OF CHICHESTER[a] and DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON. By the death of his mother, 9 Oct. 1709, he became DUKE OF CLEVELAND, &c. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1730, aged 58.

IV. 1730, to 1774. *2.* WILLIAM (FITZ ROY), DUKE OF CLEVELAND, DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, EARL OF CHICHESTER, &c., 1st s. and h. He *d.* s.p. 18 May 1774, aged 76, when all his honours became *extinct.*

See fuller account under "CLEVELAND," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1670 ; *ex.* 1774.

V. 1801. *1.* THOMAS (PELHAM), BARON PELHAM OF STANMER, was, on 23 June 1801, *cr.* EARL OF CHICHESTER. He was s. and h. of Thomas PELHAM, of Stanmer, Sussex, sometime a merchant at Constantinople, by Annetta, da. of Thomas BRIDGES, of Constantinople afsd., which Thomas P. was 3rd s. (but the only s. that had issue) of Henry Pelham, Clerk of the Pells, yr. br. of Thomas, 1st BARON PELHAM OF LAUGHTON, who was father of Thomas (PELHAM), 1st DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, the well-known statesman. He was *b.* 28 Feb. 1727/8 ; M.P. for Rye, 1749-54 ; for Sussex, 1754-68 ; Commissioner of Trade, 1754 ; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1761-64 ; Comptroller of the Household, 1765-74 ; P.C., 1765. On 17 Nov. 1768, by the death, s.p. of his cousin, Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, abovenamed, he became the head of his family, and *suc.*, as such, to a BARONETCY (*cr.* 22 May 1611) and as BARON PELHAM OF STANMER, co. Sussex, the said Duke having been so *cr.* 4 May 1762, with a spec. rem. (failing his issue male) to him. He was Surveyor Gen. of the Customs of London, 1773-1805 ; Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, 1774-75 ; Keeper of the Wardrobe, 1775-82. In 1801, at the age of 73, he was *cr. Earl of Chichester*, as abovestated. He *m.* 15 June 1754, at Mortlake, Surrey, Anne, da. and h. of Frederick Meinhart FRANKLAND, by Elizabeth, his 1st wife, which Frederick was 3rd s. of Sir Thomas Frankland, 3rd Bart. He *d.* 8 Jany. 1805, at Stanmer, and was *bur.* at Laughton, Sussex.[b] His widow *d.* 5 March 1813, in her 79th year.

VI. 1805. *2.* THOMAS (PELHAM), EARL OF CHICHESTER, &c., 1st s. and h., *b.* in Spring Gardens 28 April, and *bap.* 26 May, 1756, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. Ed. at Westm. School and at Clare Hall, Cambridge ; M.A., 1775 ; M.P. for Sussex, in several Parls., 1780 to 1801 ; was chosen M.P. for Carrick [I.], 1783 ; for Clogher [I.], 1795, and for Armagh [I.], 1797. Surveyor Gen. of the Ordnance, 1782 ; Chief Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1783-84, and again, 1795-98 ; P.C. [I.], 1783 ; P.C. [E.], 1795 ; Lieut.-Col. of the Sussex Militia, 1794. In 1801, directly on his Father's elevation to an Earldom, he was sum. to the House of Lords, in his Father's Barony, as LORD PELHAM OF STANMER. Sec. of State to the Home Department, 1801-03 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1803 ; Capt. of the Yeoman of the Guard, 1804 ; Joint Postmaster Gen., 1807-23 ; Postmaster Gen., 1823-26. At the coronation, in July 1821, he was assistant Carver. He *m.* 16

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[a] The fact of an Earldom of Chichester having been *previously* held with an Earldom of Southampton, seems to have suggested their being again united.

[b] His character as, in 1751, given by Horace Walpole is—"Seems very good humoured, but he is *nothing but complexion.*"

July 1801, Mary Henrietta Juliana, da. of Francis Godolphin (OSBORNE), 5th DUKE OF LEEDS, by his 1st wife Amelia, *suo jure* BARONESS CONYERS. He *d.* 4 July 1826, aged 70.[a] Will pr. Oct. 1826. His widow, who was *b.* in Grosvenor Sq., Midx., 7 Sep. 1776, *d.* in Grosvenor Place, Midx., 21 Oct. 1862, aged 86.

VII. 1826. *3.* HENRY THOMAS (PELHAM), EARL OF CHICHESTER, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 25 Aug. 1804, in Stratton Street, Piccadilly, Midx. Ed. at Westm. School and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Was an officer in the Royal Horse Guards, 1824-44; Major in the Army, 1841. Was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1841; Chief Commissioner for Eccles. estates, 1850-78; Lord-Lieut. of Sussex, 1860-86. He *m.* 18 Aug. 1828, at St. Mary's, Bryanston Sq., Marylebone, Mary, 5th da. of Robert (BRUDENELL), 6th EARL OF CARDIGAN, by Penelope Anne, da. of George John COOKE. She, who was *b.* 4 July 1806, *d.* 22 May 1867. He *d.* 16 March 1886, at Stanmer Park, in his 82nd year.[b]

VIII. 1886. *4.* WALTER JOHN (PELHAM), EARL OF CHICHESTER [1801], and BARON PELHAM OF STANMER [1762], also a Baronet [1611], s. and h. *b.* 22 Sep. 1838, at Stanmer; ed. at Harrow School and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. 1859. M.P. for Lewes, 1865-74. He *m.* 18 June 1861, at St., Geo. Han. Sq., Elizabeth Mary, only da. and h. of the Hon. Sir John Duncan BLIGH, K.C.B., by his 1st wife Elizabeth Mary, da. of Thomas GISBORNE, which Sir John was 2nd s. of John, 4th EARL OF DARNLEY [I]. She was *b.* 22 March 1837.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 16,232 acres in Sussex, worth £13,650 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Stanmer Park, near Lewes, Sussex.

CHICHESTER OF BELFAST AND CHICHESTER OF CARRICKFERGUS.

Barony [I.]

I. 1613, to 1624. ARTHUR CHICHESTER, 2nd s. of John C. of Raleigh in Pilton, co. Devon, by Gertrude, da. of Sir William COURTENAY of Powderham in that co., was *b.* at Raleigh, May 1563; mat. at Oxford (Ex. Coll.), 15 March 1583, being then aged 19, was Captain of one of the ships against the "Armada," in 1588; had a company in the expedition to Cadiz in 1596, where he was Knighted, and having previously, when young, served in Ireland, was in 1599 sent in command of troops to Carrickfergus where he was of great assistance against the rebels, being appointed Governor thereof in 1600, and P.C. [I.] in 1603. On 1 Feb. 1603/4 he was appointed LORD DEPUTY [I.], being on 23 Feb. 1612/3, *cr.* BARON CHICHESTER OF BELFAST,[c] co. Antrim, [I.] His high office was terminated 29 Nov. 1615, accompanied by a Royal declaration that "you may rest assured that you do leave that place with our very good grace and acceptation of your services." He appears to have been a successful Governor for above 11 years, though not sufficiently zealous, in enforcing the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, to please the Court. On 13 July 1616 he was made Lord High Treasurer [I.] On 2 May 1622 he was on an Embassy to the Palatinate, returning in Oct. P.C. [E.] Dec. 1622. He *m.* before 1606, Lætitia, widow of Vaughan BLACKHAM, da. of Sir John PERROTT, sometime (1584-88) Lord Deputy of Ireland. She *d.* 27 Nov. 1620. He *d.* in London, s.p.m.s., 19 Feb. 1624/5, when his *Peerage* became *Extinct*. He was *bur.* in St. Nicholas church

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(a) "As Commander of the Sussex Militia, Lieut.-Col. Pelham, by the urbanity of his manners, and his strict attention to the duties and discipline of the Regiment, attracted and retained the regard of the leading families of the County." See "Ann. Reg.," for 1826.

(b) See p. 246, note "b," as to his religious character.

(c) He was the first *Baron* and the third person advanced to the Irish Peerage by James I. The preamble of his creation is given in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 323. Sir Rory O'Donell had, previously, been *cr.* (in 1603), *Earl* of Tyrconnel, and Sir Theobald Butler, (also in 1603), *Viscount* Butler of Tulleophelim.

at Carrickfergus. M.I.[a] Will dat. 29 Oct. 1621 (desiring to be *bur.* by his late wife at "*Knock*fergus"), pr. 21 May 1625.

II. 1625. **Viscountcy [I.]** I. 1625. *1.* SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER, next br. and h. of the above, suc. to the family estates, and was, to perpetuate his brother's memory,[b] on 1 April 1625, *cr.* BARON CHICHESTER OF BELFAST AND VISCOUNT CHICHESTER OF CARRICKFERGUS, both in co. Antrim [I]. He had previously, 18 July 1616, been Knighted at Theobalds. Gov. of Carrickfergus, Admiral of Loughneagh, Gov. of Culmore, and P.C. [I.] 1625. Joint Commissioner of the Treasury [I], 1632. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 14 July 1634. Was in command of a Regiment, 1641, on behalf of the King, was "well accomplished both for war and peace, and very serviceable in the wars of Ireland." He *m.* firstly, 4 July 1605, Anne, da. and h. of John COPLESTONE of Eggesford, co. Devon, by Dorothy, da. of Sir George BISTON of Biston, co Chester. She *d.* 8 March 1616, and was bur. at Eggesford. He *m.* secondly, Mary, widow of Othwell HILL, da. of (—) DENHAM of Wortham, Devon, but by her had no issue. She *d.* 2 Feb. 1637, and was *bur.* at Carrickfergus. He *d.* 8 July 1648, and was *bur.*, by his 1st wife, at Eggesford. M.I.[c] Admon. 27 Sep. 1648.

Viscountcy [I.] II. **Barony [I.]** III. } 1648. *2.* ARTHUR (CHICHESTER), EARL OF DONEGALL (so *cr.* 1647), VISCOUNT CHICHESTER OF CARRICKFERGUS, AND BARON CHICHESTER OF BELFAST [I.], who in his Father's lifetime had, 30 March 1647, been *cr.* EARL OF DONEGALL. See "DONEGALL" Earldom of [I], *cr.* 1647.

CHINKANG-FOO.

i.e. "GOUGH OF CHINKANG-FOO, in CHINA, &c." Barony (*Gough*), *cr.* 1846; see "GOUGH OF GOOJERAT," Viscountcy, *cr.* 1849.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE.

i.e. "LORD WYCOMBE, BARON OF CHIPPING-WYCOMBE,[d] co. Buckingham" (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), a Barony, *cr.* 1760. See "SHELBURNE," Earldom of [I.] *cr.* 1753, under the 1st Earl.

i.e. "EARL WYCOMBE OF CHIPPING WYCOMBE,[d] co. Buckingham (*Fitzmaurice-Petty*), an Earldom *cr.* 1784 with the MARQUESSATE OF LANSDOWNE, which see.

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[a] This is of very considerable length and is printed in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 326. The verses, at the end, commence as under :—

"Within this bedd of death a Viceroy lies,
Whose fame shall ever live; virtue ne'er dies;
For he did virtue and religion nourish,
And made this province, rude, with peace to flourish."

[b] See the preamble in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 328.

[c] "A noble monument prepared by himself, but finished by his son" (the Earl of Donegall), who in the concluding lines thus (poetically?) commemorates his *Uncle's*, his *Father's*, and his *own* peerages, viz :—

"Fam'd Arthur—Ireland's dread in arms; in peace
Her tut'lar genius—*Belfast's* honours won;
Edward and Anne—blest pair! begot increase
Of lands and honours, *Viscount* was grafted on;
Next, Arthur, in God's cause and King's, stak'd all,
And had, to's honour, added *Donegall*."

[d] Spelt "*Cheping* Wycombe" in the patent.

CHIRBURY.

See "HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, co. Salop" Barony (*Herbert*), *cr.* 1629; *ex.* 1691.

See "HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, co. Salop" Barony (*Herbert*), *cr.* 1694; *ex.* 1738.

i.e. "HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, co. Salop" Barony (*Herbert*), *cr.* 1743; as also "HERBERT OF CHIRBURY AND OF LUDLOW, co. Salop (*Herbert*), Barony (this last being with a spec. rem.) *cr.* 1749; see "POWIS," Earldom of, *cr.* 1748; all such honours becoming *extinct* in 1801.

i.e. "HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, co. Salop" Barony (*Clive*), *cr.* 1804, with the EARLDOM OF POWIS, which see.

CHIRKE.

See "MORTIMER DE CHIRKE" (*Mortimer*), Barony by writ, as *Mortimer* (only) 1299 to 1306, and as *Mortimer* "de Chircke," 1307 to 1321.

CHISLEHURST.

i.e. "SYDNEY OF CHISLEHURST, co. Kent" Barony (*Townshend*), *cr.* 1783; see "SYDNEY OF ST. LEONARDS," Viscountcy, *cr.* 1789.

CHOLMONDELEY,
CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS AND CHOLMONDELEY OF WICHE-MALBANK *alias* NANTWICH.

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1628. **Barony** [E.] I. 1645, to 1659.

1. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, s. and h. of Sir Hugh C., of Cholmondeley, co. Chester, by Mary, da. and h. of Christopher HOLFORD, of Holford, in that co., was *b.* 26 June 1584, at Crouchend, Highgate, Midx.; Matric. at Oxford (Queen's), 24 Oct. 1600; *suc.* his Father in the family estates, 23 July 1601, and was, 29 June 1611, *cr.* a BARONET, being the 36th of that order from its institution. High Sheriff of Cheshire, 1621. On 2 July 1628, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS, co. Meath [I.] Having greatly distinguished himself in the Royal cause by raising troops in Cheshire, in which county, in 1642, he was a Joint Commissioner of Array, he was, on 1 Sep. 1645,[a] *cr.* BARON CHOLMONDELEY OF WICHE-MALBANK, co. Chester [E.], and on 3 March 1645/6, *cr.* EARL OF LEINSTER [I.] He was a Compounder to Parl. for the large sum of £7,742. He *m.* Catharine, da. of John (STANHOPE), 1st BARON STANHOPE OF HARRINGTON, by his 2nd wife Margaret, da. and coheir of Henry MACWILLIAMS. She *d.* at Cholmondeley, 15 June 1657, and was *bur.* 3 July at Malpas. Admon. 18 Feb. 1657/8. The Earl of Leinster *d.* s.p. legit.[b] 2 Oct. 1659, aged 75, at Cholmondeley, when *all his honours* became *extinct*. Both are *bur.* in the chancel at Malpas.

Viscountcy [I.] II. 1661.

1. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley afsd., nephew and h. to the above, being s. and h. of Hugh C. (his next surv. br.) by Mary, da. of Sir John BODVILE, of Bodvile Castle, co. Carnarvon, *suc.* his Father 11 Sep. 1655. About four years before, by his uncle's (the Earl of Leinster's) death, he became the head of the family.

(a) In "Creations, 1483-1646, in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records," this creation is given as 1 Sep. 1646 (*following* the creation of the Earldom in March 1645/6), but as the grantee is called (only) "*Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland*," and not Earl of Leinster, the date of the docquet (for such it is) is probably an error.

(b) He settled the estate of Holford which came from his mother, on Thomas Cholmondeley, his illegit. son, who *d.* there 6 Jany. 1667, leaving issue. See "Lodge," Vol. v, p. 65, for an account of this line.

On 29 March 1661 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS, co. Meath [I.], and took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] by proxy 25 June following. He *m.* Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coheir of George CRADOCK, of Caverswall Castle, co. Stafford, by Dorothy, da. of John SAUNDERS, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.[a] He *d.* May 1681. Will pr. Nov. 1681. His widow was *bur.* at Malpas 28 Feb. 1691/2.

Viscountcy [I.] III. 1681.
Barony II. 1689.
Earldom I. 1706.

2 and 1. HUGH (CHOLMONDELEY), VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS [I.], s. and h. Mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 8 May 1678, and then aged 16. He was one of the earliest to abandon the Royal cause, and in 1688 was "one of the Nobility and Principal Gentry in arms with the Prince of Orange."[b] H. was soon rewarded by being *cr.*, 10 April 1689, BARON CHOLMONDELEY OF NAMPTWICK, co. Chester [E.], with rem. failing his issue male, to George Cholmondeley, his next surv. br. Lord Lieut. of N. Wales 1702-13, and again 1714-25; Lord Lieut. of Cheshire 1704-13 and again 1714-25; P.C. 1705. On 29 Dec. 1706, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT MALPAS AND EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY, both in co. Chester, with a similar spec. rem. to that of the Barony of 1689. Comptroller of the Household, April to Oct. 1708; Treasurer of the Household 1708-13, and again 1714-25. He *d.* unm. 18 Jany., and was *bur.* 3 Feb. 1724/5, at Malpas.[c] Will pr. Feb. 1725.

Earldom II.
Viscountcy [I.] IV.
Barony III.
1725.

2, 3 and 2. GEORGE (CHOLMONDELEY), EARL CHOLMONDELEY, BARON CHOLMONDELEY OF NAMPTWICH, and BARON NEWBURGH; also VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS and BARON NEWBOROUGH [I.], next surv. br. and h., who *suc.* to his Father's Viscountcy [I.], as also, under the spec. rem., to the Earldom, Viscountcy, and Barony [E.], conferred on his brother abovenamed. He was *b.* about 1666; was ed. at Westm. School; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 2 Sep. 1680. Like his brother he espoused the side of the Prince of Orange, joining in 1688 the northern insurrectionists, having been (1686) Capt. of the Queen Consort's Reg. of Horse. Lieut. Col. 1st troop of Horse Guards, 1689, being in command at the battle of the Boyne, and distinguishing himself (1692) at Steinkirk. Groom of the Bedchamber, 1691. He was M.P. for Newton, 1690-95. D.C.L., Oxford, 9 Nov. 1695. By Queen Anne he was, 1702, made Major Gen. and Gov. of the forts of Tilbury and Gravesend, and in 1704, Lieut. Gen. By George I he was made Col. the 3rd troop of Horse Guards, 1715, and finally (1727) Gen. of the Horse. By him he was also *cr.*, 12 April 1715, BARON NEWBOROUGH OF NEWBOROUGH,[d] co. Wexford [I.], and (within 15 months) was *cr.* 10 July 1716, BARON NEWBURGH in the isle of Anglesey [G.B.]. After his succession to his brother's peerages he was made Lord Lieut. and Vice-Admiral of Cheshire and Lord Lieut. of North Wales, 1725-33. In Oct. 1732 he was named Gov. of Guernsey; F.R.S., &c. He *m.*, about 1702, Elizabeth, da. to BARON RUYTENBURGH, by Anne Elizabeth (sister of Henry, EARL OF GRANTHAM), 5th and yst. da. of LOUIS DE NASSAU, Lord of Auverquerque, Field Marshal to the States General. She who was naturalised by Act of Parliament, 1703-4, *d.* at Whitehall, 16 Jany. 1721. Admon. as "Lady Newburgh," 13 Sep. 1723. He *d.* at Whitehall 7 May 1733, and was *bur.* the 17th, at Malpas. Will pr. May 1733.

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[a] See Grazebrook's "Visitations of Stafford, 1614 and 1664," p. 100, *note.*

[b] See list of these Vol. i, p. 28, note "b."

[c] Bishop Burnet's character of him (1704) with Dean Swift's remarks thereon, *in italics*, is "This Lord is a great lover of country sports; is handsome in his person. *Good for nothing, as far as ever I know.*"

[d] This was the first Irish Peerage conferred by George I. The preamble is given in "Lodge," Vol. v, p. 68.

Earldom III. Viscountcy [I.] V. Barony IV.

1733.

3, 4, and 3. GEORGE (CHOLMONDELEY), EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY, &c., also VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS, &c. [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 2 Jany. 1702/3. M.P. for East Looe, 1724-27; for Windsor, 1727-33; Gov. of Chester, 1725. K.B. (under the *style* of Viscount Malpas), 27 May 1725, on the revival of that order. Master of the Robes, May to June 1727; Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1727-29; Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales, 1728-35; Lord Lieut. and Vice-Admiral of Chester, and Lord Lieut. of North Wales, 1733-70; Chamberlain of Chester, 1736; a Commissioner of the Treasury, 1735-36; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1736-43; P.C. 1736; Lord Lieut. of Montgomeryshire, 1737-61; LORD PRIVY SEAL, Dec. 1743 to Dec. 1744; Joint Vice-Treasurer [I.], 1744. He was also Col. in the Army, 1745; Maj. Gen. 1755; Lieut. Gen., 1759. Lord of the Bedchamber, 1753. He *m.* 14 Sep. 1723, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Mary, da. of (the celebrated) Robert (Walpole), 1st EARL OF ORFORD, by his 1st wife Catherine, da. of Sir John SHORTER. The Lady (whose issue, in 1797, on the death of her brother Horace, the 4th Earl, became her Father's representatives), *d.* Dec. 1731, at Aix in Provence, aged 26, and was *bur.* at Malpas. He *d.* 10 June 1770, and was *bur.* 21, at Malpas. Will pr. June 1770.

[GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY, *styled* VISCOUNT MALPAS, s. and h. ap., *b.* 17 Oct. 1724, at St. Geo. Han. Sq. M.P. for Bramber, 1754-61; for Corfe Castle, 1761-64. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Fontenoy, but became eventually Lieut. Col. of the 65th Regt. He was also in command against the insurgents of 1745. He *m.*, 19 Jany. 1746/7, Hester, da. and h. of Sir Francis EDWARDES, 4th Bart. of Shrewsbury. He *d.* v.p. 15 March 1764, and was *bur.* at Malpas. Admon. 10 April 1764 to a creditor. His widow *d.* 3 Sep. 1794, at Hampton Court Palace, in her 67th year.(a) Will dated 26 June, pr. 19 Nov. 1794. Both *bur.* at Malpas.]

Earldom IV. Viscountcy [I.] VI. Barony V.

1770.

4, 5, 4, and 1. GEORGE JAMES (CHOLMONDELEY), EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY, &c., also VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS, &c. [I.], grandson and h., being only s. and h. of George Cholmondeley, *styled* Viscount Malpas, by Hester, his wife abovenamed. He was *b.* 11 May 1749, at Hardingstone, co. Northampton. Lord Lieut. of Cheshire, 1770-83; Chamberlain of Chester, 1770; Col. of the Cheshire Militia, 1771; Col. in the Army, during service, 1779; Envoy to Berlin, June to Sep. 1782; Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1783-84; P.C., 1783; Chamberlain, &c., to the Prince of Wales, 1795; Lord Steward of the Household, 1812-21. On 22 Nov. 1815 he was *cr.* EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE, co. Chester,(b) and MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY. G.C.H., 1816; K.G. 22 July 1822. He *m.* 25

Marquessate I.

1815.

(a) Her mother Dame Hester Edwardes, widow, *d.* at Hampton Court Palace, 10 April 1805, at the great age of 98.

(b) "Rock Savage" was the name given by Sir John Savage of Clifton, near Frodsham, co. Chester (who *d.* 1597), to "a magnificent mansion" (dilapidated before 1800), which he built near the old Hall. On the extinction of his issue male in 1728, by the death of John (Savage), 5th and last Earl Rivers, the property passed (not long afterwards) to the Hon. James Cholmondeley (2nd s. of the 2nd Earl Cholmondeley), in right of his wife Penelope, da. of James (Barry), 4th Earl of Barrymore [I.], and only child of her mother, the Earl's *second* wife, Elizabeth, da. and h. of Richard (Savage) 4th Earl Rivers. The Lady Penelope Cholmondeley was divorced in 1736 and her husband *d.*, s.p. legit., 13 Oct. 1775, in his 68th year, when the estate, which in his *wife's* right he had acquired, passed to his *own* great nephew, George James, 4th Earl of Cholmondeley. This same Earl, in 1797, became, in right of his mother, the heir, also, to Houghton, co. Norfolk, and the vast estates of his maternal grandfather the celebrated Robert (Walpole), 1st Earl of Orford.

April 1791, Georgiana Charlotte, 2nd and yst. da. of Peregrine (Bertie), 3rd Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven (by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of Thomas Panton), sister and coheir, as to the Barony of Willoughby de Eresby, and the office of *Great Chamberlain of England*,[a] of Robert, 3rd Duke, who *d.* unm. 8 July 1779. This latter office, by decision of the House of Lords in 1781, was held to be vested in her *jointly* with her eldest sister. He *d.* 10 April 1827 at his house in Piccadilly, Midx., and was *bur.* at Malpas. Will pr. June 1827. His widow, who was *b.* 7 Aug. 1764, *d.* 23 June 1838, at Carlton House Terrace, Midx. Will pr. July 1833.

Marquessate, II. Earldom V. Viscountcy [I.] VII. Barony VI. } 1827.

2, 5, 6, and 5. George Horatio (Cholmondeley), Marquess of Cholmondeley, &c., also Viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 16 Jany. 1792, at Paris, being then *styled* Viscount Malpas; M.P. for Castle Rising, under the *style* of Earl of Rocksavage, 1817-18, and again, 1820-21. On 5 Jany. 1822 he was sum. to the House of Lords in his Father's Barony as LORD NEWBURGH, being introduced 5 Feb. following. P.C., 1830. By his mother's death in 1838 he *suc.* in her right as Joint Great Chamberlain of England, having previously, *as her deputy*, officiated as Great Chamberlain at the coronation of William IV.[a] He *m.* firstly, 20 Oct. 1812, Caroline, 2nd da. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell. She, who was *b.* 8 Jany. 1795, *d.* s.p. (as Viscountess Malpas) 12 Oct. 1815, aged 20. He *m.* secondly (at her Father's house in Grosvenor Sq., Midx.) 11 May 1830, Susan Caroline, da. of Henry Charles (Somerset), 6th Duke of Beaufort, by Charlotte Sophia, da. of Granville (Leveson-Gower), 1st Marquess of Stafford. He *d.* s.p. 8 May 1870, in his 79th year, at Cholmondeley Castle. His widow, who was *b.* 10 April 1804, *d.* 4 Feb. 1886, at Thornycroft House, Leatherhead, Surrey. Her will pr. over £21,000.

Marquessate, III. Earldom. VI. Viscountcy [I.] VIII. Barony. VII. } 1870.

3, 6, 7, and 6. William Henry Hugh (Cholmondeley), Marquess of Cholmondeley, &c., also Viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, &c. [I.], br. and h., *b.* 31 March 1800, in Piccadilly, Midx.; ed. at Eton; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 13 Nov. 1818; M.P. for Castle Rising, 1822-32; and (after 20 years) for South Hampshire, 1852-57. He *m.* 28 Feb. 1825, at Cholmondeley House, London, Marcia Emma Georgiana, da. of the Rt. Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, sometime Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who *d.* 18 Aug. 1850, aged 82. She, who was *b.* 10 Oct. 1804, *d.* 3 Nov. 1878, at No. 1, Hyde Park Street, Midx. He *d.* 16 Dec. 1884, aged 84, at his princely seat, Houghton Hall, Norfolk, and was *bur.* in the cemetery of Kensal Green, Midx.[b]

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[a] See as to this high office, Vol. i, p. 207, note "b," *sub* "Aveland."

[b] "Like his elder brother he was a generous supporter of most of those religious societies which have, or used to have, their home at Exeter Hall; and his name was frequently to be seen side by side with those of Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Chichester among the lists of patrons of good and charitable works, especially such as were indorsed by the Evangelical party." From the obituary in "the Times." Of his eight children (of whom two sons had married and had issue), but two survived him, *viz.*, his eldest da., Charlotte Georgiana, wife of the Rev. E. G. Arnold, and his second da., then unm.

Marquessate.
II.
Nerldom.
V.
Viscountcy [L] 1827.
VII.
Barony
VI.

Marquessate.
III.
Nerldom.
VI.
Viscountcy [L] 1870.
VIII.
Barony.
VII.

Marquessate. IV.
Earldom. VII.
Viscountcy [I.] IX.
Barony. VIII.
1884.

4, *7*, *8*, *and 7*. GEORGE HENRY HUGH (CHOLMONDELEY), MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY (1815), EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY (1706), EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE (1815), VISCOUNT MALPAS (1706), BARON CHOLMONDELEY OF NAMPTWICH (1689), and BARON NEWBURGH (1716); also VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY OF KELLS (1661), and BARON NEWBOROUGH (1715), in the peerage of Ireland; also Joint (hereditary) Great Chamberlain of England; grandson and h., being only s. and h. of Charles George CHOLMONDELEY, by Susan Caroline, da. of Sir George DASHWOOD, Bart., which Charles George, was 1st s. of the last Marquess, but *d.* 7 Dec. 1869, aged 40, the year before his Father inherited the Peerage. He was *b.* 3 July 1858, and *m.* 16 July 1879, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Winifred Ida, yst. da. of Lieut.-Col. Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge KINGSCOTE, C.B., of Kingscote, co. Glouc., by Emily Marie, da. of Richard (CURSON), 1st EARL HOWE.

[GEORGE HORATIO CHARLES CHOLMONDELEY, *styled* EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 19 May 1883, in Charles street, Berkeley sq., Midx.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 16,992 acres in Cheshire, valued at £29,213 a year; 16,995 in Norfolk, at £11,960 and 4 in Devon at £115. Total 33,991 acres, valued at £41,288 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Cholmondeley Castle, near Nantwich, Cheshire. *Note.*—The Houghton estate in Norfolk, 17,000 acres, was bought in for £300,000 at an auction, 22 July 1886.

CHRISTCHURCH.

See "LYONS OF CHRISTCHURCH, co. Southampton" Barony (*Lyons*), *cr.* 1856; Viscountcy, *cr.* 1881; both *ex.* 1887.

CHUDLEIGH.

See "CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, co. Devon" Barony, (*Clifford*), *cr.* 1672.

CHURCHILL OF EYEMOUTH.

Barony [S.] I. 1682, to 1722.

"Col. JOHN CHURCHILL" was, on 21 Dec. 1682, *cr.* LORD CHURCHILL OF EYEMOUTH, co. Berwick [S.] He was subsequently, in 1685, *cr.* BARON CHURCHILL OF SANDRIDGE [U.K.], and finally, 1702, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. See fuller particulars under that title. By his death, s.p.m.s. 16 June 1722, the Scotch Barony (alone of all his honours) became *extinct*.

CHURCHILL OF SANDRIDGE.

Barony. I. 1685.

JOHN (CHURCHILL), LORD CHURCHILL OF EYEMOUTH [S.], was, 14 May 1685, *cr.* BARON CHURCHILL OF SANDRIDGE, co. Hertford. On 9 April 1689 he was *cr.* EARL OF MARLBOROUGH, co. Wilts, and, on 14 Dec. 1702, MARQUESS OF BLANDFORD and DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. By statute, 6 Anne, these honours [E.] were limited, failing heirs male of his body, to his daughters and their issue. See "MARLBOROUGH, Dukedom of, *cr.* 1702.

CHURCHILL OF WHICHWOOD.

Barony.
I. 1815. *1.* LORD FRANCIS ALMERIC SPENCER, 2nd s. of George (SPENCER), DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, by Caroline, da. of John (RUSSELL), DUKE OF BEDFORD, *b.* 26 Dec. 1779, and *bap.* 26 Jany. 1780, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 20 Feb. 1797, being *cr.* D.C.L., 15 June 1803; M.P. for Oxon (in 4 parls), 1801-15; was, 11 Aug. 1815, *cr.* BARON CHURCHILL OF WHICHWOOD, co. Oxford. Col. of the Oxon Yeomanry Cavalry; F.R.S., &c. He *m.* 25 Nov. 1801, Frances, da. of Augustus Henry (FITZROY), 3rd DUKE OF GRAFTON, by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Richard WROTTESLEY, Bart. He *d.* at Brighton, 10 March 1845, aged 65. Will pr. April 1845. His widow, who was *b.* 1 June 1780, *d.* 7 Jany. 1886 at the Ranger's Lodge, near Charlbury, Oxon, aged 85.

II. 1845. *2.* FRANCIS GEORGE (SPENCER), BARON CHURCHILL OF WHICHWOOD, 1st s. and h., *b.* 6 Oct. 1802, at Blenheim, Oxon. Ed. at Harrow School and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; matric. 10 April 1821, being *cr.* D.C.L., 11 June 1834; Attaché at Vienna, 1823-28; at Lisbon, 1828. Lieut.-Col. of the Oxon Yeomanry, 1847; Commandant, 1857-74. He *m.* 19 May 1849, at Bifrons, Kent, Jane, 1st da. of Francis Nathaniel (CONYNGHAM), 2nd MARQUESS CONYNGHAM [I.], by Jane, da. of Henry William (PAGET), 1st MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY. He *d.* 24 Nov. 1886, at No. 32, Albemarle Street, Midx. Admon. 12 Aug. 1887, above £9,900. His widow, was *b.* 1 June 1826, Lady of the Bedchamber, 1854; **V.A.**, 3rd Class; living 1887.

III. 1886. *3.* VICTOR ALBERT FRANCIS CHARLES (SPENCER), BARON CHURCHILL OF WHICHWOOD, only s. and h., *b.* 23 Oct. 1864, the Queen (*Victoria*), being one of his Sponsors. Page of Honour, 1876-81; Lieut. Coldstream Guards. He *m.* 1 Jany. 1887, at Cottesmore, co. Rutland, Verena Maud, 3rd and yst. da. of Henry (LOWTHER), 3rd EARL OF LONSDALE, by Emily Susan, da. of St. George Francis CAULFEILD. She was *b.* 6 April 1865.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 5,352 acres in Oxfordshire, valued at £6,329 a year, and 3,760 in Wiltshire, valued at £5,304. Total 9,112 acres, valued at £11,543 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Cornbury Park, near Charlbury, Oxon; and West Lavington House, near Devizes, Wilts.

CHURSTON OF CHURSTON FERRERS AND LUPTON.

Barony.
I. 1858. *1.* SIR JOHN BULLER-YARDE-BULLER, Bart., was, on 2 Aug. 1858, *cr.* BARON CHURSTON OF CHURSTON FERRERS AND LUPTON, co. Devon. He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Sir Francis Buller-Yarde-Buller, 2nd Bart., by Elizabeth Lydia, da. and h. of John HALLIDAY, of Dilhorne Hall, co. Stafford, which Sir Francis was only s. and h. of the well-known Judge (1778-1800) Sir Francis Buller, of Lupton, Devon, who was *cr.* a Baronet, 13 Jany. 1790. He was *b.* 12 April 1799, at Dilhorne afsd.; matric. at Oxford (Oriel Coll.) 15 May 1816; B.A. and 2nd class in classics, 1819; M.A., 1822; being *cr.* D.C.L., 9 June 1853. He *suc.* his Father in the Baronetcy and family estates, 17 April 1833; and was M.P. for South Devon, 1835 till 1858, when he was raised to the peerage as afsd. Lieut.-Col. of the South Devon Militia, 1845; Special Dep. Warden of the Stannaries, 1852. By royal lic., 28 Feb. 1860, he discontinued for himself and his issue the name of *Buller*, before that of *Yarde-Buller*. He *m.* firstly, 24 June 1823, Elizabeth, sister of John, 1st BARON WINMARLEIGH, da. of Thomas WILSON-PATTEN, of Bank Hall, co. Lancaster, by Elizabeth, da. of Nathan HYDE. She *d.* 20 Feb. 1857. He *m.* secondly, 16 April 1861, at Mamhead, Devon, Caroline, 3rd da. of Sir Robert William NEWMAN, 1st Bart., by Mary Jane, da. of Richard DENNE, of Winchelsea, Sussex. She *d.* s.p. 27 Nov. 1866, at No. 2, Upper Portland Place, Midx. He *d.* 4 Sep. 1871, in his 73rd year, at Lupton House, South Devon. Will pr. under £18,000.

II. 1871. *2.* JOHN (YARDE-BULLER), BARON CHURSTON OF CHURSTON FERRERS AND LUPTON, grandson and h., being 1st s. and h. of the Hon. John YARDE-BULLER, by Charlotte, da. of Edward Sacheverell CHANDOS-

POLE, of Radborne, co. Derby, which John was 1st s. and h. ap. of the last Baron by his 1st wife, but *d.* v.p. 6 May 1867, aged 43. He was *b.* 26 Oct. 1846 ; Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, 1869-71. He *m.* 23 Sep. 1872 at the Episcopal Church, Kilmarnock, Barbara, only child of Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald YELVERTON (formerly HENRY) G.C.B., by Barbara, Dow. MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS, *suo jure* BARONESS GREY DE RUTHIN. She was *b.* 12 Jany. 1849.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 5,326 acres in Devon, valued at £6,277 a year; 4,786 in Cornwall, at £4,225, and 791 in Staffordshire, at £962. Total 10,903 acres, valued at £11,464 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Lupton House (near Brixham) and Churston Ferrers,[a] South Devon.

CHUTON, see CHEWTON.

CIAMHALTHA.

See "BLOOMFIELD OF CIAMHALTHA, co. Tipperary" Barony, (*Bloomfield*), *cr.* 1871 ; *ex.* 1879.

CIRENCESTER.

i.e. "CIRENCESTER, co. Gloucester" Barony, (*Bentinck*), *cr.* 1689, with the EARLDOM OF PORTLAND, which see.

CLANAWLEY, see GLENAWLEY.

CLANBRASSILL.

Earldom [I.] I. 1647. *1.* JAMES (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE [I.], s. and h. of James, 1st VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE [I.], by his 3rd wife Jane, da. of Sir John PHILLIPS, Bart., of Picton, *suc.* his Father in 1643, and having, with him, suffered much in the Royal cause, raising a Regiment of Foot and a troop of Horse, &c., was *cr.*, 7 June 1647 (the privy seal being dated at Oxford as long back as 4 March 1644), EARL OF CLANBRASSILL,[b] co. Armagh [I.] On 1 March 1654 he was a "Compounder" to the Government for £9,435. He had lic. from Bp. of London, 23 Sep. 1641,[c] to marry at Rickmansworth, Herts (being then aged 23, and a bachelor), Anne, 1st da. of Henry (CAREY), 2nd EARL OF MONMOUTH, by Martha, da. of Lionel (CRANFIELD), EARL OF MIDDLESEX. He *d.* 20 June 1659, and was *bur.* 29 July (with great state) at Bangor, co. Down. Will dat. 8 June 1659, pr. 15 June 1661. His widow *m.* 1668 Sir Robert MAXWELL, Bart., of Warrenstown, co. Down. She *d.* Oct. 1688.

[JAMES HAMILTON, *styled* VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 7 Sep. 1642 ; *d.* unm. 8 May 1658, v.p. ; *bur.* at Rickmansworth, Herts. M.I.]

II. 1659, to 1675. *2.* HENRY (HAMILTON), EARL OF CLANBRASSILL (1647) and VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE (1622) in Ireland, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., 12 years old at his Father's death ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 7 Oct. 1663 (*sic*) at age of 16 ; having been *cr.* M.A. 28 Sep. 1663 (*sic*). P.C. to Charles II. He *m.* May 1667 Alice, da. of Henry (MOORE), 1st EARL OF DROGHEDA [I.], by Alice, da. of William (SPENCER), 2nd BARON SPENCER OF WORMLEIGHTON. He *d.* s.p. 12 Jan. 1675, and was *bur.* the 15th at

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(a) This estate came into the Buller family by the marriage (5 Dec. 1763) of Susanna, da. and h. of Francis Yarde, of Churston Ferrers, with Sir Francis Buller, the 1st Bart., grandfather of the 1st Peer.

(b) See the preamble to this patent in "Lodge," iii, p. 4, note.

(c) In "Lodge" iii, p. 5, it is said that the marr. articles were 12 and 13 Nov. 1635, and that the marriage took place that month.

Christ Church, Dublin, when all his honours became *extinct*. Will dat. 27 March 1674, devising all his real estates to his wife. His widow *m.* 1676 (as his 2nd wife) John (HAMILTON), 2nd LORD BARGENY [S.], who *d.* 25 May 1693. She *d.* s.p. at Roscommon House, Dublin, 26 Dec. 1677.

III. 1756. *1.* JAMES HAMILTON, of Tollymore, co. Down, s. and h. of James H. of the same, by Anne, sister to Charles, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH AND MONMOUTH, da. of John (MORDAUNT), 1st VISCOUNT MORDAUNT OF AVALON, *suc.* his Father at an early age, was M.P. for Dundalk [I.], 1714-19, and was, 13 May 1719, *cr.* BARON CLANEBOYE, co. Down, and VISCOUNT OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK [I.], taking his seat as such 1 July following. From 1732 he sat in the English House of Commons as M.P. for Wendover, Tavistock, and Morpeth; Chairman, 21 March 1733, of the Committee to enquire into the conduct of (the late Prime Minister) the Earl of Orford; one of the Common Council for the province of Georgia, 1733; P.C., 1746; Gov. of co. Louth, 1756. On 24 Nov. 1756 he was *cr.* EARL OF CLANBRASSILL, co. Armagh [I.], taking his seat, as such, 11 Oct. 1757. He *m.* 15 Oct. 1728, at the Hague, Henrietta, da. of William (BENTINCK), 1st Earl of Portland, by his 2nd wife Jane, da. of Sir John TEMPLE, of Palmerston, co. Dublin. He *d.* 17 March 1758. His widow *d.* 10 June 1792.

IV. 1758, to 1798. *2.* JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF CLANBRASSILL (1756), VISCOUNT LIMERICK and BARON CLANEBOYE (1719) in Ireland, only s. and h., *b.* 13 Aug. 1729. Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer [I.] 1757. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 10 April 1758. Was M.P. for Helston [E.], 1768; Gov. of co. Louth; P.C.; K.P., 5 Feb. 1783, being one of the 15 original Knights of that Order.[a] He *m.* 21 May 1774, at St. Marylebone, Grace, da. of Thomas (FOLEY), 1st BARON FOLEY OF KIDDERMINSTER, by Grace, da. and coheir of George (GRANVILLE), BARON LANSDOWNE OF BIDDEFORD. He *d.* s.p. 6 Feb. 1798, when all his honours became extinct. Will pr. March 1799. His widow, who was *b.* 1 Jan. 1743, *d.* 9 Jan. 1813, in Great Stanhope street, Midx. Her will pr. Feb. 1813.

See "CONINGSBY OF CLANBRASSILL, co. Armagh" Barony [I.], (*Conyngsby*), *cr.* 1693; *ex.* 1729.

Barony.
I. 1821. ROBERT (JOCELYN), EARL OF RODEN [I.] was, 17 July 1821, *cr.* BARON CLANBRASSILL[b] OF HYDE HALL, co. Hertford. See "RODEN," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1771, under the 3rd Earl.

CLANCAIRNEY.

See "ACHESON OF CLANCAIRNEY, co. Armagh" Barony, (*Acheson*), *cr* 1847.

CLANCARE [*i.e.* Glencar.][c]

Earldom [I.]
I. 1565, to 1597. Sir "DONALD MACCARTY, called MACCARTY MORE, Knt., Captain of his clan," was, by patent, 24 June 1565, *cr.* "EARL OF CLANCARE[d] and BARON OF VALENTIA, in Ireland" [I.], having previously resigned, and again received investiture of, his estates "to hold of the Crown of England in the English manner." The Earl sat in the Parl. of Dublin 20 April 1584, but soon after-

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(a) See a list of these, Vol. i, p. 136, note "d."

(b) His grandfather, the 1st Earl of Roden [I.], *m.* 11 Dec. 1752 Anne, only sister of James (Hamilton), 2nd and last Earl of Clanbrassill [I.] of the creation of 1756.

(c) "Glencar," of which "Donald McCarty More was *cr.* Earl, by Queen Eliz.," is described in "the Parl. Gazetteer" [I.] as "a mountain valley partly in the Barony of Dunkerron," co. Kerry. Under "Carragh" it is also stated that the river Carragh "gives to the country drained by it the name of *Glencare*, a corruption of Glen Carragh."

(d) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records. Camden, in his life of "Elizabeth," says that she "invested him with the Earldom of Glencairn

wards, 1597, *resigned* his title, disowning his allegiance to England. He *m.* Honora, da. of James *Fitz-John* (FITZ GERALD), 14th EARL OF DESMOND [I.], by his 2nd wife More, da. of Sir Molrony O'CARROLL. He *d.* s.p.m.s. before 1601, when his peerage honours (previously, however, *resigned*) became *extinct.*[a]

[TEIGE MACCARTY MORE, *styled* (after 1565) LORD VALENTIA, only s. and h. ap., who accompanied his Father into England in 1565, but who *d.* v.p. and s.p.]

CLANCARTY.

Earldom [I.]

I. 1658. *1.* DONOUGH (MACCARTY), VISCOUNT MUSKERRY [I.], was by patent dat. at Brussells 27 Nov., 1658, *cr.* EARL OF CLANCARTY, co. Cork [I.] He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Cormac *Oge* (MACCARTY), 1st VISCOUNT MUSKERRY [I.], by his 1st wife Margaret, da. of Donogh (O'BRIEN), 4th EARL OF THOMOND [I.] was *b.* 1594, and *suc.* his Father, in the Viscountcy, 20 Feb., 1640. He was a staunch loyalist, and commanded the forces in Munster against Cromwell, being in 1658 rewarded (shortly before the Restoration) with the Earldom of Clancarty as abovestated. He *m.* Eleanor, sister of James, 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE, da. of Thomas BUTLER, *styled* VISCOUNT THURLES, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir John POYNTZ. He *d.* in London, Aug. 1665[b].

[CHARLES MACCARTY, s. and h. ap. in 1662, was sum. to the House of Lords [I.] in his Father's *Viscountcy* as VISCOUNT MUSKERRY.[c] He *m.* Margaret, only da. and h. of Ulick (DE BURGH), MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE [I.] and 2d EARL OF ST. ALBANS. He *d.* v.p. being slain 3 June, 1665, on board "the Royal Charles" in a sea fight against the Dutch, and was *bur.* 22 at Westm. Abbey[d]. His widow *m.*, in 1676, Robert VILLIERS *alias* DANVERS, styling himself VISCOUNT PURBECK. He *d.* 1684, aged 28. She *m.* thirdly Robert FEILDING, M.P. for Gowran, who *d.* 12 May, 1712. She *d.* Aug. 1698[e]. Admon. to her said (third) husband 2 May, 1700].

II. 1665. *2.* CHARLES (MACCARTY) EARL OF CLANCARTY, &c. [I.], grandson and h., being only s. and h. of Charles (MACCARTY), VISCOUNT MUSKERRY, by Margaret, his wife, abovenamed. He *d.* an infant in the co. of Kent. Admon. 15 Feb., 1666/7 to his Mother.

III. 1666. *3.* CALLAGHAN (MACCARTY), EARL OF CLANCARTY, &c. [I.], uncle and h., being 2nd s. of the 1st Earl. He was formerly a Monk in France, but, on his accession to the title, conformed to the established religion. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of George (FITZGERALD), 16th EARL OF KILDARE [I.] by Joan, da. of Richard (BOYLE) 1st EARL OF CORK [I.] He *d.* 21 Nov., 1676. His widow *m.* Sir William DAVIS, Chief Justice of the King's Bench [I.], who *d.* 24 Sep., 1687. She *d.* in Dublin Feb. 1697/8. Her will, &c., dat. 4 and 5 Feb., 1697/8, pr. 12 May, 1698, and 20 June, 1700.

[and] his son Teig with the Barony of Valentia," but this is contradicted by the patent. The effect, however, would be the same as to *style* of Teig, who would be *styled* "Lord Valentia" in each case.

(a) His son-in-law, Florence Maccarty, *suc.* him and assumed the style of "*The Maccarty More.*"

(b) Donogh, Earl of Clancarty, and his s. and h. ap. Charles, Viscount Muskerry (so sum. v.p. in 1662) were, in 1663, among the Irish Roman Catholics who remonstrated with the King. See a list of these, *ante*, p. 149, note "d."

(c) He was one of the few heirs apparent of an Irish Peerage (but nine in all) who were, in their father's lifetime, sum. to Parl. in one of their Father's peerages. The fact of it being a *Viscountcy*, in this case, instead of a Barony, is remarkable. See a list of these, Vol. i, p. 2, note "a."

(d) James (Ley), 3d Earl of Marlborough, Charles (Berkeley) Earl of Falmouth, and Sir Edward Broughton, perished at the same time and were similarly buried. See Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers."

(e) She was a ridiculous and eccentric person, and, tho' slightly deformed, was wildly fond of dancing. See notices of her in Grammont's "Memoirs."

IV. 1676 to 1691. *4.* DONOGH (MACCARTY), EARL OF CLANCARTY (1658), VISCOUNT MUSKERRY and BARON BLARNEY (1628) in the peerage of Ireland, only s. and h. He *m.* (at the age of 16) 31 Dec., 1684[a], at Westm. Abbey, Elizabeth, 2d da. of Robert (SPENCER), 2d EARL OF SUNDERLAND, by Anne, da. of George (DIGBY), EARL OF BRISTOL. Tho' under age he, by royal dispensation, sat in the House of Lords [I.] in 1689. He was Lord of the Bedchamber to James II, whose cause he zealously espoused, being in command of a Reg. of Infantry in the Irish army, 1689; he was taken prisoner at the siege of Cork, 1690, and confined to the Tower of London, whence he escaped to France in 1694, his immense estates (worth at their *now* value £200,000 a year) having being forfeited, and he himself *attainted*, when all *his honours became forfeited*, 11 May, 1691. He was in command of a troop of Horse Guards in France till 1697. His wife abovenamed *d.* abroad June 1704. He is said to have been restored to his honours Sep. 1721[b]. He *d.* at his residence on an island in the Elbe, by Altona, near Hamburgh, Oct. 1734[c].

V. 1734. *5.* ROBERT MACCARTY, *styled* VISCOUNT MUSKERRY (1686—1734) who, but for the attainder, would in 1734 have been EARL OF CLANCARTY, &c. [I.] and who appears to have been so designated,[d] s. and h., *b.* 1685. He was in command of a man-of-war in or before 1722 and as late as 1733; Gov. of Newfoundland, 1733-35. Being unable to obtain a recognition of his peerage, he emigrated to France, residing many years on an annual pension of £1,000 at Boulogne-sur-mer. He *m.* 14 Dec. 1722, Joanna, da. of Henry PLAYER[e] of Alverstoke, Hants, Capt. R.N., by Joanna his wife. She *d.* at St. James, Westm., 13 and was *bur.* 24 Jan. 1758, at Alverstoke, aged 61. Will dat. 16 Sep., 1758, pr. 6 April, 1759, by Charlotte Kempthorne, Spinster, one of the Exors. He is said to have *m.* a second wife. He *d.* 19 Sep., 1769, in France[f] (or, as some say, at Plais Hoff, near Hamburgh) aged 84, having had two sons both in the French service, both of whom are said to have died s.p. and probably *d.* v.p.[g]

V. 1803. *1.* WILLIAM POWER KEATING TRENCH of Garbally, co. Galway, s. and h. of Richard TRENCH of the same by Frances, da. and h. of David POWER[h] of Corheen, in that co., was *b.* 1741; *suc.* his Father, 1768; was (for nearly 30 years) M.P. for co. Galway, 1769-97; Col. of the Galway Militia, and was, 25 Nov. 1797, *cr.* BARON KILCONNEL OF GARBALLY, co. Galway; on 3 Jany. 1801, VISCOUNT DUNLO OF DUNLO AND BALLINASLOE, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon [I.] and, finally, 12 Feb. 1803, EARL OF CLANCARTY,[h] co. Cork [I.] He *m.* 30 Oct. 1762, Anne, sister of Luke, 1st VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY [I.], da. of the Rt. Hon. Charles GARDINER of Dublin, by Florinda, da. of Robert NORMAN of Lagore, co. Meath. He *d.* 27 April 1805. His widow, who was *b.* 13 May 1746, *d.* 8 July 1829.

(a) In Evelyn's diary of that date it is said he "gives no great prestige of worth."

(b) See Crossly's "Irish Peerage" 1715, p. 55, *sed quere.*

(c) In the "Historical Register" for "1717" under "Sep. 17" it is stated that "the Earl of Clincarty dy'd lately at Hamburgh"—while in that for "1734" among the deaths in October is "At Altena, near Hamburgh, the Rt. Hon. Donagh, Earl of Clencarty, &c." The first entry seems an error.

(d) Among "the names of those persons who were exempted in the *Act of Indemnity* of 1747" there occur those of three Peers, *viz.*, (1) The Earl of Traquair [S.]; (2) The Earl of Kellie [S.]; and (3) The Earl of Clancarty [I.].

(e) See "Mawson's Obits" where she is called "Mrs. Player of Pall Mall."

(f) See "Annual Register, 1769."

(g) On 7 March 1791 admon. of the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Farnelly, *Countess of Clancarty*, of Wissienburg, in Bas Alsace, Germany, widow, was granted to Cecilia Macarty, spinster, the da. On 18 June 1792 the admon. of the Hon. Lady Cecilia De Bayard, formerly Macarty, heretofore of Mezieres in France, but late of Manheim, in Germany, was granted to "Piere Pieron de Bayard, Esq.," the husband.

(h) He was descended from John Power, who *m.* Eleanor, the 3d and yst. sister of Donogh (Maccarty), 1st *Earl of Clancarty* [I.] The representation, however, of that E is in his *own* descendants, not in those of the said Eleanor his youngest sister.

CLANCARTY.

IV. 1676. 4. DONOGH (MACCARTY), EARL OF CLANCARTY (1668), Viscount Muskerry and Baron Blarney (1628) in the peerage of Ireland, only s. and h. He m. (as the age of 16) 21 Dec., 1654(a), Elizabeth, Baroness Abbey, Ellesmere, &c., da. of Robert (Spencer), 2d Earl of Sunderland, by Anne, da. of George (Digby), Earl of Bristol. The[a] under age by royal dispensation, sat in the House of Lords [I.] in 1668. He was Lord of the Bedchamber to James II, whose cause he zealously espoused, being in command of a Reg. of Infantry in the Irish army, 1689 : he was taken prisoner at the siege of Cork, 1690, and confined to the Tower of London, where he escaped to France in 1691, his immense estates (worth at their now value £200,000 a year) having being forfeited, and he himself attainted, when all his Barony honours [created 11 May, 1691]. He was in command of a troop of three Guards in France till 1697. His wife abovenamed d. abroad June 1704. He is said to have been restored to his honours Sep. 1721(b). He d. at his residence on an island in the Elbe, by Altona, near Hamburgh, Oct. 1734(c).

V. 1803. 4. WILLIAM POWER KEATING TRENCH of Garbally, co. Galway, s. and h. of Richard Trench of the same by Frances, da. and h. of David Power(d) of Corbeen, in that co., was b. 1741 ; suc. his Father, 1765 ; was (for nearly 30 years) M.P. for co. Galway, 1768-97 ; Col. of the Galway Militia, and was, 25 Nov. 1797, cr. BARON KILCONNEL OF GARBALLY, co. Galway ; cr. 5 June, 1801, VISCOUNT DUNLO OF DUNLO AND BALLINAR, co. ditto, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon [I.] and, finally, 12 Feb. 1803, EARL OF CLANCARTY(e), co. Cork [I.] He m. 30 Oct. 1788, Anne, sister of Lady Florinda, da. of Robert Morgan [I.] da. of the Rt. Hon. Charles Gardiner of Dublin, by Florinda, who was b. 18 May 1746, d. 8 July 1829.

(a) In Evelyn's diary of that date it is said he "gives no great prestige of worth."

(b) See Cromelin's "Irish Peerage," 1735, p. 65, and query.

(c) In the "Historical Register" for "1711," under "Sep. 17" it is stated that "the Earl of Clancarty dy'd lately at Hamburgh"—while in that for "1734" among the deaths in October is "At Altena, near Hamburgh, the Rt. Hon. Donogh, Earl of Clancarty &c." The first entry seems an error.

(d) Among "the names of those persons who were exempted in the Act of Indemnity of 1717" there occur those of Hugh Power, esq., [I.] The Earl of Tyrconnel [3.]; the Earl of Kellie [S.]; and [3.] The Earl of Clancarty [I.]

(e) See "Nimmo's Hist." where she is called "Mrs. Power of Pall Mall."

(f) See "Annual Register, 1789."

(g) On 7 March 1791 Edmund, of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Burgh, Chancellor of Ireland, by Elizabeth, his wife, da. and h. of Richard Power, of Corbeen, co. Cork, Esq., was granted to Cecilia Margaret, sister of Florinda, Baroness of Clancarty, the dau. of Donogh, 4th Earl of Clancarty [I.] by Anne, his wife, da. of Robert Morgan, of Dublin, the precedence of a Baron's daughter.

(h) He was descended from John Power, who m. Eleanor, the 3d and yst. sister of Donogh (Macarty), 1st Earl of Clancarty [I.]. The representation, however, of that family is in his own descendants, not in those of the said Eleanor by her youngest sister.

VI. 1805. *2 and 1.* RICHARD (LE-POER TRENCH), EARL OF CLANCARTY, &c. [I.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 18 May 1767. M.P. for Newtown Limavady, 1796-97; for co. Galway, 1798-1800 [I.], and 1801-05 [U.K.], for Rye, 1807, being, since 1803, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNLO. He supported Pitt's administration and moved the address at the meeting of Parl. in 1802; Col. of the Galway Militia, 1804; a Commissioner for the affairs of India, 1804-06; Gov. of co. Galway, 1805; P.C., 1807 and P.C. [I.], 1808; REP. PEER [I.], 1808-37; Master of the Mint, 1812-14; President of the Board of Trade, 1812-18. On the Prince of Orange becoming King of the Netherlands, he accompanied him there from England in Nov. 1813, and was Ambassador to the Hague, 1813-15, and again 1817-18; Joint Postmaster Gen., 1814-16; one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna, Aug. 1814 where he performed very considerable service. On 4 Aug. 1815, he was *cr.* a Peer [U.K.], as BARON TRENCH OF GARBALLY, co. Galway; G.C.B., April 1815. On 18 July 1818, he was *cr.* MARQUIS OF HEUSDEN in the Netherlands (during his second embassy to the Hague), and obtained the royal lic. 16 Aug. 1824, to bear such honour in this kingdom. In 1818, he obtained an annual pension of £2,000; G.C.H., 1821; Vice-Admiral of Connaught, 1822, and on 8 Dec. 1823, was *cr.* VISCOUNT CLANCARTY of co. Cork, [U.K.] He *m.*, 9 Feby. 1796, Henrietta Margaret, da. of the Rt. Hon. John STAPLES, by his 1st wife Harriet, da. of the Rt. Hon. William CONOLLY of Castletown, co. Kildare. He *d.*, 24 Nov. 1837, aged 70, at Kinnegad, co. Westmeath. Will pr, April 1838. His widow *d.*, 30 Dec. 1847, aged 77, at Garbally.

Viscountcy I. 1823.

Earldom [I.] VII. Viscountcy II. 1837.

3 and 2. WILLIAM THOMAS (LE-POER TRENCH), EARL OF CLANCARTY, &c. [I.], also VISCOUNT CLANCARTY, &c. [U.K.], also MARQUIS OF HEUSDEN in the Netherlands, s. and h., *b.* 21 Sep. 1803, at Castletown, co. Kildare, ed. as Viscount Dunlo, at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; M.A., 1823; Lieut.-Col. of the Galway Militia. He *m.* 8 Dec. 1832, Sarah Juliana, 1st da. of Somerset Richard (BUTLER), 3d EARL OF CARRICK [I.], by his 1st wife Anne, da. of Owen WYNNE. He *d.*, after a long illness, 26 April 1872, in his 69th year, at Salthill, Monkstown, co. Dublin. His widow, who was *b.*, 29 July 1812, living 1887.

Earldom [I.] VIII. Viscountcy III. 1872.

4 and 3. RICHARD SOMERSET (LE-POER TRENCH), EARL OF CLANCARTY (1803; I.), VISCOUNT DUNLO (1801; I.), and BARON KILCONNEL OF GARBALLY (1797; I.), also VISCOUNT CLANCARTY (1823; U.K.), and BARON TRENCH OF GARBALLY (1814; U.K.), also MARQUIS OF HEUSDEN in the Netherlands, s. and h., *b.*, 13 Jany. 1834, at Dublin, ed. at Cheltenham Coll., and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Hon. Col. of the 5th Connaught Rangers, 1877. He *m.*, 29 Nov. 1866, Adeliza Georgiana, da. of Frederick William (HERVEY), 2d MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, by Katherine Isabella, da. of John Henry (MANNERS), DUKE OF RUTLAND. She was *b.*, 17 Aug. 1843.

[WILLIAM FREDERICK LE POER TRENCH, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNLO, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 29 Dec. 1868, at Fort Eyre, co. Galway].

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 23,896 acres in co. Galway, worth £11,724 a year, and of, 1,614, co. Roscommon, worth £1,093. Total 25,510 acres, worth £12,817 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Garbally Park, near Ballinasloe, co. Galway.

CLAN-CONAL

See "DUNSANDLE AND CLAN-CONAL OF DUNSANDLE, co. Galway" Barony [I.], (*Daly*), *cr.* 1845.

CLANCONNELL or CLANCONNEILL.

Earldom [I.] I. 1578. "TERENCE LENAUGH, BARON OF CLOUGHER in Ireland," was *cr.* "EARL OF CLANCONNEILL in Ireland," with rem. to the heirs male of his body. "The patent passed the Seal in May 1578. See State Papers, Ireland, Vol. 60 ; No. 90."[a]

CLANDEBOYE, OR CLANEBOYE.[b]

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1622. *1.* "JAMES HAMILTON, of Bangor, co. Down, in Ireland, Knt.," was, on 4 May 1622, *cr.* "VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE, co. Down" [I.][c] He was s. and h. of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Dunloss, Ayrshire, by Janet, da. of (—) DENHOLME, Laird of Weshiels. He and his brothers appear to have gone to Ireland with Sir James Fullerton in order to hold a correspondence with the English of that Kingdom and inform his Majesty [King James of Scotland] of the state, condition, and designs of the Irish, in the event of Queen Elizabeth's death. He became a Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1543 ; M.A., 1595. By James I he was made Serjt.-at-Law, and P.C. [I.] M.P. for co. Down, 1613 ; one of the Commissioners for the plantation of Longford, 1619, and finally in 1622, *raised to the peerage* as above. He *m.* firstly, Ursula, sister of William, 1st EARL OF MEATH [I.], da. of Edward (BRABAZON), 1st BARON BRABAZON OF ARDEE [I.], by Mary, da. of Sir Thomas SMITH. He *m.* thirdly, Jane, da. of Sir John PHILLIPS, Bart., of Picton, by Ann, da. of Sir John PERROT, Lord Deputy of Ireland. He *d.* 1643, and was *bur.* at Bangor, co. Down.

II. 1643. *2.* JAMES (HAMILTON), VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE [I.], s. and h. On 7 June 1647 he was *cr.* EARL OF CLANBRASSILL, co. Armagh [I.] See CLANBRASSILL, Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1647: both peerages becoming *extinct* in 1675.

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i.e. "CLANEBOYE, co. Down" Barony [I.], (*Hamilton*), *cr.* 1719, with the VISCOUNTCY OF LIMERICK [I.] See "CLANBRASSILL," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1756 ; all these peerages becoming *extinct* in 1798.

See "DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE OF BALLYLEIDY AND KILLYLEAGH, co. Down" Barony [I.], (*Blackwood*), *cr.* 1800.

i.e. "CLANDEBOYE OF CLANDEBOYE, co. Down," Barony, (*Blackwood*), *cr.* 1850.

i.e. "CLANDEBOYE OF CLANDEBOYE, co. Down" Viscountcy, (*Blackwood*), *cr.* 1871, with the EARLDOM OF DUFFERIN.

} See "DUFFERIN," Earldom of, *cr.* 1871.

CLANDON.

See "ONSLOW OF ONSLOW, co. Salop, AND OF CLANDON, co. Surrey" Barony, (*Onslow*), *cr.* 1716.

CLANE.

i.e. "DUNGAN OF CLANE, co. Kildare" Viscountcy [I.], (*Dungan*), *cr.* 1661 ; see "LIMERICK," Earldom of [I.] *cr.* 1685 ; both *forfeited* 1691.

(a) "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K.P. Records.

(b) "Claneboy, or Clandeboy, a quondam territorial name of part of the counties of Antrim and Down. In the reign of Edw. III, the sept of Hugh-Boy O'Neill imposed upon it the name of CLAN-HUGH-BOY, *the sept of yellow Hugh*, afterwards abbreviated into Claneboy." See "Parl. Gazetteer" [I.], 1849.

(c) "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K.P. Records. The preamble of this patent is in "Lodge" iii, p. 3.

CLANEBOYE, see "CLANDEBOYE."

CLANEHUGH.

i.e. "CLANEHUGH, co. Longford" Barony [I.], (*Forbes*), *cr.* 1675, with the VISCOUNTCY OF GRANARD [I.] See "GRANARD," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1684.

CLANGIBBON.

i.e. "FITZ GERALD OF DESMOND AND CLANGIBBON, co. Cork" Barony, (*Vesey Fitz Gerald*), *cr.* 1835; *ex.* 1843. See "FITZ GERALD and VESEY." Barony [I.], *cr.* 1826; *ex.* 1860, under the second holder of that title.

CLANMALIER[a] (or GLENMALERY).

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1631. *1.* TERENCE O'DEMPSEY, of Clanmalier, Queen's County, s. and h. of Dermot, the 3rd s. of Hugh O'Dempsey, of Loghire, in that co., *suc.* to the family estates, was Knighted at Kiltenan, in Munster, 22 May 1599, and was, on 22 Dec. 1631, *cr.* BARON OF PHILLIPSTOWN, King's County, and VISCOUNT CLANMALIER,[a] King's and Queen's County [I.] He *m.* (—) FITZ GERALD, of the House of Lakagh. She *d.* 4 Jany. 1614. He was living Feb. 1637, and *d.* shortly afterwards. *Inq. post mortem* 8 Sep. 1638.[b]

II. 1638? *2.* LEWIS (O'DEMPSEY), VISCOUNT CLANMALIER, &c. [I.], grandson and h., being 2nd but 1st surv. s.[c] and h. of Owny [*i.e.* Anthony] O'DEMPSEY of Clonygawny, King's County, by his 1st wife Mary, da. of Christopher (NUGENT), LORD DELVIN [I.], which Owny was s. of the last Lord, but *d.* v.p. after Feb. 1637. He joined in the rebellion of 1641 for which he was *attainted*, and his estates confiscated, but apparently was subsequently *restored*. He *m.* Martha, da. of John ITCHINGHAM, of Dunbrody, co. Wexford.[d]

III. 1660? to 1714. *3.* MAXIMILIAN (O'DEMPSEY), VISCOUNT CLANMALIER and BARON OF PHILLIPSTOWN [I.], 1st s. and h. He was made Governor of Queen's County by King James II. He *m.* Anne, da. and coheir of Walter BERMINGHAM, of Dunfert, co. Kildare. She *d.* 27 June 1708. He *d.* s.p., when *his honours became dormant or extinct.*[e] Admon. at Dublin, 13 Jan. 1714, to his nephew, Dominick QUINN, s. of his sister Mary.

CLANMAURICE.

i.e. "CLANMAURICE, co. Kerry" Viscountcy [I.], (*Fitz-Maurice*), *cr.* 1722, with the EARLDOM OF KERRY [I.], which see.

(a) Clanmalier (incorrectly written Clenmelier, Glenmalire, or Glenmalery) extends on both sides of the river Barrow, being partly in King's County and partly in Queen's County.

(b) It is there stated that he died Feb. 1634, but this date seems erroneous. Barnabas O'Dempsey (apparently his yst. s.) is said to be his "s. and h.," but such heirship probably relates only to certain lands therein mentioned.

(c) His elder br., Sir Christopher O'Dempsey, knighted 13 July 1624, had *m.* but *d.* s.p. and also v.p.

(d) See "N. and Q.," 6th s,x., p. 108, as to his supposed second marriage with Mary, relict of Capt. Thomas Vicars, and da. of (—) Lawlor. This Lady, however, *m.* Barnaby (or Brien) O'Dempsey, between 1617 and 1622. Her husband was probably a son of the 1st Viscount. *Ex inform.* Arthur Vicars, (Vicarage, Clyde Road), Dublin.

(e) His only br., Terence O'Dempsey (living in 1691), *d.* s.p.m., leaving a da. Alice, who *m.* Thomas O'Gorman: but he appears to have had no less than six uncles and two great uncles, all within the limitation of this peerage.

CLANMORIES.

See "Bourke of Clanmories, co. Mayo" Viscounty [I.], (*Bourke*), *cr.* 1629.

CLANMORRIS OF NEWBROOK.

Barony [I.] I. 1800. *1.* JOHN BINGHAM of Newbrook, co. Mayo, s. and h. of Henry B. of the same, by Letitia, da. of Denis DALY of Raford, co. Galway, was *b.* 1762 ; *suc.* his Father, 1790 ; M.P. for Tuam, 1798—1800, and was, on 31 July, 1800, *cr.* BARON CLANMORRIS OF NEWBROOK, co. Mayo [I.]. He *m.* 21 May, 1791, Anne Maria, da. of Barry (YELVERTON), 1st VISCOUNT AVONMORE [I.], by Mary, da. of William NUGENT. He *d.* May, 1821. His widow, who was *b.* 28 Sep. 1775, *d.* 27 April, 1865, in her 90th year, at Penzance.

II. 1821. *2.* CHARLES BARRY (BINGHAM), BARON CLANMORRIS OF NEWBROOK [I.] 3d but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 1796. He *m.* 1816, Sarah, da. of Walter LAMBERT of Castle Lambert, co. Galway. He *d.* s.p., 3 June, 1829. His widow *m.* 29 May, 1830, Edward Shadwell HICKMAN and was, apparently, living 1866.

III. 1829. *3.* DENIS ARTHUR (BINGHAM), BARON CLANMORRIS OF NEWBROOK [I.] br. and h., *b.* 22 Jan., 1808. He *m.* 1 May, 1825, Maria Helena, 2d da. of Robert PERSSE of Roxborough, co. Galway, by Maria, da. of (——) WADE of Fairfield, co. Galway. He *d.* 24 Feb., 1847, at Bilton Road, Rugby aged 39. Will pr. April, 1847. His widow living 1887 at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

IV. 1847. *4.* JOHN CHARLES ROBERT (BINGHAM), BARON CLANMORRIS OF NEWBROOK [I.], 1st s. and h., *b.* 28 Nov., 1826, at Moyode Castle, co. Galway ; ed. at Rugby School, 1843 ; Col. of the North Mayo Militia. He *m.* 24 May, 1849, Sarah Selina, 4th da. of Burton Persse of Moyode Castle afsd. by Matilda, da. of Henry PERSSE. He *d.* 5 April, 1876, in his 50th year, at Lisinany, Ballinasloe. His widow living at Ballinasloe, 1887.

V. 1876. *5.* JOHN GEORGE BARRY (BINGHAM), BARON CLANMORRIS OF NEWBROOK [I.] 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 27 Aug., 1852 ; Ed. at Eton ; Lieut. 28th Foot, 1874 ; Rifle Brigade, 1875. He *m.* 27 June, 1878, at Bangor, co. Down, Matilda Catherine, only child of Robert Edward WARD of Bangor Castle, by Harriet, da. of Hon. the Rev. Henry WARD, br. to the 3d VISCOUNT BANGOR [I.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 12,337 acres in co. Mayo, valued at £6,210 a year, and of 5,744 in co. Galway, at £2,053. Total 18,111 acres, valued at £8,263 a year. *Principal Residence*, Newbrook, near Ballyglass, co. Mayo.

CLANRANALD.

i.e. "MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD," and "MACKENZIE OF CLANRANALD," Baronies conferred in 1716, by the *titular* James III. See under "JACOBITE PEERAGES," Vol. i, p. 59, note "b."

CLANRICARDE.[a]

Earldom [I.] I. 1543. *1.* ULICK DE BURGH of Clanricarde,[a] co. Galway, s. and h. of Richard de Burgh (who *d.* 1519), by (—) da. of (—) MADDEN of Portumna, *suc.* to the vast territory of Clanricarde, and to the head-

[a] Clanricarde (the county of the de Burghs), consists of the six Baronies of Loughry, Dunkellin, Kiltartan (*alias* Killtaraght), Clare, Athenry and Leitrim, co. Galway, in Connaught.

ship of his Clan, as the "*MacWilliam*,"[a] in 1520, by the death, s.p., of his first cousin, Ulick de Burgh. He was called by the Irish "*Negan*,"[b] *i.e.* "the Beheader"; was Governor of Connaught, and having surrendered in person his large estates into the hands of the King, received a re-grant thereof, with the Monastery of De Via Nova, in the diocese of Clonfert, &c., and was *cr.*, 1 July 1543, EARL OF CLANRICARDE,[c] AND BARON OF DUNKELLIN [I.], under the designation of "*Willicus Boruck, alias Makwilliam.*"[d] He *m.* firstly Grace, da. of (—) O'CARROLL, "Prince of Ely," from whom he parted. He *m.* secondly, Honora DE BURGH, from whom also he parted. He *m.* thirdly (his 1st wife still living), Maria LYNCH.[e] He *d.* (shortly after his elevation to the Earldom), 19 Oct. 1544.

II. 1544. *2.* RICHARD (DE BURGH), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c., [I.], s. and h., being only s. of the 1st marriage. His legitimacy was disputed (on the ground that his mother was the wife of one [—] O'MELAGHLIN, at the time of his birth) by John, his br., by his father's 3d wife,[f] but was finally established. The proceedings are enrolled 22 Eliz. He was called by the Irish "*Sassanagh*," *i.e.* "the Englishman, having in 1548, 1552 and 1553 assisted the *English* against the Irish rebels." On 22 June 1559, he received a confirmation of his lands and honours from

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[a] He was the grandson of Ulick de Burgh, feudal Lord of Clanricarde (1467-87), the collateral heir male of the great Earls of Ulster [I.], extinct, in the direct male line, 1333. Since that extinction "the two next male branches of the family,* took possession of the lands and, supported by the national feeling in favour of the succession of heirs *male*, retained the greater part of them in defiance of all the efforts of the Crown. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who had married the heir *general*, was sent over as Lord Lieut. of Ireland [1361-67], for the avowed purpose of enforcing his claims; but found the feeling of the country too strong to give him any chance of success. The Crown at length had the good sense to give up the contest, and to ennoble these two branches, by conferring upon them the peerages of Clanrickard and Mayo." See "Remarks upon the ancient Baronage of Ireland" (Dublin, 1829), page 77, written, doubtless, by W. Lynch, author of the "Feudal Baronies of Ireland."

[b] "*Negan*, that is *a capitibus*, having made a mount of the heads of men slain in battle, which he covered with earth." See "Lodge," i, p. 128.

[c] The Chiefs of the great *Irish* Houses, were raised to the *highest* Peerage rank in Ireland (for such at that time was, for any subject, an Earldom) by Henry VIII and some of his successors *per saltum*, on their abandoning their almost *regal* power over their clan. Such was the Earldom of Tyrone and Barony of Dungannon, conferred in 1542, respectively, on Con. *O'Neill* and his son and heir ap.; the Earldom of Clanricarde, conferred 1 July 1543, on Ulick *de Burgh* alias *MacWilliam*; the Earldom of Thomond (Barony of Inchiquin), and Barony of Ibrackan, conferred respectively, also on 1 July 1543, on Murrough *O'Brien* and on his nephew; the Earldom of Clancare, in 1565, on the *Maccarty More*; and the Earldom of Tyrconnel, in 1603, on Rory *O'Donnell*. The *Anglo-Irish*, also, were by Henry VIII liberally ennobled; the family of *Butler* receiving the Baronies of Dunboyne and Cahir; the family of *Plunket*, those of Dunsany and Louth; the family of *Fitzpatrick*, that of Upper Ossory, the family of *Bermingham* that of Carbery, &c.

[d] "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

[e] "See O'Donoughue's "*O'Briens*" (1860) p. 189, as to the marriages of this Earl and the legitimacy of his issue.

[f] This John Burke was *cr.* Baron Leitrim [I.], 1582. As to his, or his brother's (the Earl's) legitimacy, see *ante*, note "g."

* According to "Lodge," Vol. 3, p. 414, these were (1) "*Mac-William Eighter*, that is the upper, nearer or southern MacWilliam," ancestor of the Earls of Clanricarde; and (2) "*Mac-William Oughter*, the lower, further, or northern MacWilliam," ancestor of the Earls of Mayo and of the *extinct* Viscounts Bourke of Mayo.

the Queen, and sat, as an Earl, in her 1st Parl. [I.] He *m.* 24 Nov. 1553, Margaret,[a] da. of Morrough (O'Brien), 1st Earl of Thomond [I.], by Eleanor, da. of Thomas FitzGerald, Knight of the Valley. He *d.* 24 July 1582. His widow who was *b.* 1535, was living 1615, aged 80.

III. 1582. *3.* Ulick (de Burgh), Earl of Clanricarde, &c. [I.], sat in the Parl. [I.] of 1585, and had grant of divers lands in Connaught and in England. He *m.*[b] Honora, da. of John Burke of Clogheroka. He *d.* 20 May, 1601. His widow was living in 1601, and then aged 52.

IV. 1601. *4.* Richard (Bourke, or de Burgh), Earl of Clanricarde, &c. [I.] 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 18 Dec., 1584, being then aged 12. He greatly distinguished himself against the rebel O'Neill, particularly at the battle of Kingsale, where he was Knighted in the battlefield, 24 Dec., 1601, whence he was surnamed *of Kingsale*; was Col. of a Reg. of Foot [I.]; was Gov. of Connaught; Constable of Athlone Castle, and Keeper of the King's House, 1603; Lord President of Connaught, 1604-16; Gov. of Galway, 1616. On 3 April, 1624, he was *cr.* BARON OF SOMERHILL and VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE. co. Kent. P.C., 1625. On 23 Aug., 1628, he was *cr.* EARL OF ST. ALBANS, co. Hertford (with the usual rem.) and, in the same patent, BARON OF IMANNEY AND VISCOUNT GALWAY in the province of Connaught [I.], the limitation of these last two dignities [I.] being, failing heirs male of his own body, to those of his Father, Earl Ulick. He *m.* before 8 April, 1603, Frances, Dow. Countess of Essex, formerly wife of the noted Sir Philip Sydney, da. and h. of Sir Francis Walsingham (the well-known Secretary of State to Queen Eliz.) by his 2nd wife Ursula, widow of Richard Worsley, da. of John St. Barbe, of co. Somerset. He *d.* 12 Nov., 1635[c], and was *bur.* at Tunbridge. Will, in which he makes no mention of his wife, signed "St. Albans and Clan Rickard," dat. 5 Nov., 1635; pr. 15 Dec., 1635, by his son "Ulick Bourke, Viscount Tunbridge and Dunkelling."[d]

V. 1635. *5. and 1.* Ulick (Bourke, or de Burgh), Earl of St. Albans [1628], Viscount Tunbridge and Baron Somerhill [1624] **Marquessate** [I.] also Earl of Clanricarde, Viscount Galway, &c., [I.], only s. and h., *b.* in London Dec. 1604. He (or, possibly, his successor)

I. 1646, to 1658. appears to have *suc.* his cousin (as h. male of the grantee) as VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANMORIES [I.]. (See under that dignity, *cr.* with a spec. rem., 20 April 1629.) Lieut.-Gen. of his Father's Reg. He was by writs 7 March, 1627/8, and 20 Jan., 1628/9, directed "Ulick Burch [*i.e.* Burgh], Ch'lr, primogenito, Ricardi, Comitis S. Albani[c]," sum. v.p. to the house of Lords in, presumably, his Father's *Barony of Somerhill*, tho', according to the writ, as LORD BURGH; Gov. of Galway, 1636; was Knighted by the King at Windsor (together with the Prince

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(a) According to Burke's "Peerage" (1887), she was his first wife and was followed by *another Margaret O'Brien*, da. of another *Earl of Thomond* (viz. Donough, the 2d Earl,) who was the lady living in 1615, aged 80. This latter Margaret, however, seems to have *m.* Baron Inchiquin [I.], while the former Margaret is stated to have been *b.* in 1535, *exactly* the date to correspond with her age of 80 in 1615. In "Lodge" I, 130, the wives of the 2d. Earl are given as (1) Margaret O'Brien, (2) *Catherine* O'Brien, to which is added yet another, viz., (3) Honora, da. of O'Brien of Duharrass.

(b) He is said in "Lodge" I. 130 to have *m.* "25 Nov. 1554 [his parents having been stated to have *m.* 24 Nov., 1553] Margaret, da. of Richard Fitz Allan, Earl of Arundel." No Earl of Arundel, named Richard, existed since 1397, and no such match is recorded in any of the pedigrees of Fitz Alan.

(c) In Manningham's "Diary" he is called "a goodly personable Gentleman, something resembling the late Earl of Essex."

(d) *Sic.*, perhaps, because (*before* he inherited the Earldoms) he was so styled in the will.

(e) Dugdale's "Summons," pp. 556 and 558.

of Wales, &c.) 20 May, 1638; Lieut.-Gen. and Com. in Chief in Connaught, 1644; P.C., [I.] 1645, and, having greatly assisted the royal cause in the rebellion [I.] of 1641, &c., was, on 21 Feb., 1645/6, *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE [I.] tho' such creation was "suspended p' warr' R' for 6 mo."[a] Lieut.-Gen. of the Army [I.] 1646-49; Lord Deputy Gen. [I.] 1650-52. In Oct. 1652, he left Ireland for Kent, his estate of £29,000 a year being sequestrated and himself, by Cromwell's Act of 12 Aug., 1652, exempted from pardon. He *m.* Dec., 1622, Anne, da. of William (COMPTON), 1st EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir John SPENCER. He *d.* s.p.m. at Somerhill, co. Kent, July, 1657, and was *bur.* at Tunbridge[b]. Lim. admon. 3 March, 1664/5. At his death *all his English* honours, as also the *Viscountcy of Galway and Barony of Imanney* (*cr.* 1628), and the *Marquessate of Clanricarde* [I.] *became extinct*, but the other Irish honours devolved as below.[c] His widow *d.* 17 Aug., 1675. Admon. 24 Aug., 1675, and 20 Jan. 1699/700.

Earldom [I.] VI 1657. *6.* RICHARD (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANMORIES, AND BARON DUNKELLIN [I.], cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Sir William Bourke, *alias* de Burgh, by Mary, da. of Sir James MAC DONNELL, Bart., which William was 3rd s. of Ulick, the 3rd Earl. He took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 1661. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Walter (BUTLER), EARL OF OSSORY AND ORMONDE [I.], by Helen, da. of Edmund (BUTLER), VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET [I.] He *d.* s.p.m. Aug. 1666.

VII. 1666. *7.* WILLIAM (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], br. and h. male, was, in 1640, a Colonel in the Royal Service; Lieut. of Galway, 1680; Chief Gov. thereof, 1687. He *m.* firstly Lettice, da. of Sir Henry SHIRLEY, Bart., by Dorothy, da. of Robert (DEVEREUX), EARL OF ESSEX. She, who was *b.* about 1617, was *bur.* as "the wife of Col. Burke," 25 Sep. 1655, at Bredon, co. Leicester. He *m.* secondly, Ellen, da. of Donough (MACCARTY), 1st EARL OF CLANCARTY [I.], by Eleanor, sister of James (BUTLER), 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE. He *d.* Oct. 1687.

VIII. 1687. *8.* RICHARD (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], s. and h. by 1st wife. P.C. [I.], 1688. He was in command of a Reg. of Infantry in the Irish Army of King James II in 1689, and being Governor of Galway, surrendered that town to de Ginkle two weeks after the battle of Aughrim.[d] He was *outlawed* 11 May 1691. He *m.* firstly (—), da. of (—) BAGNALL, Page of the Blackstairs to James II. He *d.* s.p.m.s. He *m.* secondly Anne, Dow. COUNTESS OF WARWICK, da. of Sir Thomas CHEKE, of Pirgo, in Essex, by his 2d. wife, Essex, da. of Robert (RICH), 1st EARL OF WARWICK. He was living Nov. 1702.

IX. 1704? *9.* JOHN (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], br. and h. male of the whole blood. He was *b.* 1642, and was Col. of a Reg. of Infantry in the Army of James II and had been *cr.* by that King, 2 April

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[a] Creations" 1483—1646, in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records.

[b] There appears to be some uncertainty as to the date of his death, which by some is put as late as 29 April, 1658, while in the histories of Carte and Clarendon it is put in 1652 and in Oct. 1653. A note in "Lodge" I. p. 136, says that "it appears that he died as in the text from several Chancery proceedings and especially from bills filed by his da. and her husband the Lord Muskerry, for the recovery of the estate."

[c] See as to his da. and h. *sub.* "Clancarty," *ante*, p. 251, line 20.

[d] He "inherited neither the courage nor the loyalty of his ancestor, the great Earl of St. Albans; he compounded his honour for personal security, and quitting the service of James, remained at Galway, tho' by the capitulation, he was at liberty to march to Limerick." See O'Conor's "*Military Memoirs*," as quoted in Dalton's "King James' Irish Army List," p. 516.

1689 (some four months after his exclusion from the throne of England), BARON BOURKE OF BOPHIN, co. Galway [I.][a] He was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim, 12 July 1691,[b] and was *attainted*. A bill for his restoration in 1698, was rejected, but by Act (1 Anne) 1702 he was acquitted of all treasons and attainders, and *restored* in blood and estate. Soon after this he *suc.* his br. in the family honours. He *m.* in Oct. 1684 Mary, da. of James TALBOT. He *d.* 17 Oct. 1722, aged 82.

X. 1722. *10.* MICHAEL (BOURKE), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], s. and h. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 25 Nov. 1702, being then aged 16. On 3 Aug. 1711 he was sum. to the House of Lords [I.], v.p., in his Father's Barony[c] as BARON DUNKELLIN [I.] Gov. of Galway, 1712. Took his seat as an Earl [I.] 19 Oct. 1725; P.C., May 1726. He *m.* 19 Sep. 1714, Anne, widow of Hugh PARKER, of Honington, co. Warwick, 1st da. and coheir of John SMYTH, of[d] Beaufort buildings, London, Commissioner of Excise. The Earl *d.* 28 Nov. 1736. His widow d. in Pall Mall, Midx., 1 and was *bur.* 7 Jany. 1732/3, in Westm. Abbey, aged 46, or, as on her M.I., in her 49th year. Will dat. 2 Aug. 1732, pr. 16 Feb. 1732/3.

XI. 1726. *11.* JOHN SMYTH (BOURKE, *afterwards* DE BURGH), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h.,[e] *b.* 11 Nov. 1720, and took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 12 Jan. 1743. By royal lic., 13 May 1752, he resumed his orig. patronymic of *De Burgh*, in lieu of *Bourke*.[f] He *m.* 1 July 1740, Hester Amelia, da. of Sir Henry VINCENT, 6th Bart., of Stoke Dabernon, by Elizabeth, da. of Bazaliel SHERMAN, of London. He *d.* at Portumna Castle, co. Galway, 21 April 1782, and was *bur.*, with his ancestors, at Athenry. His widow *d.* 29 Dec. 1804 at Corhampton, Hants. Will pr. Jan. 1804.

XII. 1782. *12 and 1.* HENRY (DE BURGH), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 8 Jany. and *bap.* 9 Feb. 1742/3, at Kensington, Midx.; M.P. for co. Galway (as *Lord Dunkellin*), 1768-69; took his seat in the House of Lords [I.], 27 May 1782; P.C. [I.] and Gov. of Galway, 1782; K.P., 5 Feb. 1783, being one of the 15 orig. Knights of that order.[g] On 17 Aug. 1789 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE [I.], no other Marquess [I.] save the Marquess of Kildare (who was also *Duke* of Leinster) being then existing.[h] He *m.* 17 March 1785, at St. Marylebone, Urania Anne, da. of George (POWLETT), 12th MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, by Martha, da. of Thomas

Marquessate [I.]
II. 1789, to 1797.

(a) He was one of the seven Irish Peers *cr.* by that monarch after such exclusion, but at a time when, he was in possession of all his Royal rights, as *King of Ireland*; all seven of such creations being duly inscribed on the Patent Rolls [I.], from which they have never been erased. See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 59, note "b."

(b) See a list of such Peers as were so taken, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 311, note "b."

(c) He was one of the few persons (but nine in all) who were so summoned. See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 2, note "a."

(d) See note to his burial 20 July 1718, and to that of his da. abovenamed in Col. Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers." By some strange blunder the lady is generally called da. of John Smith, of Tedworth, Wilts, Speaker of the House of Commons.

(e) His eldest br. *d.* 28 Dec. 1719, in his 4th year, and was *bur.* 24 Jan., with his maternal Grandfather, in Westm. Abbey as "the Hon. John Burke, Esq."

(f) At the same [his uncles] "Ulick Bourke of London" and "Thomas Bourke of Ireland" were likewise so authorised. Both of these, however, *d.* s.p.m., the first on 4 Dec. 1762, and the other in July 1763.

(g) See a list of these, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 136, note "d."

(h) No less than four Marquessates [I.] were created in August 1789, viz.: (1) On the 17th, *Clanricarde*; (2) on the 18th, *Antrim*; (3) on the 19th, *Waterford*; (4) on the 20th, *Downshire*. These were followed (July 1791) by the Marquessates [I] of *Donegall* and *Drogheda*, (*six* Marquessates *cr.* within *two* years) a very profuse granting of so high a dignity.

INGOLDSBY. He *d.* s.p. 8 Dec. 1797, when the *Marquessate of Clanricarde* [I.] *became extinct.* Will pr. Dec. 1798. His widow *m.* 28 Oct. 1799, at St. James, Westm., Col. Peter KINGTON, who was slain at the attack of Buenos Ayres, 6 July 1807. She *m.* (as her 3rd husband, and his 2nd wife), 22 May 1813, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Joseph Sidney YORKE, K.C.B., who *d.* 4 May 1831, aged 52, being accidentally drowned. She *d.* 27 Dec. 1843. Will pr. May 1844.

Earldom [I.]
XIII. 1797.
XIII. 1800.

13 and 1. JOHN THOMAS (DE BURGH), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], only br. and h., *b.* 22 Sep. 1744. He was sometime Lieut.-Col. of the 68th Foot ; Gen. in the Army. ; Gov. of Hull ; Gov. of Galway, &c. On 29 Dec. 1800 (the last date of creation[a]) of Irish Peers before the Union), he (having but one son) was *cr.* EARL OF CLANRICARDE, co. Galway [I.] with rem. of that dignity failing his issue male, to his 1st and every other da. in priority of birth, and to the heir male of the body of such da.[b] He *m.* 17 March 1799 Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas BURKE, 1st Bart., of Marble Hill, co. Galway, by Christian, da. of James BROWNE, of Limerick. He *d.* 27 July 1808. Will pr. Nov. 1808. His widow *d.* 26 March 1854, aged 90, at her residence in Dublin. Admon. May 1884.

XIV. 1808.
Marquessate [I.]
III. 1825.

14, 2, and 1. ULICK JOHN (DE BURGH), EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 20 Dec. 1802, at Belmont, Hants. On 26 Nov. 1825 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE [I.], and, on 13 Dec. 1826, was *cr.* a Peer [U.K.] as BARON SOMERHILL, of Somerhill, co. Kent.[c] Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 1826-27 ; Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1830 ; P.C., 1830 ; K.P., Oct. 1831 ;[d] Lieut. of co. Galway, 1831 ; Col. of the Galway Militia, 1831 ; AMBASSADOR to St. Petersburgh, 1838-41 ; Postmaster-Gen., 1846-52 ; and LORD PRIVY SEAL, Dec. 1857 to Feb. 1858. He was also Vice-Admiral of Connaught. He *m.* 4 April 1825 Harriet, sister and sole h. of Charles John, EARL CANNING, only da. of the Rt. Hon. George CANNING, by Joan, *suo jure*, VISCOUNTESS CANNING OF KILBRAHAM. He *d.* 10 April 1874 at No. 17, Stratton street, Piccadilly, Midx. His widow, who was *b.* March 1804, *d.* there 8 Jany. 1876.

[ULICK-CANNING DE BURGH, *styled* LORD DUNKELLIN, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 12 July, 1827, in St. James sq. Midx. ; entered the army, 1846 ; aide-de-camp. to the Lord-Lieut. [I.], 1846-52 ; State Steward to the same, 1853 ; Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, 1854-60 ; served in the Crimea, being taken prisoner at Sebastopol, Oct. 1854 ; Knight of the Medjidie ; Mil. Sec. to Lord Canning, when Gov. Gen. of India, 1856 ; served (as volunteer) on the Staff, during the Persian Expedition, 1856-57. He was M.P. for Galway, 1857-65, and for co. Galway, 1865-67. He *d.* unm. and v.p. at No. 17, Stratton Street afsd., 16 Aug., 1867.]

Marquessate [I.]
IV.
Earldom [I.]
XV.
1874.

2, 15, and 3. HUBERT GEORGE (DE BURGH-CANNING), MARQUESS OF CLANRICADE (1825 ; I.) EARL OF CLANRICARDE (1543 ; I.) EARL OF CLANRICARDE (1800 ; I.) VISCOUNT BOURKE OF CLANMORIES (1629 ; I.) and BARON DUNKELLIN (1543 ; I.) ; also BARON SOMERHILL (1826 ; U. K.) 2d and yst but only surv. s. and h., *b.* 30 Nov., 1832 ; ed. at Harrow School ; Attaché at Turin, 1852 ; Second Sec. there, 1862. By royal lic., 9

(a) See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 208, note " c," for an account of these creations.

(b) Of his two daughters, the eldest *m.* the Marquess of Sligo [I.], and the youngest *m.* the Earl of Howth [I.], an Earldom of somewhat greater antiquity (1787) than this creation of 1800, so that the Earldom of Clanricarde (1800), if inherited by the heir male of either da., will become *merged.*

(c) The estate of Somerhill, in Kent, had passed out of the De Burgh family some 200 years ago. The grantee was, indeed (as is explained in " Courthope "), descended from the 7th Earl, who was cousin of the 5th Earl, who was Baron Somerhill [E.], but in spite of this (his ancestor's) cousinship, the selection of the title seems inappropriate.

(d) He was one of the four extra Knights made by King William IV. on his coronation. See, *ante*, p. 209, note " d," *sub* " CHARLEMONT."

July, 1862, he took the name of *Canning*, after that of *de Burgh*, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Earl Canning. Was M.P. for co. Galway (as Lord Dunkellin) 1867-71.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 56,826 acres in co. Galway, valued at £24,358 a year. *Principal Residence*, Portumna Castle, co. Galway.

CLANWILLIAM.

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1766.
Earldom [I.] I. 1776.

1. SIR JOHN MEADE, Bart. [I.], of Ballintobber, co. Cork, only s. and h. of Sir Richard Meade, 3d Bart. [I.], by Catherine, da. of Henry PRITTIE of Kilboy, co. Tipperary, was *b.* 21 April 1744, *suc.* his father when but six days old; ed. at the Univ. of Dublin; B.A., 1762; was M.P. for Bannagher 1764-66, and, on 17 Nov. 1766, was *cr.* BARON GILLFORD of the Manor of Gillford, co. Down, and VISCOUNT CLANWILLIAM, of co. Tipperary [I.], taking his seat as such 22 Oct. 1767. On 20 July 1776 he was *cr.* EARL OF CLANWILLIAM [I.], taking his seat as such, 10 Nov. 1779. He *m.*, 29 Aug. 1765, Theodosia da. and h. of Robert Hawkins MAGILL, of Gill Hall, co. Down, by his 2d wife, Anne, da. of John (BLIGH), 1st EARL OF DARNLEY [I.] He *d.*, 19 Oct. 1800, at St. Stephen's Green; *bur.* in Dublin. His widow, who was *b.*, 5 Sep. 1743, *d.*, 2 March 1817, at Brighton, in her 74th year.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] II. 1800.

2. ROBERT (MEADE), EARL OF CLANWILLIAM, &c. [I.], 1st s. and h., *b.* 10 May 1766. He *m.*, firstly at Schuschitz, in Bohemia, 6 Oct. 1793, Caroline, COUNTESS OF THUNN in Germany, 3d da. of Joseph, COUNT OF THUNN, by Wilhelmina, COUNTESS OF ULFELD. She, who was *b.*, 18 May 1789, *d.* at Vienna, in childbed, 8 Aug. 1800. He *m.*, secondly, at Vienna, 6 July 1805, Margaret Irene, Dow. BARONESS SHULDHAM [I.], formerly wife of John HARCOURT, da. of John SARNEY of Somerset House, Midx. He *d.* at Vienna, 3 Sep. 1805. His widow *d.* 1803. Her admon. April 1812 and Sep. 1813.

III. 1805.
Barony [U.K.] I. 1828.

3 and 2. RICHARD CHARLES FRANCIS (MEADE), EARL OF CLANWILLIAM, &c., [I.], only s. and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 15 Aug. 1795, at Dublin; ed. at Eton, 1811; entered the Diplomatic Service and was attached to the suite of Lord Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna in 1814; Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 1822-23[a]; Envoy to the Court of Berlin, 1823-27; G.C.B., 1826. On 28 Jany. 1828, he was *cr.* a Peer [U.K.], as BARON CLANWILLIAM of co. Tipperary; D.C.L., Oxford, 11 June 1834; Capt. of Deal Castle, &c. He *m.*, 3 July 1830, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Elizabeth, da. of George Augustus (HERBERT), 11th EARL OF PEMBROKE, by his 2d wife, Catherine, da. of Simon, COUNT WORONZOW in Russia. She, who was *b.*, 31 March 1809, *d.*, 20 Sep. 1858, at Taynuilt, co. Argyle, and was *bur.* at Wilton, Wilts. He *d.*, 7 Oct. 1879, at No. 32, Belgrave Square, Midx., aged 84.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] IV.
Barony [U. K.] II.
} 1879.

4 and 2. RICHARD JAMES (MEADE), EARL OF CLANWILLIAM (1776; I.) VISCOUNT CLANWILLIAM AND BARON GILLFORD (1766; I.) also Baron Clanwilliam (1828; U. K.) also a Baronet (1703; I.) 1st s. and h., *b.* 3 Oct., 1832; entered the Royal Navy, 1845; Lieut., 1852, serving in the War with Russia on the Baltic, 1854-55; Commander, 1858; Capt., 1859; naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1872-76; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1874-80; Rear-Admiral, 1876, being severely wounded in the assault on Canton in 1877, during the Chinese war; Vice-Admiral,

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[a] In Rush's "Diary of the Court of London, from 1819 to 1825," there are many notices of his early career.

1881, being Com.-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station, 1885-86; Admiral, 1886; C.B., 1877; K.C.M.G., 1882; K.C.B., June 1887. He *m.* 17 June, 1867, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Elizabeth Henrietta, 1st da. of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., Gov. of Queensland, by Georgina Mildred, da. of Joseph MACARTNEY of Hollywood House, co. Down.

[RICHARD CHARLES MEADE, *styled* LORD GILLFORD, 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 10 June, 1868; entered the Royal Navy, 1881.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,584 acres in co. Down, worth £4,305 a year. *Principal Residence*—Gill Hall, near Dromore, co. Down.

CLARE [Ireland].

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1662. *1.* DANIEL O'BRIEN of Moyarta and Carrigaholt, co. Clare, 3d and yst s. of Connor (O'BRIEN), 3d EARL OF THOMOND [I.], by his 2d wife, Ownye, da. of Turlogh MAC-I-BRIEN-ARA, was Capt. of a Reg. in the time of Queen Eliz., was Knighted at Lexlipp, 1 July 1604; M.P. for co. Clare in the time of James I and Charles I, retiring from the parl. of 1639, to take his place in the confederation of Kilkenny. He did great service to the King during the rebellion of 1641, and was at the age of 80 or upwards, *cr.*[a] 11 July, 1662, BARON MOYARTA AND VISCOUNT CLARE [or O'BRIEN OF CLARE], co. Clare [I.] His estates, to the extent of 84,339 acres, chiefly in co. Clare, (which had been confiscated) were restored to him without reprisals. He *m.*, shortly after 1600, Catharine, Dow. VISCOUNTESS FERMOY [I.], da. of Gerald Fitz James (FITZ-GERALD), EARL OF DESMOND [I.] by his 2d wife Eleanor, da. of Edmund (BUTLER), BARON DUNBOYNE [I.] He *d.* about 1664.

II. 1664? *2.* CONNOR (O'BRIEN), VISCOUNT CLARE, &c. [I.], 2d but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* about 1605. He *m.* Honora, da. of Daniel O'BRIEN of Duagh. He *d.* about 1670.

III. 1670? to 1691. *3.* DANIEL (O'BRIEN), VISCOUNT CLARE, &c. [I.] s. and h., who was in attendance on Charles II during his exile, and thro' whose influence the peerage for his Grandfather was obtained. He was, like him, devoted to the Royal cause, and raised, for James II, in Ireland, in 1689, two Regiments of Infantry, and one of Dragoons which was considered "the flower of James' army," but was, on 26 July, 1689, "cut almost to pieces" near Lisnaskea[b]; P.C., 1684; Lieut. of co. Clare. He fought at the battle of the Boyne, 1 July, 1690. He *m.* Philadelphia, sister of Thomas, 1st EARL OF SUSSEX, da. of Francis (LENNARD), LORD DACRE, by Elizabeth, da. of Paul (BAYNING), 1st VISCOUNT BAYNING OF SUDBURY. She *d.* 1662. He was *outlawed* 11 May, 1691, whereby his estates[c] and title became *forfeited.* He appears to have *d.* that same year.

(a) The preamble to the patent is in "Lodge" II., p. 32, *note*; "This promotion was caused by the interest felt by the King in the younger Daniel the grandson [and successor] of the new Peer, who had not staid at home, but ventured life and fortune in foreign service for the sake of his exiled Sovereign." See O'Donoghue's "*The O'Briens*," 1860, p. 320.

(b) Dalton's "King James Irish 'army list,' 1689," pp. 314, 315.

(c) These consisted of 56,931 acres, granted 26 Feb., 1698, to (Keppel) Earl of Albemarle, the King's new (Dutch) favorite, who disposed of them *at once*, thereby escaping the (forthcoming) bill for the resumption of estates so recklessly granted.

IV. 1691. 4. DANIEL O'BRIEN, who *but for the attainder*, was VISCOUNT CLARE, &c. [I.], and who was so styled, s. and h., was v.p. in command of a Regiment, which, on 7 April, 1690, he conveyed to France, and which, by James II was formed into a portion of "the old (Mountcashel's) brigade." At the head of this he was mortally wounded at the victory of Marsaglia (gained by Catinat over the allies under Prince Eugene), 4 Oct., 1693, and *d.* unm. soon afterwards at Pignerol.

V. 1693. 5. CHARLES O'BRIEN, who, *but for the attainder*, was VISCOUNT CLARE, &c. [I.] and who was so styled, br. and h., accompanied together with his wife[a] the Queen Consort, Dec. 1688, in her flight from London to France. He was in command of a French Brigade Regiment, styled the Queen's dismounted Dragoons, at the head of which he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Marsaglia (1693), in Spain (1695), in Italy (1696), at both the battles of Blenheim (1703 and 1704), and finally (1706), at Ramilies, where he was mortally wounded. He *m.* CHARLOTTE, 1st da. of the Hon. Henry BULKELEY, Master of the Household to Charles II and James II, (yr. s. of Thomas, 1st VISCOUNT BULKELEY of Cashel [I.]) by Sophia, da. and co-heir the Hon. Walter STUART (*of Blantyre*). He *d.* May, 1706, of his wounds at Brussels, and was *bur.* in the Irish Monastery there. His widow *m.* (——) OMANE, a merchant of Paris.

VI. 1706. 6. CHARLES O'BRIEN, who, *but for the attainder*, was VISCOUNT CLARE, &c. [I.], and (after 20 April 1741), EARL OF THOMOND, &c. [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 1699, at St. Germain-en-Laye. He was enrolled 1 July 1703, as a Captain in his Father's Regiment (being then under 5), and in 1720, was made Col.-in-chief thereof. He is said to have visited England after the peace of 1713, and to have obtained a promise of restitution if he complied with the established religion. In June 1734 he was wounded at the battle of Philipsburg.[b] In 1735 he was made Inspector-Gen. of Infantry and MARESCHAL-DE-CAMP, or Lieut.-Gen. of the King's Armies. By the death of his cousin Henry, 8th Earl of Thomond [I.], who left him £20,000, he became (*but for the attainder*) heir to that title, which he assumed being generally henceforth known as "*Mareschal Count de Thomond.*" He was in command at Dettingen in 1743, at Fontenoy in 1745 (where the defeat of the English was mainly owing to the valour of the Irish troops), at Landshut in the same year, and finally, 12 April 1746, greatly distinguished himself at Roucoux. **Knight of the Saint Esprit** of France, 2 Feb. 1746, being inst. at the chapel of Versailles, 1 Jany. 1747.[c] Gov. of New Brisac in Alsace; Com.-in-Chief of the province of Languedoc. He *m.* (late in life) 1755, Marie Genevieve Louisa Gauthier (DE CHEFFREVILLE), MARCHIONESS OF CHEFFREVILLE, in Normandy. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1761 at Montpelier, aged 62. Admon., as "Rt. Hon. Charles O'Brien, late Mareschal of France," &c. 28 Jany. 1763. His widow *d.* at Paris, 6 April 1763, aged 26.

VII. 1761, to 1774. 7. CHARLES O'BRIEN, who, *but for the attainder*, was EARL OF THOMOND [1543, I.], VISCOUNT CLARE [1662, I.], BARON IBRACKAN [1543, I.], and BARON MOYARTA [1662, I.], only s. and h., *b.* in Paris 1757. He *d.* under age and unm. at Paris, 29 Dec. 1774, when *all his honours* (all of which were already under attainder) *became extinct.*[d]

(a) It is presumed that they are the "Lord and Lady O'Brien Clare" alluded to by Miss Strickland in her life of "Mary of Modena," p. 270.

(b) In this battle his maternal uncle, Field-Marshal the Duke of Berwick (whose second wife, was Anne Bulkeley) was slain.

(c) His uncle James (Fitz James), Duke of Berwick, (above alluded to) had been similarly honoured, 3 June 1724, these two being, apparently, the only Englishmen received into that order.

(d) His only sister, Antionette Charlotte Marie Septimanie, *b.* in Paris 1758, *m.* the Duc de Choiseul-Praslin, and had issue.

i.e. "CLARE" Viscountcy [I.], (*Nugent*), *cr.* 1767; See "NUGENT," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* (with a spec. rem.) 1776; the Viscountcy of Clare (contrariwise) becoming *extinct* (on the death of the grantee) in 1788.

Earldom [I.] I. 1795. *1.* JOHN FITZ GIBBON, 2nd, but 1st surv. s. of John FITZ GIBBON of Mount Shannon, co. Limerick, (a Barrister at Dublin of some repute, M.P. in various Parls. [I.]), by Eleanor, da. of John GROVE of Ballyhimock, co. Cork, entered Dublin Univ. (as a Fellow Commoner), 1763, obtaining at almost every exam. every collegiate honour; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 7 June 1769, being then aged 21; was incorporated B.A., 2 March 1770; M.A., 9 May 1770; and, having greatly distinguished himself at the Bar, was in Nov. 1783, made Attorney Gen. [I.], and in June 1789 LORD CHANCELLOR [I.], (an office he held till his death), being 6 July 1789, *cr.* BARON FITZ GIBBON OF LOWER CONNELLO, co. Limerick [I.], on 6 Dec. 1793, *cr.* VISCOUNT FITZ GIBBON OF LIMERICK, co. Limerick [I.], on 12 June 1795, EARL OF CLARE [I.], and, finally, 24 Sep. 1799, BARON FITZ GIBBON OF SIDBURY, co. Devon [G.B.]. Vice-Chancellor of Dublin Univ., 22 June 1791. He was a great promoter of the Irish Union and incurred accordingly the bitter hatred of its opposers.[a] He *m.*, 1 July 1786, Anne, 1st da. of Richard Chapel WHALEY of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow. He *d.* in Ely Place, Dublin, 28 Jany. 1802, aged 53. His widow *d.*, 13 Jany. 1844. Her will pr., Feb. 1844.

II. 1802. *2.* JOHN (FITZ GIBBON), EARL OF CLARE, &c. [I.], also BARON FITZ GIBBON OF SIDBURY [G.B.], 1st s. and h., *b.* 10 June 1792 in Dublin; ed. at Harrow School,[b] matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 1 Feb. 1810; B.A., 1812; M.A., 1819; Lord Lieut. of co. Limerick; GOVERNOR GEN. OF BOMBAY, 1830-34; P.C., 1830; G.C.H., 1834; K.P., 20 Sep. 1845. He *m.* 14 April 1826, at Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth Julia Georgiana, 3d da. of Peter (BURRELL), 1st BARON GWYDIR, by Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, *suo jure*, BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY. He *d.* s.p. at Brighton, 18 Aug. 1851, aged 59. Will pr. Sep. 1851. His widow, who was *b.* 25 March 1793, died 30 April 1879, at Ryde, where she had built a Roman Catholic church some 30 years previously.

III. 1851, to 1864. *2.* RICHARD HOBART (FITZ GIBBON), EARL OF CLARE [1795, I.], VISCOUNT FITZ GIBBON OF LIMERICK [1793, I.], and BARON FITZ GIBBON OF LOWER CONNELLO [1789, I.], also BARON FITZ GIBBON OF SIDBURY [1799, G.B.], br. and h. He was *b.* 2 Oct. 1793, in Dublin; was sometime an officer in the Army, serving at Oporto, Talavera, &c.; Col. of the Limerick Militia, 1818; M.P. for co. Limerick, 1818-41; Usher and Registrar of Affidavits in Chancery [I.], till the abolition of that office in 1836; Lord Lieut. of co. Limerick, 1851. He *m.* at Dunkirk, in France, 11 July 1825, and again 9 Jany. 1826, at St. James, Westm., Diana (whose marriage in 1814

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[a] Such a one was Sir Jonah Barrington, whose character of him, in his "*Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*," is a masterly piece of eloquent vituperation. He considers, indeed, that the Union "effected his total overthrow," inasmuch as "his importance had expired with the Irish Parl."—"during the twenty momentous and eventful years, the life of Lord Clare is, in fact, the history of Ireland—as in romance, some puissant and doughty chieftain appears prominent in every feat of chivalry—the champion in every strife—the hero of every encounter—and, after a life of toil and battle, falls, surrounded by a host of foes, a victim to his own ambition and temerity." Sir Egerton Brydges, in his "*Biographical Peerage*, 1808," (on the other hand) thus writes of him "He was a man of a vigorous and bold mind; of superior talents and undaunted loyalty, who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Ireland, unawed by threats and unbroken by the dreadful difficulties of the crisis."

[b] Where he formed the friendship with Lord Byron, of whose "*Childish Recollections*," he is the "Lycus." Byron,, also, addressed two poems to him, one beginning "Friend of my youth."

with Maurice Crosbie MOORE had been dissolved in Parl. in 1825), 1st da. of Charles Brydges WOODCOCK, of Brentford Butts, Midx. He *d.* s.p.m.s. at No. 9, Kensington Palace Gardens, Midx., 10 Jany. 1864, when *all his honours became extinct.* His widow *d.* 29 Sep. 1865, at No. 31, Bryanston sq., Midx.

[JOHN CHARLES HENRY FITZ GIBBON, *styled* VISCOUNT FITZ GIBBON, only s. and h. ap., *b.* 2 May 1829 ; Lieut. 8th Hussars. He *d.* unm. and v.p., being slain at the battle of Balaklava, 25 Oct. 1854.]

See "CARLETON OF CLARE" Viscountcy [I.], (*Carleton*), *cr.* 1797 ; *ex.* 1826.

See "FITZ GERALD AND VESCI OF CLARE AND INCHICRONAN, co. Clare" Barony [I.], (*Vesey-Fitz Gerald*), *cr.* 1826 ; *ex.* 1860.

CLARE [England].

Barony by writ.

I. 1309.

1. RICHARD DE CLARE was sum. to Parl. 26 Oct. (1309) 3 Ed. II, but never afterwards, as a Baron (LORD DE CLARE) by writ directed "*Ric'o de Clare.*" He appears to have been the Richard de Clare who was br. and h. of Gilbert de Clare, and aged 22 in (1307-08) 1 Ed. II, both being sons of Thomas de Clare, Gov. of the city of London (1273), 1 Ed. I, (by Amy, da. of Sir Maurice FITZ MAURICE), the said Thomas being 2nd s. of Richard (DE CLARE), EARL OF GLOUCESTER and HERTFORD. He *d.* apparently soon after 1309, tho', according to some accounts, as late as 1318 in battle at Dysert in Ireland, leaving THOMAS DE CLARE, his only child and h., who *d.* unm., and, apparently, a minor in (1320-21) 14 Ed. II, when any hereditary *Barony* that might have been vested in him[a] became *extinct.*

CLARE (honour of) or CLARENCE[b].

[*Observations.*—In the times of the Heptarchy the border fortress of Clare (co. Suffolk), on the confines of the Kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex, was of the greatest importance, and continued to be so for many centuries afterwards, when it was granted by the Conqueror to the Count of Brion. His successors, the earlier *Lords of Clare* were, "it is implied in the *Lords' Reports* (iii. 124) and elsewhere, styled *Earls* of Clare *before* they were *Earls* of Hertford, but investigation disproves this"[c] tho' doubtless, these Lords, *after* they obtained that Earldom, were, according to the usage of the period, frequently styled "*Earls of Clare ;*" just as the Earls of Derby were styled "Earls Ferrers," &c. It is, of course, just possible that in the case of the first Lord, and of such of his successors as were "*Counts*" in Normandy the term

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(a) His coheirs were the sisters of the Baron's Father, *viz.* (1) Margaret, wife of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, and (2) Maud, then wife of Robert de Wells, but who had previously *m.* Robert (de Clifford), 1st Lord de Clifford (1299-1314).

(b) As to the fanciful derivation of the word *Clarence* from a Greek title "*Clarenza,*" conjectured to have been borne by the Hainault family there is certainly no evidence (even granting that it ever *existed*) for the transference of it to the family of Edward III. See an article on "Clare" by J. W. Donaldson in vol. i. of the transactions of "The Bury and West Suffolk Arch. Inst," 1853, in which vol. is also an article describing the Castle of Clare, by Sam. Tymms. See also further observations as to the title of *Clarence,* or *Clare, post,* p. 270, note "b," and p. 272, note "c."

(c) See an able article by J. Horace Round on the family of Clare, in Stephen's "Nat. Biography," where are several notices of the earlier members thereof.

"Earl" and "Count" (as in the case[a] of Albemarle) was promiscuously applied. On account of the great importance of these feudal Barons, the earlier Lords of Clare, so frequently considered to have been *actual* Peers, a short account of them is subjoined, as under.]

Holders of the Honour of Clare.

I. *temp.* *WILL. I.*

1. RICHARD FITZ GILBERT, *styled* (from his possessions) "DE BIENFAITE," "DE CLARE," and "DE TONBRIDGE," was s. of Gilbert, COUNT OF BRION, (or of AUCI, in which territory is the town of Brion) in Normandy, which Gilbert was s. and h. of Godfrey, COUNT OF BRION, illegit. s. of Richard, DUKE OF NORMANDY. He was *b.* before 1035, was Lord of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy, accompanied his Kinsman, William the Conqueror, into England, and was rewarded by him with no less than 176 Lordships, of which 95 were in Suffolk attached to the Honour of Clare, which honour, with the Castle of Clare, as also the Castle of Tonbridge in Kent he obtained, becoming thus *Lord of Clare* and of Tenbridge. During the King's absence he was Joint Chief Justiciar, and, as such, suppressed the revolt of 1075. He *m.* Rohaise, da. of Walter GIFFARD, the Elder, thro' which match his descendants became co-heirs to the lands of that family. He was living 1081, but appears to have *d.* about 1090, being *bur.* at St. Neots, co. Huntingdon. His widow was living, as such, 1113.

II. 1090? *2.* GILBERT FITZ RICHARD, *styled* also "DE CLARE" and "DE TONBRIDGE," *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. of the above, *suc.* to the English possessions[b] of his Father. He was *b.* before 1086, and was founder of the Priory at Clare, 1090. By Henry I he was granted, 1107—1111, the *Lordship of Cardigan* "the territory, of Cadogan." He *m.* Adeliza, da. of Hugh, COUNT OF CLERMONT en Beauvoisis, by Marguerite, da. of Hildouin, COUNT OF ROUEY[c]. He *d.* 1114 or 1117[d].

III. 1117? *3.* RICHARD FITZ GILBERT, *styled* also "DE CLARE," *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h. He is generally believed to have been *cr.* EARL OF HERTFORD by King Stephen, if not by Henry I. There appears, however, to be no ground for this belief. In 1130, he is styled on the Pipe Roll, (not "*Earl*," either as *Earl of Hertford*, or *Earl Richard*, but simply) "Richard Fitz Gilbert," as is he also[e] when surprised and killed by the Welsh, near

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[a] See vol. i, p. 53.

[b] His br. "Roger de Clare" (living 1080) was heir to the lands in Normandy. This Roger, who probably was the *eldest* son, *d.* s.p.

[c] "Père Anselme," but see note by J. R. Planché in "Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assoc," vol. xxvi, p. 150.

[d] His yr. br. Gilbert de Clare was *cr.* by King Stephen (1138?) Earl of Pembroke, and was father of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, the celebrated "Strongbow," who *d.* s.p.m. 5 April, 1176.

[e] The fact that this Richard was not *cr.* an Earl is also confirmed by a MS. cartulary, where a tenant appears as holding "de Gilleberto, filio Ricardi, et de Ricardo, filio ejus, et postea, de *Comite* Gilleberto, filio Ricardi." Mr. Courthope has added to the account, given in "Nicolas," of this Richard, that he "possessed the third penny of that county [Hertford] before or early in the reign of King Stephen." This would settle the matter, *if* true, but the facts appear as under: "Madox, it seems, states that Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex (1199-1213), had a grant of the Shrievalty of Essex and Herts, with a saving of the *Earl of Clare's* third penny. Their Lordships make a note of this in their *Report* (iii, 69), and subsequently discover that 'as Geoffrey de Mandeville received the Shrievalty from the Empress, and as he was son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, who may have been son of Peter, the Domesday Sheriff, the *third penny of the Earl of Clare* must be *anterior* to the grant by the Empress; his family must therefore have had the third penny either before, or early

Abergavenny. His wife was probably Adeliza,[a] sister of Randolph "des Gernons," EARL OF CHESTER. He was founder of the priory of Tonbridge. He *d.*, being slain as afsd., 15 April 1136, and was *bur.* at Gloucester. His widow was rescued from the Welsh, by Milo de Gloucester.

IV. 1136. *4.* GILBERT DE CLARE, *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., *b.* before 1115, was at some date before 1142 (not improbably in 1138, when his uncle and namesake is supposed to have been *cr.* Earl of Pembroke),[b] *cr.* EARL OF HERTFORD.[c]. He *d.* unm. 1152, and was *bur.* at Clare Priory.

V. 1152. *5.* ROGER DE CLARE, *Lord of Clare*, &c., br. and h. Before 1156 he, also, like his brother, was *cr.* EARL OF HERTFORD. He *d.* 1173.

VI. 1173. *6.* RICHARD (DE CLARE), EARL OF HERTFORD, also *Lord of Clare*, &c. He *m.* Amicia, da., whose issue became sole heir to, William (FITZ ROBERT), EARL OF GLOUCESTER. He *d.* Nov. 1217.

See fuller particulars under "HERTFORD," Earldom of, 1138? to 1217.

VII. 1217. *7.* GILBERT (DE CLARE), EARL OF HERTFORD, also *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., who, about 1225, became, *jure matris*, EARL OF GLOUCESTER. He *d.* 25 Oct. 1230, and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury.

VIII. 1230. *8.* RICHARD (DE CLARE), EARL OF GLOUCESTER and EARL OF HERTFORD, also *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., *b.* 1222; *d.* 15 July 1262, and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury.

IX. 1262. *9.* GILBERT (DE CLARE), EARL OF GLOUCESTER and EARL OF HERTFORD, also *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., *b.* 1243. He *m.* 2 May 1290 the Lady Joan PLANTAGENET, ("*Joan of Acres*") da. of King EDWARD I. He *d.* 7 Dec. 1295, and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury, but his widow was *bur.* 1307 at Clare Priory.

X. 1295. *10.* GILBERT DE CLARE, LORD OF CLARE, &c., aged 4 years at his Father's death, who, in 1307, on the death of his mother (whose second husband had been sum. as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 1299 to 1306), became EARL OF GLOUCESTER and EARL OF HERTFORD. He *d.* unm., being slain at Bannockburn 24 June 1314.

See fuller particulars under "Gloucester," Earldom of, 1226 to 1314.

XI. 1314. *11.* ELIZABETH DE BURGH, widow, *suo jure*, *Lady of Clare*, &c., 3rd sister and coheir of the above named Earl, inherited the Lordship of Clare, &c., as her portion of the vast estates of her brother. She

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in, the reign of Stephen' (iii, 125). This argument however, is based upon their Lordships having confused the Earl *Geoffrey* (of Essex) *of 1213*, with the Earl *Geoffrey of 1141*." *Ex inform.* J. Horace Round.

[a] As to this Lady, and as to the conjecture in "Coll. Top. et Gen" (I. p. 388), concerning her, see Planché's article as in note "c" p. 267, *ante*.

[b] See, *ante*, p. 267, note "d."

[c] In "Courthope," under "Pembroke," is the following note: "King Stephen, 1138, says William of Malmesbury, 'Multos Comites qui ante non fuerant, instituit, applicatis possessionibus et redditibus quæ proprio jure Regi competebant.' They were afterwards called imaginary and false Earls, and Henry II, at the beginning of his reign, 'deposuit quosdam imaginarios et Pseudo Comites (says the author of a Chronicle of Normandy) quibus Rex Stephanus omnia pene ad fiscum pertinentia minus caute distribuerat.'"

was *b.* about 1292, and at an early age *m.* John DE BURGH, s. and h. ap. of Richard, EARL OF ULSTER [I.], which John *d.* v.p. 1313. She *m.* secondly (as his second wife), 1315, Theobald (DE VERDON), LORD VERDON (1299). He *d.* s.p.m. 1316. She *m.* thirdly Roger (D'AMORIE), LORD D'AMORIE (1317-1322), who was *Lord of Armoy* in co. Antrim [I.] He was *attainted* in 1322, and *d.* the same year, being *bur.* at Ware Priory, Herts. His Irish estates were restored to his widow. She was the Foundress of "Clare Hall," Cambridge, to which, in 1359, she gave a Code of statutes. She *d.* 4 Nov. 1360. Will, in which he directs her burial to be at the Sister's Minories, Aldgate, London, dat. at Clare, 25 Sep. 1355, pr. 3 Dec. 1360.[a]

XII. 1360. *12.* ELIZABETH, *suo jure* Countess of Ulster [I.], *Lady of Clare*, &c., grand-daughter and h. being then aged 22 years. She was only da. and h. of William (DE BURGH), EARL OF ULSTER [I.], who was s. and h. ap. of the above-named Elizabeth, Lady of Clare (by her 1st husband), which William (tho' heir to his Father and Grandfather abovenamed) *d.* v.m. 6 June 1333. She *m.*, when very young, LIONEL PLANTAGENET, 3rd s. of King EDWARD III, who in her right became EARL OF ULSTER [I.] and who, after her succession to the honour of Clare, was, 13 Nov. 1362, *cr.* DUKE OF CLARENCE. She *d.* 1363. He d. s.p.m. 17 Oct. 1368. Both were *bur.* at Clare Priory. See fuller particulars (below) under "CLARENCE," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1362 ; *ex.* 1368.

XIII. 1368. *13.* PHILIPPA, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ULSTER [I.], *Lady of Clare*, &c., only da. and h., who on the death of her Father Lionel, Duke of Clarence (the life tenant) inherited those dignities. She was *b.* 16 Aug., 1355, and *m.* in 1368, Edmond (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, who *d.* 27 Dec., 1381. She *d.* 5 Jan., 1381/2. Both were *bur.* at Cork. M.I.

XIV. 1382. *14.* ROGER (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, &c., also EARL OF ULSTER [I.], *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., *b.* 11 April, 1374 ; declared, *jure matris*, heir presumptive to the Crown, 1387 ; *d.* 20 July, 1398, and was *bur.* at Wigmore, co. Hereford.

XV. 1398. *15.* EDMOND (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, &c., also EARL OF ULSTER [I.], *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., *b.* 6 Nov., 1391. He *d.* unm., in prison at Trim Castle, Ireland, 19 Jan., 1424/5, and was *bur.* at Clare Priory aforesaid.

See fuller particulars under "MARCH" Earldom of, 1360 to 1425.

XVI. 1425. *16.* RICHARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK, &c., also EARL OF ULSTER [I.], *Lord of Clare*, &c., nephew and h., being only s. and h. of Richard, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, by Ann, his 1st wife, eldest sister of Edmond (Mortimer), EARL OF MARCH, *Lord of Clare*, &c., abovenamed, at whose death he was aged 14. He was slain at the battle of Wakefield, 31 Dec. 1460, and *bur.* at Fotheringay.

XVII. 1460, to 1461. *17.* EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK, &c., also EARL OF ULSTER [I., *Lord of Clare*, &c., s. and h., *b.* 28 April 1442. On 4 March 1460/1, he ascended the throne, as **Edward IV**, when his *peerage dignities* as well as the *Lordship of* the Honour of *Clare*, became *merged* in the Crown.[b]

See fuller particulars under "YORK," Dukedom of, 1415 to 1461.

(a) "Royal and Noble Wills," pp. 34-42.

(b) The Castle of Clare was granted by Edward IV, to Sir John Cheke ; was resumed by Queen Mary, but subsequently was again alienated and (before 1655) was in possession of the family of Barnadiston.

Dukedom.

I. 1362, to 1368.

LIONEL PLANTAGENET, *styled* "of Antwerp," 3rd but 2nd surv. s. of KING EDWARD III, by Philippa, da. of William, COUNT OF HOLLAND AND HAINAULT, was *b.* 29 Nov. 1338 at Antwerp, and having (in his 4th year), *m.* 9 Sep. 1342 (or previously) at the Tower of London, Elizabeth, only da. and h. of William (DE BURGH), 3rd EARL OF ULSTER [I.], by Maud, da. of Henry (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF LANCASTER, consummated the said marriage, when aged 14, in 1352. By this match, he became, in her right, EARL OF ULSTER [I.], being recognised as such previous to 26 Jany. 1347, and acquired not only the right to the vast estates in Ireland[a] of the de Burgh family, but the possession of a large part (including the honour of *Clare*) of the estates of the great family of *De Clare* (Earls of Gloucester and Hertford) in right of his said wife's paternal grandmother Elizabeth, "*Lady of Clare*," wife of John de Burgh, 3rd and yst. sister and coheir of Gilbert (de Clare), Earl of Gloucester, &c., abovenamed He was, accordingly, on 13 Nov. 1362, *cr.* in full Parl.[b] DUKE OF CLARENCE ("*de*

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[a] He was unable to get actual possession of much of these owing to the prevalence of the right of the heir *male* in the kingdom of Ireland. See, *ante*, p. 257, note "a," *sub* "CLANRICARDE."

[b] Rot. Parl. Vol. ii, p. 273. "Having also the *Honour of Clare* in co. Suffolk [he] was in a Parl. held 1362, *cr.* Duke of Clarence, as it were of the *country about* the town, Castle and honour of *Clare*, from which Duchy the name *Clarenceux* (being the title of the King of Arms for the south, east, and west parts of England on this side Trent) is derived." See "*Sandford*," p. 222.

It is likely that the designation of most of the 13 members of the College of Arms originated in the reign of Edward III. As to the two Provincial Kings, it was by that King that the country *north* of the Trent was assigned to a King of Arms, thence called "*Nord* Roy" or "**Norroy**," the country *south* thereof being assigned to "*Sud* Roy" or "Surroy." The former designation (tho' interrupted for a time) was restored by Edward IV and still exists; but the latter gave place to "**Clarenceux** King of Arms," probably in 1362, in honour of the Duke of *Clarence* abovenamed. Anyhow, it appears to have existed as a Kingship *temp.* Henry V, (whose br., Thomas, was Duke of *Clarence*, 1411-21), and even *temp.* Henry VI, but, towards the middle of the 15th century, however, it relapsed into a heraldship tho' restored as a Kingship by Edward IV, perhaps in honour of that King's br., George, who was *cr.*, in 1461, Duke of *Clarence*. As to "**Garter** PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS," that office did not exist till Henry V instituted it as (in lieu of "Windsor") the officer of arms to the order of the *Garter*, and placed it above the Provincial Kings as the head of the College of Arms. Of the six existing Heraldships (1) **Windsor** Herald, founded by Edward III (Edward of *Windsor*), had the charge of the Knights of the Garter, whose chapel is at *Windsor*, till the institution of "Garter King" as abovementioned. (2) **Chester** Herald was probably instituted in honour of Edward, the Black Prince, Earl of *Chester*, the King's eldest son. That "**Clarenceux**" was, probably, instituted in honour of Lionel, Duke of *Clarence*, the King's 2nd surv. s., is mentioned above. (3) **Lancaster** Herald was probably instituted in honour of John (of Gaunt), Duke of *Lancaster*, the King's 3rd surv. s. "Lancaster" was made the designation of a King of Arms by Henry IV, for a short time, was altogether abolished by Edward IV, but was re-established, as a Heraldship, by Henry VII, who prided himself on a (bastard) descent from the said Duke John. (4) **York** Herald was probably instituted in honour of Edmund, Duke of *York*, 4th surv. s. of Edward III. It was certainly in existence during the reign of the Yorkist Kings, and was continued by Henry VII, whose wife was of that House; on the other hand, **Gloucester** Herald (which was probably instituted in honour of Thomas, Duke of *Gloucester*, the yst. and only other son of Edward III), and which certainly existed (as a King of Arms) under Richard III, was, on Richard's overthrow, abolished by the new King, Henry VII, who, in recognition of his own title as Duke of *Richmond*, and of his descent from the house of Beaufort, Dukes of *Somerset*, established or re-established (5) **Richmond** Herald, and (6) **Somerset** Herald. As to the four existing Pursuivantships (1) **Rouge Croix** and (2) **Bluemantle** (doubtless so-called from the *red* cross of St. George and from the *blue* robes of the order of the Garter) both existed in the times of the Yorkist Kings, and were continued by their successor, Henry VII, which King, to commemorate his supposed descent (*ex parte paternâ*) from

Duke of Clarence. LIONEL PLANTAGENET, styled "of Antwerp," 3rd but 2nd surv. s. of King Edward III. by Philippa, da. of William, Count of HOLLAND AND HAINAULT, was b. 29 Nov. 1338 at Antwerp, and 1. 1362, to 1368. having (on his 4th year), s. 9 Sep. 1342 (or previously) at the Tower of London, Elizabeth, only da. and h. of William (de Burgh), 3rd Earl of Ulster [I.], by Maud, da. of Henry (PLANTAGENET), Earl of LANCASTER, grandson of the said Henry, when aged 14, in 1352. By this match, he became, in her right, EARL OF ULSTER [I.], being recognized as such previous to 20 Jany. 1361, and acquired not only the right to the vast estates in Ireland(a) of the de Burgh family, but the possession of a large part (including the honour of Clare) of the estates of the great family of de Clare (Earls of Gloucester and Hertford) in right of his said wife's paternal grandmother Elizabeth, "Lady of Clare," wife of John de Burgh, 3rd and yst. sister and coheir of Gilbert (de Clare), Earl of Gloucester, &c., slain 1314. He was, accordingly, on 13 Nov. 1352 or in Jan. 1352/3, DUKE OF CLARENCE (" de

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(a) He was unable to get actual possession of much of these owing to the prevalence of the right of the Irish exile in the kingdom of Ireland. See, ante, p. 227, note "a," and "CLARENCE."

(b) Hot. Parl. Vol. ii. p. 272. "Having also the Honour of Clare in co. Norfolk [he] was in a Parl. held 1362, cr. Duke of Clarence, as it were of the county about the town, Castle and honour of Clare, from which Duchy the name Clarencius (being the title of the King of Arms for the south, east and west parts of England on this side Trent) is derived." See "Stanford," p. 222.

It is likely that the designation of most of the 13 members of the College of Arms originated in the reign of Edward III. As to the two Provincial Kings, it was by that King that the country north of the Trent was assigned to a King of Arms, thence called "Norel Roy" or "Norroy," the country south thereof being assigned to "Sud roy" or "Surroy." The former designation (the latter interposed for a time) was restored by Edward IV and still exists; but the latter gave place to "Clarencieux King of Arms," probably in 1382, in honour of the Duke of Clarence abovenamed. Anglow, it appears to have existed as a Kingship long Henry V, (whose br. Thomas, was Duke of Clarence, 1411-21), and even long Henry VI, but, towards the middle of the 15th century, however it relapsed into a heraldship the retorted as a Kingship by Richard IV, perhaps in honour of that King's br. George, who was cr., in 1461, Duke of Clarence. As to "Garter Principal King of Arms," that office did not exist till Henry V instituted it as (in lieu of "Windsor") the officer of arms to the order of the Garter, and placed it above the Provincial Kings as the head of the College of Arms. Of the six existing Heraldships (1) Windsor Herald, founded by Edward III (Edward of Windsor), had the charge of the Knights of the Garter, whose chapel is at Windsor, till the institution of "Garter King" as abovementioned. (2) Chester Herald was probably instituted in honour of Edward, the Black Prince, Earl of Chester, the King's eldest son. That "Clarencieux" was, probably, instituted in honour of Lionel, Duke of Clarence the King's 2nd surv. s., is mentioned above. (3) Lancaster Herald was probably instituted in honour of John (of Gaunt), Duke of Lancaster, the King's 3rd surv. s. "Lancaster" was made the designation of a King of Arms by Henry IV, for a short time, was altogether abolished by Edward IV, but was re-established, as a Heraldship, by Henry VII, who prided himself on a (bastard) descent from the said Duke John. (4) York Herald was probably instituted in honour of Edmund, Duke of York, 4th surv. s. of Edward III. It was certainly in existence during the reign of the Yorkist Kings, and was continued by Henry VII, whose wife was of that House; on the other hand, Gloucester Herald (which was probably instituted in honour of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the yst. and only other son of Edward III, and which certainly existed (as a King of Arms) under Richard III, was, on Richard's overthrow, abolished by the new King, Henry VII, who, in recognition of his own title as Duke of Richmond, and of his descent from the house of Beaufort, Dukes of Somerset, established or re-established (5) Richmond Herald and (6) Somerset Herald. As to the four existing Pursuivants-at-Arms (1) Rouge Croix and (2) Blue Mantle (doubtless so-called from the red cross of St. George and from the blue robes of the order of the Garter) both existed in the times of the Yorkist Kings, and were continued by their successor, Henry VII, which King, to commemorate his supposed descent (or party patent) from

Clarentia"). He had previously, when a mere child, been made Guardian of England 1 July 1345 and 25 June 1346, and had (as Earl of Ulster), probably about April 1361, been elected **K.G.**; Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1 July 1361 till 1364, again 1364-65, and again for some part of 1367. His wife, who was six years his senior, was *b.* 6 July 1332, and *d.* 1363, being *bur.* with her ancestors at Clare Priory. He *m.* secondly, with great state, 28 May 1368, at Milan, Violante, da. of Galeazzo (VISCONTI), PRINCE OF MILAN. Soon after this he *d.* s.p.m. 17 Oct. 1368, at Alba Pompeia (*Longuevil*), in Montferrat, Piedmont, and was *bur.* at Papia, but subsequently removed to England, and *bur.* at Clare Priory afsd. His will dat. 3 Oct. 1368 at the city of Alba, pr. 8 June 1369, at Lambeth.[a] By his death the *Dukedom of Clarence* became *extinct*, the Irish Earldom of Ulster, as also the *Honour of Clare*, devolving on his da. and sole h.[b] His widow *m.* Otho PALEOLOGUS, MARQUESS OF MONTFERRAT.

II. 1411, to 1421. THOMAS PLANTAGENET, *styled* "of Lancaster," 2nd s. of KING HENRY IV, by his 1st wife, Mary, da. and coheir of Humphrey (DE BOHUN), EARL OF HEREFORD, was *b.* 29 Sep. 1389; **K.B.**, 12 Oct. 1399, being at that time Seneschal of England; **K.G.**, probably soon after his father's accession to the Crown in 1399, but possibly not till 1402.[c] Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1401, 1402, 1404, and 1408, under the style of "Thomas de Lancaster." President of the Council, 1411. On 2 July 1411 he was *cr.* EARL OF ALBEMARLE[d] AND DUKE OF CLARENCE.[e] Lieut. of Aquitaine, 1412-13; High Steward of Chester, 1415; Constable of the Army, 1417; and Lieut.-Gen. of the Army in France and Normandy, 1417. He *m.* 1411, Margaret, Dow. MARCHIONESS OF DORSET, da. of Thomas (HOLAND), 2nd EARL OF KENT, by Alice, da. of Richard (FITZ ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL. He *d.* s.p. legit. when *all his honours became extinct*, being slain, while in command, at the bloody battle of Beaugy, 22 March 1421. Will dat. 10 July 1417, pr. 23 Nov. 1423, at Lambeth.[f] His body was conveyed (by his bastard son, Sir John Clarence) to England, and *bur.* (near his Father) in Canterbury Cathedral.[g] His widow *d.* 30 Dec. 1429, and was there *bur.* under a magnificent monument to herself and her two husbands.

III. 1461, to 1478. GEORGE PLANTAGENET, 6th but 3rd surv. s. of Richard, DUKE OF YORK, by Cicely, da. of Ralph (NEVILL), EARL OF WESTMORLAND, was *b.* 21 Oct 1449, in Dublin. Shortly after his br. (Edward IV) became King (4 March 1460/1) he was elected **K.G.**, 1461; and in the same year (June ?) 1441, was *cr.* DUKE OF CLARENCE.[h] **K.B.**, 27 June 1461. Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Feb. 1461/2 to March 1470, and again

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Cadwallader, King of Wales, (whose ensign was a *Red Dragon*,) and his undoubted descent (*ex parte maternâ*) from the family of Beaufort, Dukes of Somerset, (whose badge was a *Portcullis*,) established (3) **Rouge Dragon** Pursuivant and (4) **Portcullis** Pursuivant.

(a) "Royal Wills," p. 88.

(b) This was Philippa, who *m.* 1368 Edmond (Mortimer), Earl of March, and whose great great grandson and heir ascended (in her right) the throne, as Edward IV, whereby the Honour of Clare became vested in the Crown.

(c) See notes to clv and clvi in Beltz's "Order of the Garter."

(d) See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 57, note "b."

(e) It is difficult to conjecture why this title was selected, as the honour of Clare was in the hands of the York line of the Royal family. By the *inq. post mortem* of this Duke, it appears that no particle of the Clare estates was held by him.

(f) "Royal Wills," p. 230.

(g) According to "Sandford," p. 311, the following punning distich hath been read for the Duke's epitaph:

"Hic jacet in tumulo Tho., Dux *Clar.*, nunc quasi nullus,
Qui fuit in bello *Clarus*, nec *Clarior* ullus."

(h) "He was probably *cr.* Duke of Clarence at the same time that his yr. br. Richard, was *cr.* Duke of Gloucester, which was done 'cingendo sibi gladium ac per apposicoem cappe capiti suo,' between Mar. and Aug. 1461, but no record of such ceremony is to be found on any of the Rolls of that period; he was first sum. to Parl as Duke of Clarence, 28 Feb. 1462." See "Courthope."

Feb. 1471. For the better support of his new dignities, the King, by letters patent, 20 Sep. 1462, granted to him, "com. honorem et dñium nrm. Richmondie que quidem, com. honorem et dñium Edmundus Hadham nup. comes Richemondie, nup. h'uit et tenuit."[a] Having *m.* at Calais, 11 July 1469, Isabel, 1st da. and coheir presumptive of Richard (NEVILL), EARL OF WARWICK AND OF SALISBURY, by Anne, da. of Richard (BEAUCHAMP), EARL OF WARWICK, he joined his father-in-law in the rebellion against the King (his brother) in favour of the deposed King, Henry VI, but, changing sides, assisted in King Edward's victory at Barnet, 14 April 1471. In this battle his wife's Father was slain, whereupon he, "in consideration of that his marriage," was, by separate patents, each dat. 25 March 1472, *cr.* EARL OF WARWICK and EARL OF SALISBURY. On 20 May following he was made GREAT CHAMBERLAIN of England. His wife, who was *b.* 5 Sep. 1451, at Warwick Castle, *d.* there in 1476, and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury. He thereupon proposed to marry Mary, da. of the Duke of Burgundy, a match which was much opposed by the Queen Consort. Thro' the influence chiefly of his br. Richard (afterwards King Richard III), he was accused of high treason, found guilty, and *attainted*, 15 Jan. 1477/8, whereby *all his honours became forfeited*. He was executed in the Tower of London 18 Feb. following (said to have been drowned in a butt of malmsey) and was *bur.* at Tewkesbury afsd.

Earldom. I. 1624.

1. JOHN HOLLES, of Haughton, Notts, s. and h. of Denzill H., of Irby, co. Lincoln, by Eleanor, da. of Edmund (SHEFFIELD), 1st BARON SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICKE (which Denzil H., who *d.* v.p. April 1590, was s. and h. ap. of Sir William H., of Haughton afsd., who was 2nd s. of Sir William H., Lord Mayor of London, 1540), was *b.* May 1564, at Haughton, being above 24 years old when he *suc.* his grandfather, 15 Jany. 1590/1 ; was ed. at Cambridge and at Gray's Inn, London ; served in the Netherlands and in the sea fight in 1588 ; was a Captain in Ireland, where he was Knighted 1593 by the Lord Deputy ; served also in Hungary against the Turks and in Spain, 1597, under the Earl of Essex. He was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners ; M.P. for Notts, 1604-11, and 1614-16 ; Comptroller of the Household to the Prince of Wales, 1610-12 ; and, on 9 July 1616, was *cr.*[b] BARON HAUGHTON, of Haughton, co. Nottingham, and on 2 Nov. 1624, EARL OF CLARE,[c] co. Suffolk. He appears

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[a] He appears to have thenceforth styled himself (after his Peerage title) as "*Dominus de Richemond* [*i.e.* Lord of the Honour of Richmond] et magnus Camerarius Anglie."

[b] Both peerages were obtained by the influence of the Duke of Buckingham, the then Court favourite, to whom he paid £10,000 for the Barony, and £5,000 in addition for the Earldom, the last being probably above the average price as having been hitherto a Royal dignity see, *infra*, note "c." The preamble to both these patents are in Collins' "Noble Families" (1752), pp. 87-89.

[c] Only six years before the title of *Clare* had been refused to the Lord Rich (who thereupon selected that of Warwick), "because the title of Clare, *which is the same as that of Clarence*, was a higher honour than could well suit with a family in a manner upstart." See Camden's "Annals of James I." In Collins' "Noble families," p. 89, the following remarks on this creation are made by Gervase Holles, the antiquary. "It was not a little wondered at that he could obtain this title of Earl of *Clare* for the Lord Rich (when he was *cr.* Earl) did very much desire this title, and the King's Council, after several debates about it, concluded that since the time that the first Earls of Clare determined [1313], the honours of *Clare* had ever been conferred on a Prince of the *Blood Royal*, CLARE *and* CLARENCE being *one and the same title*, and therefore not to be allowed to a meaner subject. But the power that procured the *dignity* prevailed for the *title* which [power] was the Duke of Buckingham." Again, the newly created Earl writes thus to the Bishop of Lincoln : "My patent is now past for the *Earldom of Clare*, the title wherein my Lord of Warwick was so emboged, but what is it that a powerful favourite cannot do ?"

It appears, also, that the grantee had *no connection whatever* with the estate of Clare or with any of the former owners of the title, so that its adoption was a mere piece of swagger to give a false lustre to a hitherto not very illustrious race.

never to have enjoyed the favour of Charles I.[a] He *m.* 23 May 1591, at Shelford, Notts, Anne, da. of Sir Thomas STANHOPE, by Margaret, da. of Sir John PORT, of Etwall, co. Derby. He *d.* 4 Oct. 1637, in his 74th year, at his house called Clare Palace, Nottingham, and was *bur.* 7th in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. M.I. Fun. certif. in Pub. Record Office. His will having been made 40 [*sic*] years previously, admon. was granted, *pendente lite*, 6 Feb. 1637/8 to the widow. She *d.* in the Piazza, Covent Garden, Midx., 18 Nov. 1651, aged 75 years and 9 months, and was *bur.* 22 Dec. at St. Mary's, Nottingham, afsd. M.I.[b] Her will dat. 5, pr. 26 Nov. 1651.

II. 1637. *2.* JOHN (HOLLES), EARL OF CLARE, &c., s. and h., *b.* at Haughton afsd. 13 June 1595 ; M.P. for East Retford (in 3 Parls.) Feb. 1623 to June 1626 ; Knighted at Greenwich, 2 June 1625 ; Lord Lieut. of Notts (on the nom. of Parl.), 1642, but took some part in trying to reconcile Parl. with the King.[c] He favoured the Restoration, but appears never to have taken any very active part in politics. He *m.* 4 Sep. 1626, at St. Barth.-the-Great, London (as "Lord John Houghton "), Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of the famous Horatio (VERE), BARON VERE OF TILBURY, by Mary, da. of Sir William TRACY. He *d.* 2, and was *bur.* 23 Jany. 1665/6, at St. Mary's, Nottingham. Will pr. May 1666. His widow *d.* Dec. 1683, and was *bur.* 11 Jany. 1683/4 at St. Mary's afsd.

III. 1666. *3.* GILBERT (HOLLES) EARL OF CLARE, &c., 2nd but only surv. s. and h., *b.* 24 April and *bap.* 18 May 1633 at Hackney, Midx., travelled abroad 1645-60. M.P. for Notts (as Lord Haughton), 1660. He, too, took little part in politics, save in opposing all Popish measures during the reigns of Charles II and James II. He *m.* 9 July 1655, at St. Giles-in-the-fields, Grace, da. of the Hon. William PIERREPONT (2nd s. of Robert, 1st EARL OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL), by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas HARRIS, of Tong Castle, Salop. He *d.* at Warwick House, Holborn, Midx., 16 Jany. 1688/9, and was *bur.* at St. James' Chapel, Haughton, Notts. Will pr. July 1689. His widow *d.* July 1702.

IV. 1689. **Marquessate.** I. 1694, to 1711. *4.* JOHN (HOLLES), EARL OF CLARE [1624] and BARON HAUGHTON[d] [1616], 1st s. and h., *b.* 9 Jany. 1661/2 ; M.P. for Notts, 1668/9 ; Gent. of the Bedchamber, 1689-93 ; Lord Lieut. of Midx., 1689-93 ; and again 1711. At the coronation, 11 April 1689, he carried the Queen's sceptre, with the cross. Having *m.* Feb. 1690 his first cousin, Margaret, 3rd da. and coheir of Henry (CAVENDISH), 2nd DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, by Frances, da. of the Hon. William PIERREPONT abovenamed, and having, by the death of her Father, s.p.m.s. (26 July 1691) come into the greater part of the Cavendish estates (subject to a mortgage of £80,000, which he paid), he applied to the King for a Dukedom, and to be made a Knight of the Garter, but, being refused, gave up his appointments. In 1693, however, he inherited the estates of his kinsman Denzill (Holles), Baron Holles of Ifield, and, his fortune being now one of the largest in the Kingdom, he was, on 14 May 1694, *cr.* MARQUESS OF

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[a] "Some have been of opinion that had he lived to these unhappy times he would have sided with those that persecuted the King, but I am most confident of the contrary." See "Gervase Holles" in Collins' "Noble families" (*ut ante*), p. 93, who gives a copious account of his appearance and his endowments, adding that Sir John Brooke (afterwards Lord Cobham) said of him : "I have travailed the best partes of Christendome, and have conversed with the most noble persons in those places where I came, yet, in all my life, I never met with so exactly accomplished a gentleman as my Lord of Clare."

[b] Denzill Holles, their 2nd s., was, in 1661, *cr.* Baron Holles of Ifield.

[c] According to Lord Clarendon "he was a man of honour and of courage, and would have been an excellent person if his heart had not been too much set upon keeping and improving his estate."

[d] To him, as "Lord Haughton," Dryden dedicated his "*Spanish Fryar or the Double Discovery.*"

CLARE AND DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.[a] Lord Lieut. of Notts, 1694-1711. He entertained the King at Welbeck, Notts,[b] for two days in Oct. 1695. El. K.G. 30 May and inst. 7 July 1698 ; Lord Lieut. of the East Riding, co. York, 1698 ; of the North Riding, 1705-11 ; Keeper of Sherwood Forest, 1699-1711 ; P.C., 1705 ; LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1705-11. Ch. Justice in Eyre, North of Trent, May to July 1711. He *d.* s.p.m. (two days after a fall from his horse) at Welbeck, 15 July 1711, when *all his honours became extinct*, and was *bur.* 9 Aug. following in Westm. Abbey, under a sumptuous monument. Will dat. 29 Aug. 1707 (directing his burial to be near his great grandfather, the Lord Vere of Tilbury), pr. 6 July 1715.[c] His estates were valued at about £40,000 a year.[d] His widow *d.* in London in her 65th year, 24 Dec. 1716, and was *bur.* with her ancestors 5 Jany. following, at Bolsover, co. Derby. Will pr. June 1717.

Earldom.
V. 1714.

Marquessate.
II. 1715, to 1768.

THOMAS (PELHAM-HOLLES), BARON PELHAM OF LAUGHTON, s. & b. of Thomas, 1st BARON PELHAM OF LAUGHTON [so *cr.* 1706], by his 2nd wife, Grace, sister of John (HOLLES), DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, MARQUESS OF CLARE, EARL OF CLARE, and BARON HAUGHTON abovenamed, *b.* 1 July 1693, *suc.* to his Father's peerage in 1712, about which time, having inherited the estates of the family of Holles on the death (1711) of his uncle, the Duke of Newcastle abovenamed, he assumed the additional name of *Holles*, and was, 26 July 1714, *cr.* VISCOUNT HAUGHTON, co. Nottingham, and EARL OF CLARE, with rem., failing his issue male, to his br. Henry Pelham in tail male ; on 11 Aug. 1715 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLARE and DUKE OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, with a like spec. rem. On 17 Nov. 1756 he was *cr.* DUKE OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE with

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[a] "1694, April 26. A warrant lyes ready to passe for creating the Lord Shrewsbury, *a Duke* ; the Lord Carmarthen, *Duke of Pontefract* ; Lord Bedford, *Duke of Bedford* ; Lord Devonshire, *Duke of Newcastle* ; Lord Clare, *Duke of Clarence*, &c. See Luttrell's "Diary." This wholesale creation of Dukes took place accordingly, the titles selected being [1] *Shrewsbury*, by the Earl of Shrewsbury ; [2] *Leeds* (not *Pontefract*), by the Marquess of Carmarthen ; [3] *Bedford*, by the Earl of Bedford ; [4] *Devonshire* (not *Newcastle*, the title of a Dukedom, but 3 years previously extinct in the Cavendish family, the new grantee being heir *male* of the last Duke), by the Earl of Devonshire, and [5] *Newcastle* (not *Clarence*), by the Earl of Clare, whose *wife* was da. and coheir of the last Duke of Newcastle. It is worthy of note that, in the short space of *six* years, William III created no less than *nine* Dukes, *viz.* : [1] Cumberland (*Prince George of Denmark*) ; [2] Bolton (*Powlett, Marquess of Winchester*) ; [3] Scombergh (*de Schombergh*) ; [4] Gloucester (*Prince William*) ; [5] Shrewsbury (*Talbot*) ; [6] Leeds (*Osborne*) ; [7] Bedford (*Russell*) ; [8] Devonshire (*Cavendish*) ; and [9] Newcastle (*Holles*).

[b] He appears to have chiefly resided there, leaving his paternal mansion at Haughton to become ruinous. His nephew, and successor as to the Holles estates, (Thomas, Duke of Newcastle) enlarged Clumber (which, previously, was 'but a Lodge) and made it the family house. See an interesting account of "Haughton" in 'The Topographer," 1789, Vol. i, p. 142-154.

[c] In "Macky's and Burnet's characters," with Dean Swift's remarks thereon *in italics*, it is said of him that "he is a black, ruddy complexioned man, near 60 years old. He hath the best estate in England, and employs most of his time in improving it ; is very covetous, yet makes a great figure in Yorkshire, is firm for the constitution of his country, and hath only one da. who will be the richest heiress in Europe, *now Countess of Oxford, cheated by her Father.*" [See, as to this, Note "d," *infra.*]

[d] The estates of the Cavendish family, with lands of about £5,000 a year in Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, he devised to his only da. who, as heir-at-law, had lands, worth £100,000, purchased since his will, besides £20,000 her portion under his mar. settl. This Lady *m.* Edward (Harley), 2nd Earl of Oxford, whose da. and h. *m.* William (Bentinck), 2nd Duke of Portland, conveying Welbeck Abbey and the other estates to the family of Bentinck. The estates of the Holles family were devised by the Duke, in 1707, to his nephew, Thomas Pelham, *cr.* Earl of Clare, &c., and finally Duke of Newcastle.

rem., failing his issue male, to Henry (Clinton), Earl of Lincoln, husband to Catherine, 1st da. and coheir of his said br. Henry Pelham, and, finally, on 4 May 1762 he was *cr.* BARON PELHAM OF STANMER, co. Sussex, with rem., failing his issue male, to his kinsman Thomas Pelham. He *d. s. p.* 17 Nov. 1768, when *all his honours*, save these two last creations *became extinct*, *the Dukedom of Newcastle* (1756) devolving on the family of Clinton (Earls of Lincoln) and *the Barony of Pelham* (1762) on the family of Pelham. See under those dignities. See fuller account (of this well-known statesman) under "NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1756.

Dukedom.[a] **IV.**[a] **1789, to 1830.** *H.R.H. Prince* WILLIAM HENRY, 3rd s. of KING GEORGE III. by Charlotte Sophia, da. of Charles-Louis, DUKE OF MECKLEMBOURG STRELITZ, was *b.* 21 Aug. and *bap.* 20 Sep. 1765 at St. James' Palace; joined the Royal Navy in May 1779, becoming Post Captain, 1786; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 1790; and in 1805, Admiral of the Red. He was Admiral of the Fleet, 1811, and from May 1827 to Sep. 1828 Lord High Admiral. At the age of five he was, 5 April 1770, elected **K.T.**, and, when 17, was el., 19 April 1782, **K.G.**, inst. 28 May 1801. On 20 May 1789 he was *cr.* EARL OF MUNSTER [I.], and, in the same patent, DUKE OF CLARENCE[a] and ST. ANDREWS.[b] P.C., June 1789. Knight of the St. Esprit of France, 24 April 1814; Knight of St. Andrew of Russia; Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia; **G.C.B.**, 12 April 1815; **G.C.H.**, 12 Aug. 1815. D.C.L. of Oxford, by diploma, 18 Oct. 1816; General of Marines, 1823; Ranger of Bushey Park, Ranger of Greenwich Park, &c. He *m.* 11 July 1818, at Kew palace, Surrey (the same date and place as that of the marriage of his next *br.*, the Duke of Kent) Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, 1st da. of George Frederick Charles, DUKE OF SAXE MEININGEN, by Louisa Eleanora, da. of Christian Albert, PRINCE OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBOURG. She, who was *b.* 13 Aug. 1792, was living when, on 26 June 1830, he ascended the throne as **William IV.**

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i.e. "CLARENCE" Earldom of, (*H.R.H. Prince* LEOPOLD), *cr.* 1881, with the DUKEDOM OF ALBANY, which see.

CLARENDON.[d]

Earldom. I. 1661. *1.* EDWARD (HYDE), BARON HYDE OF HINDON, Wilts, Lord High Chancellor, was, 20 April 1661,[e] *cr.* VISCOUNT CORNBURY, co. Oxford, and EARL OF CLARENDON.[f] He was 3rd s. of Henry HYDE, of Purton and Dinton, Wilts, by Mary, da. and coheir of Edward LANGFORD, a rich clothier of Trowbridge, being nephew of Sir Nicholas Hyde, Ch. Justice of the King's Bench, 1627-31. He was *b.* 18 Feb. 1608/9,

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(a) For an account of the three previous Dukes of (*Clare*, or) *Clarence*, 1362 to 1478, see *ante* pp. 270-272.

(b) Selected, presumably, out of compliment to Scotland, just as "York and *Albany*;" "Gloucester and *Edinburgh*;" "Kent and *Strathearn*;" "Cumberland and *Teviotdale*," &c.

(c) *Clarentiæ dominium*, anciently a Royal forest of about 4,300 acres (some three miles from Salisbury), in the palace whereof Henry II, in 1164, held the council which passed the laws, called therefrom "the constitutions of Clarendon." It was granted, by Charles II, to George (Monck), Duke of Albemarle, from whose successor it was inherited by the family of Granville (Earls of Bath), and, finally, in 1713, was purchased by the Bathurst family, who still possess it.

(d) An account of this and other creations, made a few days before the Coronation, is in Evelyn's "Diary" as under: 1661, April 22. "Was the splendid cavalcade of His Majesty from the Tower of London to Whitehall, when I saw him, in the Banquetting House create SIX EARLS and AS MANY BARONS, *viz.*:—[1] Edward, Lord Hyde, Lord Chancellor [*cr.*] EARL OF CLARENDON, supported by the Earls of Northumberland and Sussex; the Earl of Bedford carried the cap and coronet; the Earl of Warwick, the sword; [and] the Earl of Newport, the mantle. Next was [2] Capel, *cr.* EARL OF ESSEX; [3] Brudenell, *cr.* EARL OF CARDIGAN; [4, Viscount] Valentia [I.]

ren, failing his issue male, to Henry (Clinton), 2nd of Lincoln, husband to Catherine, 1st da. and coheir of his said br. Henry Pelham, and, finally, on 4 May 1762 he was cr. BARON TRIGLDAM OF ST.LEONARD, co. Sussex, with rem., failing his issue male, to his kinsman Thomas Pelham. He d. s.p.s. 17 Nov. 1768, when all his honours, save those last creations (except that the Dukedom of Newcastle (1756) devolving on the family of Clinton (Earls of Lincoln) and the Barony of Pelham (1762) on the family of Pelham. See under these dignities. See also further account (of this well-known statesman) under "CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE." Dukedom of, cr. 1756.

Dukedom.(a) M.R.M. Prince WILLIAM HENRY, 3rd s. of KING GEORGE III. by Charlotte Sophia, da. of Charles-Louis, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was b. 21 Aug. and bap. 22 Sep. 1765 at St. James' Palace; joined the Royal Navy in May 1779, becoming Post Captain, 1786; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 1790; and in 1793, Admiral of the Fleet. He was Admiral of the Fleet, 1811, and from May 1827 to Sep. 1828 Lord High Admiral. As the age of five he was, 6 April 1770, elected K.T., and, when 17, was el., 19 April 1782, K.G., but, 18 May 1801. On 30 May 1789 he was cr. EARL OF MUNSTER (I.) and, on the same patent, DUKE OF CLARENCE(b) and ST. ANDREWS.(b) K.C., June 1795. Knight of the Sn. Knight of Prussia, 24 April 1814; Knight of St. Andrew of Russia; Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia; G.C.B., 12 April 1815; G.C.H., 19 Aug. 1815. D.C.L. of Oxford, by diploma, 18 Oct. 1816; General of Marines, 1825; Ranger of Bushey Park, Ranger of Greenwich Park, &c. He m., 11 July 1818, at Kew palace, Saxony (the same date and place as that of the marriage of his next br., the Duke of Kent), Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, 1st da. of George Frederick (Ernest), Duke of Saxe Meiningen, by Louisa Eleanora, da. of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. She, who was b. 13 Aug. 1792, was living when, on 20 June 1830, he ascended the throne as WILLIAM IV.

(a) For an account of the three previous Dukes of (Clare, or) Clarence, 1362 to 1478, see earlier pp. 270-272.

(b) Selected, presumably, out of compliment to Scotland, just as "York and Albany;" "Gloucester and Edinburgh;" "Kent and Strathearn;" "Cumberland and Teviotdale," &c.

(c) Otherwise denoting, anciently a Royal forest of about 4,500 acres (some three miles from Salisbury), in the palace whereof Henry II. in 1184, held the council which passed the laws, called Clarendon "the constitutions of Clarendon." It was granted, by Charles II. to George (Nicoll) Duke of Albemarle, from whose successor it was inherited by the family of Cornwallis (Earls of Bath), and, finally, in 1712, was purchased by the Bathurst family, who still possess it.

(d) An account of this and other creations, made a few days before the Coronation, is in Evelyn's "Diary" as under: 1661, April 22. "Was the splendid marriage of His Majesty from the Tower of London to Whitehall, when I saw him, in the Banqueting House over the Earls and as vast Barons, viz.:—(1) Edward, Lord Hyde, Lord Chancellor [or] Earl of Clarendon, supported by the Earls of Southampton and Sussex; the Earl of Bedford carried the cap and coronet; the Earl of Warwick, the sword; (and) the Earl of Newport, the mantle. Next was [2] Lord ... Earl of Essex; [3] Lord ... Earl of Clarendon; [4] Viscount [Lord] Valentia [1]

at Dinton afsd. ; matric. at Oxford (Mag. Hall), 31 Jany. 1622/3 ; B.A., 1625 ; Barrister (Mid. Temple), 22 Nov. 1633 ; Keeper of the writs of the Common Pleas, 1634 ; M.P. for Wotton Basset, 1640, and for Saltash, 1640-49 ; Under Treasurer of the Exchequer (for life), 1642 ; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1643-60 ; Knighted and made P.C., 22 Feb. 1643 ; Councillor to the Prince of Wales, 1644-49. By Charles II, when in exile, he was sent as Joint Ambassador (with Lord Cottington) to Spain, 1649-51 ; Sec. of State, 1653-57 ; LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR (so declared at Bruges), Dec. 1657 to Aug. 1667 ; First Commissioner of the Treasury, June 1660, being, from 1660 to 1667, "in fact *Prime Minister*, without the title." On 3 Nov. 1660 he was *cr.* BARON HYDE OF HINDON, co. Wilts, with a Royal gift of £20,000, and about 4 months afterwards was *cr. Earl of Clarendon and Viscount Cornbury* as above.(f) The marriage (1659 and 1660) of his da. Anne, with James, Duke of York (afterwards King James II), the h. presump. to the Crown, was, shortly before this time, made public, and probably contributed to his unpopularity. First Commissioner for the sale of Dunkirk, 1662 ; Lord High Steward, 12 April 1666 for the trial of Lord Morley. He was also Ranger of Whichwood forest, 1661 ; Lord Lieut. of Oxon, 1663 ; of Wilts, 1667 ; and High Steward of Woodstock, 1667. The freedom with which he administered advice to the King, the hatred of the King's then favourite (the Duchess of Cleveland), of the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and of all the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian party, were the leading causes of his fall, which took place on 30 Aug. 1667, when, having refused to resign, *the Great Seal was taken from him.* In the House of Commons, in the October following, a bill was passed to impeach him of high treason, but rejected by the Lords.(a) To avoid persecution he quitted England finally, 29 Nov. 1667, and completed in France his well-known "*History of the Rebellion.*" He *m.* firstly, in 1629, Anne, da. of Sir George AYLIFFE. She *d.* childless some six months afterwards. He *m.* secondly, 10 July 1634, at St. Margaret's Westm. (mar. lic. from Dean and Ch. of Westm.), Frances, da. and eventually sole h. of Sir Thomas AYLESBURY, Bart, Master of the Requests, by Anne,

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cr. EARL OF ANGLESEA ; [5] Greenvill, *cr.* EARL OF BATH ; and [6] Howard, *cr.* EARL OF CARLISLE. The Barons were [1] Denzille HOLLES ; [2] CORNWALLIS ; [3] BOOTH [*cr.* Baron DELAMERE ; 4] TOWNSEND ; [5] COOPER [*cr.* Baron ASHLEY ; and 6] CREW, who were led up by several Peers, with Garter and officers of arms before them ; when, after obedience on their several approaches to the throne, their patents were presented by Garter King-at-Arms, which, being received by the Lord Chamberlain and delivered to His Majesty, and by him to the Sec. of State, were read, and then again delivered to his Majesty, and by him to the several Lords created. They were then robed, their coronets and collars put on by his Majesty, and they were placed in rank on both sides the state and throne ; but the Barons put off their caps and circles and held them in their hands, the Earls keeping on their coronets, as cousins to the King." In this same year there was also a number of the eldest sons of Earls sum. in their Father's Baronies, while in the previous year (that of the Restoration, 1660) Lord Jermyn had been *cr.* EARL OF ST ALBANS ; the loyal Marquess of Ormonde [I.], being *cr.* EARL OF BRECKNOCK ; Monck, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE ; Montagu, EARL OF SANDWICH, and Hyde, BARON HYDE OF HINDON.

(f) The estate of Cornbury had been presented to him by the King. He was mortgagee of the Royal domain of Clarendon (from Charles I) and, not unreasonably, expected the grant of the equity of redemption thereof, which, however, he never obtained. See *ante*, p. 275, note "c."

(a) The site of "Clarendon House" on the north side of Piccadilly, exactly facing St. James' Street and Palace, was granted to him by the King, 13 June 1664. Pepys says, 20 Feb. 1664/5, that the "common people have already called [it] *Dunkirke* House from their opinion of his having a good bribe for the selling of that towne," and again, 14 June 1667, that there was "a gibbet either set up before or painted upon his gate, and these three words writ.—

'Three sights to be seen,
Dunkirke, Tangier, and a barren Queene.'"

Soon after his death, his sons, 10 July 1675, sold the house "that (says Evelyn, 18 Sep. 1683) cost £50,000, for £25,000," to the second Duke of Albemarle, who again sold it to Sir Thomas Bond and others, with about 24 acres of land attached, for £35,000. It was then pulled down, "Bond Street," "Albemarle Street," &c., being built on its site.

at Dinton sfed.; marble, at Oxford (Magd. Hall), 31 Jany. 1672/3; B.A., 1673; Barrister (Mid. Temple), 22 Nov. 1679; Roger of the wrks of the Customs Plees, 1684; M.P. for Wotton Bassett, 1690; Roger of the wrks of the Custom Plees, the Exchequer (for life), 1692; Commr. and for Salaries, 1696-9; Under Treasurer of wrnde H.C., 22 Feb. 1812; Comptroller of the Exchequer, 1693-99; Knighted and when in exile, he was sent as Jenoy Ambassador (with Lord Cottington) to Spain, 1640-51; Sec. of State, 1653-57; Lord High Chancellor (so declared at Breda), Dec. 1657 to Aug. 1667; First Commissioner of the Treasury, June 1660, being, from 1660 to 1667, "in fact Prime Minister, without the title." On 3 Nov. 1660 he was cr. BARON HYDE OF HINDON, co. Wilts, with a Royal gift of £30,000, and about 4 months afterwards was cr. Earl of Clarendon and Viscount Cornbury as above.(1) The marriage (1653 and 1660) of his da. Anne, with James, Duke of York (afterwards King James II), the h. presump. to the Crown, was, shortly before this time, made public, and probably contributed to his unpopularity. First Commissioner for the sale of Dunkirk, 1662; Lord High Steward, 12 April 1660 for the trial of Lord Mosley. He was also Keeper of Whichwood forest, 1661; Lord Lieut. of Oxon, 1662; cr. Wilts, 1661; and High Steward of Woodstock, 1667. The freedom with which he administered advice to the King, the hatred of the King's then favourite (the Duchess of Cleveland), of the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and of all the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian party, were the leading causes of his fall, which took place on 30 Aug. 1667, when, having refused to resign, the Great Seal was taken from him. In the House of Commons, in the October following, a Bill was passed to impeach him of high treason, but rejected by the Lords.(2) To avoid prosecution he quitted England finally, 29 Nov. 1667, and completed in France his well-known "History of the Rebellion." He m. firstly, in 1629, Anne, da. of Sir George Ayliffe, Bte d. childless some six months afterwards. He m. secondly, 10 July 1634, at St. Margaret's Westm. (mar. lic. from Dean and Ch. of Westm.), Frances, da. and eventually sole h. of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Bart., Master of the Requests, by Anne,

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cr. Earl of Aylesbury : [3] Grenville, cr. Earl of Bath ; and [8] Howard, cr. Earl of Carlisle. The Baronies were [1] Dunsilie Hoeles ; [2] Cornwallis ; [3] Bourchier, cr. Baron Dunsmore ; [4] Townshend ; [5] Cowper [cr. Baron Ashley ; and 6] Chancellor, who were led up by several Peers, with Garter and officers of arms before them ; when, after obedience on their several approaches to the throne, their patents were presented by Garter King-at-Arms, which, being received by the Lord Chamberlain and delivered to His Majesty, and by him to the Sec. of State, were read, and then again delivered to his Majesty, and by him to the several Lords created. They were then robed, their coronets and collars put on by his Majesty, and they were placed in rank on both sides the cloth of state ; but the Baronet put off their caps and circle and hold them in their hands, the Earls keeping on their coronets, as assistants to the King." In this same year there was also a number of the oldest sons of Earls sum. in their Father's Baronies, while in the previous year (that of the Restoration, 1660) Lord Berkeley had been cr. Earl of St. Albans ; the Royal Marquess of Ormonde [I.] being cr. Earl of Brecknock ; Monck, Duke of Albemarle ; Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, and Hyde, Baron Hyde of Hindon.

(1) The estate of Cornbury had been presented to him by the King. He was mortgagee of the Royal domain of Clarendon (from Charles I) and, not unreasonably, expected the grant of this equity of redemption thereof, which, however, he never obtained. See ante, p. 275, note "a."

(2) The site of "Clarendon House" on the north side of Piccadilly, exactly facing St. James' Street and Palace, was granted to him by the King, 12 June 1664. Pepys says, 20 Feb. 1664/5, that the "common people have already called it [the Dunsmore House from their opinion of his having a good title for selling of that towne," and again, 14 June 1667, that there was "a gibbet either set up before or painted upon his gate, and these three words writ,—

"Fiere augeis to be sene,
Dunkirke, Tangeir, and a burnt Queene."

Soon after his death, his sons, 19 July 1675, sold the house "that (says Evelyn, 13 Sep. 1683) cost £50,000, for £25,000" to the second Duke of Albemarle, who again sold it to Sir Thomas Lead and others, with about 24 acres of land attached, for £35,000. It was then pulled down, "Bond Street," "Albemarle Street," &c., being built on its site.

1st da. and coheir of Francis DENMAN, of West Retford, Notts. She, who was *bap.* 25 Aug. 1617, at St. Margaret's Westm., *d.* 9 and was *bur.* 17 Aug. 1667, in Westm. Abbey. He *d.* at Rouen, in France, 19 Dec. 1674, and was *bur.* 5 Jany. following in Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 11 Dec. 1674, pr. 14 Dec. 1675.[a]

II. 1674. *2.* HENRY (HYDE), EARL OF CLARENDON, &c., 1st s. and h., *b.* 2 and *bap.* 11 June 1638 at St. Margaret's Westm. He was *cr.* M.A., Oxford, by diploma, 14 Feb. 1660/1 ; K.B., 19 April 1661 ; M.P. for Wilts (as *Viscount Cornbury*), 1661-74 ; Private Sec. to the Queen Consort, 1662 ; Lord Chamberlain to her, 1665 ; High Steward of Reading, 1674 ; P.C., 1680 ; Keeper of Somerset House, 1680 ; Treasurer to the Queen Consort, 1680-85 ; F.R.S., 1684. He was in high favour with his br. in law, King James II, to whom he was LORD PRIVY SEAL, Feb. 1865 to March 1687, and LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND, Oct. 1685 to Feb. 1687. High Steward of Salisbury, 1685 ; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 1686, and Councillor to the Queen Consort, 1687. He was, however, with his son, among the earliest to desert the King in 1688,[b] altho' he, did not take any part under the new dynasty. He *m.* firstly, Jany. 1661, Theodosia,[c] 3rd da. of Arthur (CAPELL), 1st BARON CAPELL OF TEWKESBURY, by Dorothy, da. of Richard BENNET. She, who was *bap.* 3 Jany. 1639/40, at Little Hadham, was *bur.* there (as *Viscountess Cornbury*) 22 March 1661/2. He *m.* secondly, before 1676, Flower, widow of Sir William BACKHOUSE, Bart. (who *d.* 22 Aug. 1669), relict (formerly) of William BISHOP, da. and h. of William BACKHOUSE, of Swallowfield, Berks, by Anna, da. of Bryan RICHARDS, of Hartley Westfield, Hants. He *d.* 31 Oct. and was *bur.* 4 Nov. 1709, in Westm. Abbey. Admon. 11 May 1713 and 2 March 1747/8.

III. 1709. *3.* EDWARD (HYDE), EARL OF CLARENDON, &c., only s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* Dec. 1661 ; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 23 Jan., 1674/5 (being then *styled* Viscount Cornbury). Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Reg. of Dragoons, 1683 ; Col. thereof, 1685-89 ; M.P. for Wilts, 1685-95 ; for Christchurch, 1695-1701 ; Master of the Horse to Prince George of Denmark, 1685-90 ; Page of Honour to James II at his Coronation, 23 April, 1685. From that King, however, for whom he was then in command, he, with as many troops as he could induce to follow him, was one of the earliest deserters[b] in 1688. He was Gov. of New York and New Jersey, 1701 to 1708, where he "earned a most unenviable reputation, which he appears to have fully deserved, and his character and conduct were equally abhorred in both hemispheres ;" [d] P.C., 1711 ; Envoy extraordinary to Hanover, 30 May 1714. He *m.* "clandestinely"[d] 10 July 1688, at Totteridge, Herts. (mar. lic. from Vic. Gen.) Catharine, only surv. da. and h. of Henry O'BRIEN, *styled* LORD IBRACKAN, by Catharine, *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD. She, who was *b.* 29 Jan. 1673, and who, on her mother's death in Nov. 1702, became, *suo jure* BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, *d.* at New York, America, 11 Aug. 1706, in her 34th year, and was *bur.* in Trinity church there.[e] He *d.* "in obscurity and deeply in debt"[d] 31 March, and was bur. 5 April 1723, in Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 30 March, 1723, pr. 3 July 1723.

(a) He "will ever be regarded with admiration and reverence for his devoted adherence to Charles I during his misfortunes, and to Charles II for nearly 20 years after—the almost universal verdict, after two centuries of investigation—[which is] an unreserved acknowledgment of his loyalty, his wisdom, and his integrity." See Foss' "*Judges.*" Horace Walpole most happily says of him, "in his double capacity of Statesman and Historian, that he *acted* for liberty, but *wrote* for prerogative."

(b) See a list of those "in arms for the Prince of Orange" (among which he was), *ante*, Vol. i, p. 28, note "b," where some notice is given of him.

(c) She was a great beauty. "The lovely Mrs. Hyde by long practise subdued her glances to such a languishing tenderness that her eyes never opened more than those of a Chinese." See introduction to the "Court Beauties of the reign of Charles II," by Mrs. Jameson, where the Authoress is speaking of the style of Lely's portraits.

(d) See note by Col. Chester in his "Westm. Abbey Registers," p. 308.

(e) The inscription on her coffin plate, found in 1839, when Trinity church, New York, was re-built, is as follows :—"Catharine, Lady Viscountess Cornbury, Baroness of Clifton of Leighton Bromswold in the co. of Warwick, sole surv. da. and h. of

[EDWARD HYDE, *styled* VISCOUNT CORNBURY, only surv. s. and h. ap. *bap.* 6 Oct. 1691 at St. James, Westm., became, on his mother's death, in 1706, LORD CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 10 Oct. 1707, and, on 12 Jan. 1712, took his seat in the House of Lords. He *d.* unm., v.p. 12, and was *bur.* 20 Feb. 1712/3 in Westm. Abbey[a]. Will in which he styles himself "*Lord Viscount Cornbury*, and *Baron Clifton*," dat. 25 May 1710, pr. 17 June 1713 and 8 Feb. 1722/3.]

IV. 1723, to 1753. *4.* HENRY (HYDE), EARL OF CLARENDON [1661], EARL OF ROCHESTER [1682], VISCOUNT CORNBURY [1661], VISCOUNT HYDE OF KENILWORTH [1681], BARON HYDE OF HINDON [1660], and BARON OF WOTTON BASSET [1681], cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Lawrence, 1st EARL OF ROCHESTER, by Henrietta, da. of Richard (BOYLE), 1st EARL OF BURLINGTON, &c., which Laurence was yr. s. of Edward, 1st Earl of Clarendon. He was *b.* 1672; was M.P. for Launceston 1692-1711; was *cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford, 7 Oct. 1700; First Clerk of the Writs in Chancery, 1703; Joint Paymaster Gen. [I], 1710; P.C., 1710-14; *suc.* his Father 2 May 1711, as *Earl of Rochester*, &c.; Ranger of Richmond Park, 1711-27; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 1711; Lord Lieut. of Cornwall, 1711-14. He *m.* (Lic. from Fac. office 2 March 1691/2) Jane, sister of John, 1st BARON GOWER OF STITTENHAM, da. of Sir William LEVESON-GOWER, 4th Bart., by Jane, 2nd and yst. da. of John (GRANVILLE), EARL OF BATH. She, who had a portion of £16,000, *d.* 24 May, and was *bur.* 1 June 1725 in Westm. Abbey, aged 55. He *d.* s.p.m.s., 10 Dec. 1753, when *all his honours became extinct.*[b] Admon. 9 Feb. 1754 to his da. "Catherine, Duchess of Queensbury and Dover," and again June 1783.

[HENRY HYDE, *styled* VISCOUNT CORNBURY, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* 28 Nov. 1710; Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 21 May 1725; sometime M.P. for that Univ., Feb. 1731/2 to 1750; was *cr.* D.C.L., 6 Dec. 1728; Gent. of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1738. On 28 Jany. 1750 he was sum. v.p. to the House of Lords in his Father's Barony as LORD HYDE OF HINDON. He *m.* Nov. 1737, Frances, da. of George Henry (LEE), 2nd EARL OF LICHFIELD, by Frances, da. of Sir John HALES, Bart. He *d.* s.p., six months before his Father, at Paris, from a fall from his horse, 26 April, and was *bur.* 12 June 1753 in Westm. Abbey, when his Barony *reverted* to his *Father*. Will, &c., dat. 10 and 11 Aug. 1751, as "Lord Hyde" (leaving the writings and papers of his great grandfather, the 1st Earl of Clarendon, to the Bodleian library, Oxford, and the bulk of his property to his niece Lady Charlotte Capel, afterwards Villiers, and her issue in tail male), pr. 2 May 1753].

V. 1776. *1.* THE HON. THOMAS VILLIERS, 2nd s. of William, 2d EARL OF JERSEY, by Judith, da. and h. of Frederick HERNE of London, was *b.* 1709; ed. at St. Johns Coll. Cambridge; was Envoy to Warsaw, 1737; Minister Plenipo. to Dresden, 1740-47; to Vienna 1742-43; and to Berlin 1746-48; M.P. for Tamworth, 1747-56; one of the Lords of the Admiralty 1748; and, having *m.* 30 March 1752, Charlotte, 1st surv-da. of William (CAPEL,) 3d EARL OF ESSEX, by his first wife, Jane, da. of Henry (HYDE), 4th and last EARL OF CLARENDON, abovenamed, (the said Charlotte being coheir of her said Mother) he was *cr.*, on 3 June 1756, BARON HYDE OF HINDON, co. Wilts, with rem. of the said dignity to the

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Henry, Lord O'Brian and the Lady Catharine his wife, who was sole sister and h. to the Most Noble Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenox; born the 29th day of Jan. in the year 1673; departed this life at the city of New York in America, the 11th day of August 1706, in the 34th year of her age."

(a) His only surv. sister and h., Theodosia, became, by his death, *suo jure* Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, and conveyed that title to the family of Bligh.

(b) His burial is not entered in the Registers of Westm. Abbey, but not improbably it took place there, where his son (but 6 months before), his wife, parents, grandparents, &c., were all buried.

heirs male of his body by Charlotte, his *then* wife, with rem. to the sd. Charlotte and the heirs male of her body.[a] P.C., 1763; Joint Postmaster Gen. 1763-65; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1771-82, and again Dec. 1783. On 14 June, 1776, he was *cr.* EARL OF CLARENDON, with the ordinary limitation to heirs male of his (own) body; on 16 July 1782, he obtained the Royal lic. that he and his issue should bear their arms on the Royal Eagle of Prussia, &c., in the manner granted to him by Frederick III., King of Prussia, by whom also he is said to have been made a Count of that Kingdom. He *d.* 11 Dec. 1786, and was *bur.* the 20th at Watford, Herts. Will pr. Jany. 1787. His widow, who was *b.* 2 Oct. 1721 and who had taken the name of HYDE, *d.* 3 Dec. 1790, and was *bur.* 11th at Watford afsd. Will pr. July 1791.

VI. 1786. 2. THOMAS (VILLIERS), EARL OF CLARENDON, &c., *b.* 25 Dec. 1753, s. and h., ed. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; M.P., for Christchurch, Hants, 1774-80, and for Helston, 1780-86. He *d.* unm. after a long illness at "the Grove," Watford, 7 March 1824 in his 71st year. Will pr. May 1824 and Feb. 1857.

VII. 1824. 3. JOHN CHARLES (VILLIERS), EARL OF CLARENDON, &c., br. and h., *b.* 14 Nov. 1757; ed. at St. Johns Coll., Cambridge; M.A., 1776; Barrister (Linc. Inn) 1779; M.P. for old Sarum, 1784-90; for Dartmouth, 1790-1802; for Wick boroughs, 1802-05; and for Queenborough, 1807-12 and 1820-24; Joint King's Counsel in the Duchy of Lancaster, 1785; Comptroller of the Royal Household, 1787-90; P.C., 1787; Ch. Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, 1790-1838; Prothonotary of the county of Lancaster, 1804-38; *cr.* LL.D., Cambridge, 30 April 1833. He *m.* 5 Jany. 1791, at her Father's house in Savile Row, St. James, Westm., his first cousin, Maria Eleanor, 2nd and yst. of the twin daughters and coheirs of Admiral the Hon. John FORBES (2nd s. of George, 3rd EARL OF GRANARD [I]) by Mary, da. of William (CAPEL) 3rd EARL OF ESSEX abovenamed, sister, of the whole blood, to Charlotte, Countess of Clarendon. He *d.* s.p.s. at Walmer terrace, Deal, 22 Dec. 1838, aged 81. Will pr. Feb. 1839 and Feb. 1857. His widow *d.* 18 March 1844 at Clarendon House, North Audley street, Midx., aged 85. Will pr. March 1844, March 1847 and Feb. 1857.

VIII. 1838. 4. GEORGE WILLIAM (VILLIERS), EARL OF CLARENDON, &c., nephew and h., being s. and h. of the Hon. George Villiers (who *d.* 21 March 1827, aged 67), by Theresa, sister of John, 1st EARL OF MORLEY, da. of of John (PARKER), 1st BARON BORINGDON, which George was 3d. s. of the 1st Earl. He was *b.* 26 Jany. 1800 in London; ed. at St. John Coll., Cambridge; M.A., 1820; Attaché at St. Petersburgh, 1820-23; Commissioner of the Customs, 1824-33; Envoy to Madrid, 1833-39; G.C.B., 19 Oct. 1837; P.C., 1840; PRIVY SEAL, Jany. 1840 to Sep. 1841; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1840-41, and, again, 1864-65; President of the Board of Trade, 1846-47, LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND, May 1847 to March 1852. K.G., 23 March 1849; Sec. of State for foreign affairs, 1853-58, 1865-66 and again 1868 till his death; Ambassador to the Congress of Paris, Feb. to April, 1856, and to Berlin for the Coronation of King William I of Prussia, Oct. 1861; *cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford 4 June 1856; Chancellor of the Queen's Univ. of Ireland, 1866. He *m.* 4 June 1839 at Gorhambury, Herts, Catherine, widow of John Foster BARHAM, 1st da. of James Walter (GRIMSTON), 1st EARL OF VERULAM by Charlotte, da. of Charles (JENKINSON) 1st EARL OF LIVERPOOL. He *d.* 27 June 1870 at No. 1, Grosvenor Crescent, Midx., aged 70.[b] Will pr. 3 Aug. 1870 under £250,000. His widow who was *b.* 18 April 1810, *d.* 4 July 1874 at 44 Wimpole street, Marylebone. Will pr. 20 Aug. 1874, under £12,000.

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[a] He thus had a peerage dignity not so ample as the usual one, (*i.e.* that with rem. to the heirs male of the grantee's body) but no objection appears to have been raised by the House of Lords to his taking his seat thereunder.

[b] "The retrospect of so long a public and official life as that of Clarendon is full of instruction and interest. His principal qualifications for the posts he filled was, perhaps, his unwearied industry. Probably there was never a harder worker. He wrote with extraordinary facility as well as felicity. He was an admirable talker and a most patient listener. He was a Master of the Art of Conversation, &c." See "Annual Register" for 1870, where there is a long and appreciative account of his political career.

[EDWARD HYDE VILLIERS *styled* LORD HYDE, 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 30 Jany. 1845 ; *d.* an infant v.p. 26 Feb. 1846.]

IX. 1870. *5.* EDWARD HYDE (VILLIERS), EARL OF CLARENDON [1776] and BARON HYDE OF HINDON [1756], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 11 Feb. 1846, at the Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin ; ed. at Harrow school and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge ; B.A., 1867 ; M.P. for Brecon, 1869-70 ; Lieut. Col. South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, 1879. He *m.* 6 Sep. 1876, Caroline Elizabeth, 1st da. of James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis (AGAR), 3rd EARL OF NORMANTON [I], by Caroline Susan Augusta, da. of William Keppel (BARRINGTON), 6th VISCOUNT BARRINGTON [I]. She was *b.* 21 March 1857.

[GEORGE HERBERT HYDE VILLIERS, *styled* LORD HYDE, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 7 June 1877, at No. 31, Upper Brooke street, Midx.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,298 acres in Herts and Warwickshire worth £3,741 a year. *Principal Residence.*—The Grove, near Watford, Herts ; purchased in 1753 by the 1st Earl.

CLARINA.

Barony [I.] I. 1800. *1.* "EYRE MASSEY, Esq., General of His Majesty's Forces," was, 27 Dec. 1800, *cr.* BARON CLARINA OF ELM PARK,[a] co. Limerick [I.] He was br. of Hugh, 1st BARON MASSY OF DUNTRILEAUGUE [I.], being 6th s. of Hugh MASSY of Duntrileague, co. Limerick, by Elizabeth, da. of the Rt. Hon. George EVANS. He was *b.* 24 May 1719, and, having entered the army, was wounded at the battle of Culloden (1746) ; served under Gen. Wolfe in America, was at the head of the Grenadiers at the taking of Havannah (where he was again wounded) was at Niagara, and at the taking of Martinique, &c. ; Gen. in the Army ; Col. of the 27th or Enniskillen Reg., and Marshal of the Army in Ireland ; M.P. for Swords, 1790-97, and, having been in active service for above 60 years, was in 1800 raised to the Peerage as above. He *m.* 27 Dec. 1767, Catherine, sister of Robert, 1st EARL OF LEITRIM [I.], da. of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel CLEMENTS, by Hannah, da. of William GORE, Dean of Down. He *d.* at Bath, Somerset, 17 May 1804. Will pr. June 1804. His widow *d.* 27 Jany. 1815.

II. 1804. *2.* NATHANIEL WILLIAM (MASSEY), BARON CLARINA OF ELM PARK [I.], 2nd but only surv. s. and h., *b.* 23 May 1773. He also was in the military service, and became a Major-Gen. in the Army. He *m.* 29 May 1796, Penelope, 2nd da. of Michael Roberts WESTROPP. He *d.* at Barbadoes, Jany. 1810. His widow *d.* 26 Nov. 1843.

III. 1810. *3.* EYRE (MASSEY), BARON CLARINA OF ELM PARK [I.], s. and h., *b.* 6 May 1798, at Cork ; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 30 Jany. 1816 ; B.A., 20 Feb. 1819. REP. PEER [I.], 1849-72. He *m.* 9 Sep. 1828, at Battle, Sussex, Susan Elizabeth, yst. da. of Hugh BARTON, of Straffan, co. Kildare. He *d.* 18 Nov. 1872, aged 74, at Elm Park. His widow *d.* there, 14 Nov. 1886, in her 77th year. Personalty above £10,000.

IV. 1872. *4.* EYRE CHALLONER HENRY (MASSEY), BARON CLARINA OF ELM PARK [I], s. and h., *b.* 29 April 1830, in Baker Street, Marylebone, entered the Army, 1847 ; Major 95th Foot, 1857 ; Lieut.-Col., 1858 ; Brevet-Col., 1865 ; Lieut.-Col. 97th Foot, 1873 ; retired on half-pay, 1874 ; Major-Gen. on Staff and Commander of the troops in the Dublin district, 1881 ; Lieut.-Gen. 1885 ; Knight of the Legion of Honour in France ; Medjidie, 1856 ; **C.B.**, 1887 ; medal and clasp for Sebastapol, as also for the Indian Mutiny campaign.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,012 acres in co. Limerick, worth £2,497 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Elm Park, co. Limerick.

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[a] This was one of the 9 Peerages conferred on Commoners on the last day of such creations before the Irish Union, in addition to 17 others which had been thus conferred the same year ; a total increase of 26 members of the Irish House of Lords within twelve months. See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 166, note "a."

CLAVERING, or FITZ-ROGER.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1295. *1.* ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING, co. Essex, of Warkworth, co. Northumberland, of Horsford, co. Norfolk, &c., s. and h. of Roger FITZ-JOHN, Lord of the same, *suc.* his Father, about Whitsuntide 1249, being then very young. He distinguished himself in the war with Scotland, 1294-98, being (with his son), at the siege of Caerlaverock. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD FITZ-ROGER) by writs 2 Nov. (1295) 23 Ed. I, directed "*Rob'to, fil. Rog'i,*" down to 26 Oct. (1309) 3 Ed. II. He was one of the Barons who, in 1301, subscribed the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface VIII, being therein described as "Roger Fitz Roger, Lord of Clavering." He *m.* Margery DE LA ZOUCHE. He *d.* 1310.

II. 1299, to 1332. *2.* JOHN DE CLAVERING (who had assumed that surname), s. and h., aged 40 at the time of his Father's death, who having distinguished himself in the French and Scotch wars, had been sum. to Parl. v.p., as a Baron (LORD CLAVERING) by writs, 16 July (1299) 27 Ed. I directed "*Joh'i de Clavering,*" down to 20 Nov. (1331) 5 Ed. III. Subject to his own life (and in the case of the Lordship of Clavering, to that of his br. Edmund Clavering) he alienated nearly all the estates of the family[a]. He *m.* (at the age of 12) in 1278, Hawise, da. of Robert DE TIBETOT. He *d.* s.p.m. at Aynhoe, co. Northampton, 1332, and was *bur.* at Langley Norfolk. After this date the Barony, if an hereditary one ever existed, is no more heard of. His widow *d.* (19 Ed. III.) 1344-45.

[Eva, da. and h. who was aged 40 (or above) at her mother's death (19 Ed. III) 1345-46, *m.* firstly (when very young) Thomas Audley (s. and h. ap. of Nicholas Audley), who *d.* v.p. and s.p. 1307, aged 18. She *m.* secondly before 1309 Sir Thomas Ufford, slain 1314. She *m.* thirdly Sir James Audley (cousin of her first husband) by whom she was mother of the celebrated Sir James Audley, K.G., the hero of Poictiers. She *m.* fourthly Sir Robert DE BENHALL, who survived her. She *d.* 1369 and was *bur.* with all her husbands at Langley afsd. *Inq. post mortem* 43 Ed. III.[b] No right to the Barony of Clavering[c] or Fitz Roger appears to have been considered as vesting in this Lady.]

CLEMENTS OF KILMACRENAN.

Barony

I. 1831. *1.* NATHANIEL (CLEMENTS), EARL OF LEITRIM [I.], was 20 June 1831, *cr.* BARON CLEMENTS OF KILMACRENAN, co. Donegal. See "LEITRIM" Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1795.

CLENAWLEY see GLENAWLEY.

(a) In pursuance whereof, at his death, Warkworth, &c., co. Northumberland, passed to the Crown and was granted by Edward III to the family of Percy, while the lands at Aynhoe, co. Northampton, at Horsford, co. Norfolk, and the reversion of Clavering, &c., co. Essex, past to the family of Nevill.

(b) See Beltz's "Garter," p. 83, "Coll. Top. et Gen" VII, p. 51 and note "r" on p. 52 *ibid.* See also, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 198, note "e."

(c) It is conjectured by Banks ("*Bar. Angl. Conc.*," Vol. i, p. 155) that "it may be considered that Warkworth being the Barony, from the tenure whereof the writs of summons to Robert Fitz Roger were first directed to him, they were *writs of service*, and *not of created nobility* descendible in *blood*, undivested [*query?* "when divested"] of the *land* territory; in which respect, Warkworth ceasing to be possessed by his heirs, the Barony became *extinguished*; a point which may apply to many other ancient Baronies, whereof the tenants *in capite* who were first sum. had not the like summons continued to their descendants." Warkworth was held *in capite* by Clavering's ancestor in 1166 (*Liber Niger*), while Clavering was only held of the King *ut de honore*, and was derived (with Aynho, an under-tenancy) from his ancestress, Alice of Essex. See an article on "Who was Alice of Essex" by J. Horace Round, in the *Essex Archæol. Transactions.*

CLERMONT (Scotland).

i.e. "CLERMONT AND FETTERCAIRN," Barony [S.] *(Middleton)*, *cr.* 1 Oct. 1660 with the EARLDOM OF MIDDLETON [S.], which see; *forfeited* 1695.

CLERMONT (Ireland).

Barony [I.]
I. 1770, to 1806.

1. WILLIAM HENRY FORTESCUE, of Clermont, co. Louth s. and h. of Thomas F. of Randalstown (afterwards Clermont Park) in the said co., by Elizabeth, sister of James, EARL OF CLANBRASSILL [I.], da. of James HAMILTON of Tollymore, was *b.* 5 Aug. 1722; M.P. for co. Louth, 1745-60, and for Monaghan, 1761-70; High Sheriff of co. Louth, 1746; P.C. [I], 1764; Post Master Gen. [I], 1764-84; and having suc. his Father, Feb. 1769, in the family estates, was on 26 May 1770, *cr.* BARON CLERMONT of Clermont, co. Louth [I.], taking his seat 23 Nov. 1773. Shortly afterwards, 23 July 1776, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT AND BARON CLERMONT of Clermont, co. Louth [I.], with a *spec. rem.* failing his issue male, to his br. James Fortescue, and finally, 10 Feb. 1777 he was *cr.* EARL OF CLERMONT, co. Louth [I.], without such spec. rem. He was Customer and Collector of the Port of Dublin, 1784; Governor of co. Monaghan, &c. K.P. 30 March 1795. He *m.* 29 Feb. 1752, Frances Cairnes, 1st da. and coheir of Col. John MURRAY, M.P. for co. Monaghan, by Mary, DOW. BARONESS BLAYNEY [I.], da. and h. of Sir Alexander CAIRNES, Bart. He *d.* s.p.m. at the Old Steyne, Brighton, 30 Sep. 1806 and was *bur.* at Cuffingham, Norfolk,[a] when *the Barony* (*cr.* 1770) *and the Earldom became extinct.* Will pr. Feb. 1807. His widow *d.* at Hastings, 3 Dec. 1820, in her 77th year. Will pr. Dec. 1820.

Viscountcy & Barony [I.]
II. 1806, to 1829.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES (FORTESCUE), VISCOUNT AND BARON CLERMONT [I.], nephew and h. male, who under the *spec. rem.* (1776) became entitled to those dignities, being only surv. s. and h. of the Rt. Hon. James Fortescue abovenamed (br. to the last Peer), by Mary Henrietta, da. of Thomas Orby HUNTER of Crowland Abbey, co. Lincoln. He was *b.* 12 Oct 1764; was M.P. [I.] for co. Louth, 1790-1800 and again [U.K.] 1800-1806. He *d.* unm. 24 June 1829, when *all his honours became extinct.* Will pr. Oct. 1822.

CLERMONT OF DROMISKEN, and CLERMONT OF CLERMONT PARK.

Barony [I.]
I. 1852.

Barony [U.K.]
I. 1866. to 1887.

1. THOMAS FORTESCUE of Ravensdale Park and of Dromisken, co. Louth, s. and h. of Chichester F. of Dromisken afsd. by Martha Angel, da. of Samuel Meade HOBSON of Muckridge House, co. Cork, Barrister at Law, *b.* 9 March 1815; *suc.* his Father 25 Nov. 1826, and *suc.* his distant cousin (4th cousin once removed) Sir H. J. Goodricke, Bart., 22 Aug. 1833, in the estate of Ravensdale Park, &c., co. Louth;[b] matric. at Oxford (Ex. Coll.), 9 May 1833; B.A. (Grand Compounder) 1833; M.P. for co. Louth, July 1840, to July 1841; was, on 11 Feb. 1852, *cr.* BARON CLERMONT OF DROMISKEN, co. Louth [I.] with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs

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[a] He "was the Father of the *turf* and ranked among the most intimate friends of the Prince" [of Wales]. See "Annual Register" 1806.

[b] Lord Clermont's Grandfather, Thomas Fortescue, was s. and h. of Chichester F. s. and h. of Thomas F. s. and h. of Chichester F. who was s. and h. of Sir Thomas F. (all of Dromisken) who *d.* 1710 aged 90. William F. of Newrath, co. Louth, the 2nd s. of Sir Thomas F. last named, was father of Thomas F, the father of William Henry Fortescue cr. (1770 to 1777) Baron, Viscount and Earl of Clermont [I.] as above stated. Charlotte, the only sister, who left issue, of the 2nd and last Viscount *m.* 1796, Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart., and left an only s. and h. Sir Henry James Goodricke, Bart. on whose death unm. in 1833, the estates of the Viscounts Clermont came to Thomas Fortescue (afterwards *cr.* Lord Clermont) as above mentioned.

male of his body, to his br. hereafter mentioned. On 2 May 1866 he was *cr.* BARON CLERMONT OF CLERMONT PARK co. Louth [U.K.] without however, any such spec. rem. He *m.* 26 Sep. 1840, Louisa Grace, 3rd da. of James (WANDESFORDE-BUTLER), 1st MARQUESS OF ORMONDE [I.] by Grace Louisa da. of the Rt. Hon. John STAPLES. He *d.* s.p. 29 July 1887 at Ravensdale Park afsd. and was *bur.* in Jonesborough Church, when the *Barony of Clermont* [U.K.] became *Extinct.* His widow who was *b.* 18 July 1816, living 1887.

Barony [I.] II. 1887. 2. CHICHESTER SAMUEL (PARKINSON-FORTESCUE), BARON CLERMONT of Dromisken [I.], also BARON CARLINGFORD [U.K], only br. and h. according to the *spec. rem.* above-mentioned. He was *b.* 18 Jan. 1823 at Glyde, co. Louth; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 26 May 1841; 1st class classics, 1844; B.A. 1845; Chancellor's prize for English essay, 1846; M.A. 1847. He was M.P. for co. Louth, 1847-64; a Lord of the Treasury, 1854-55; under Sec. of State for the Colonies, 1857-58 and 1859-65; took the name of *Parkinson*, before that of *Fortescue* in 1863; P.C., 1864; Ch. Sec. in Ireland, 1865-66 and 1868-70; P.C. [I.], 1866; President of the Board of Trade, 1870-74; Lord Lieut. of co. Essex, 1873. On 28 Feb. 1874 he was *cr.* BARON CARLINGFORD of Carlingford, co. Louth. LORD PRIVY SEAL, 1881-85; K.P., 11 April 1882. LORD PRESIDENT of the Council, 1883-85. He *m.* 20 Jan. 1863, at Trinity Church, Brompton, as her fourth husband,[a] Frances Elizabeth Anne, sometime COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE, widow (at that time) of George Granville VERNON-HARCOURT, da. of (the celebrated tenor singer) John BRAHAM, by (—) da. of (—) BOLTON of Ardwick, near Manchester. She, who was *b.* 1821, was for many years, as "Frances, Countess Waldegrave"[b] "one of the leading members of London Society, her "*reunions*" at Strawberry Hill (Twickenham,) &c., being in many respects unique. She *d.* in Carlton Gardens, Midx. 5 July 1879, and was *bur.* at Radstock, Somerset.

Family estates.—Those of himself, *suo jure*, and of his br. (the late Lord) appear, in 1883, to have been 21,823 acres in co. Louth; 758 in co. Armagh, and 686 in co. Carlow. Total 23,265 acres, worth £18,086 a year. Those, *jure uxoris* (*i.e.* the Waldegrave estates), consisted of 5,321 acres in co. Somerset; 5,108, co. Essex; 2,347, co. Sussex; 416 in the E.R., co. York; and 85, co. Midx. Total 13,287 acres, worth £21,193 a year. Grand total (England and Ireland), 36,552 acres, worth £39,279 a year. *Principal Residences*, Chewton Priory, near Bath, Somerset; also Clermont Park, near Dunkirk, co. Louth, and Ravensdale Park, near Newry, in Ireland.

CLEVELAND.

Earldom. I. 1625, to 1667. THOMAS (WENTWORTH), LORD WENTWORTH [1529], was, under the designation of "Thomas Wentworth, Knt., *Baron Wentworth, of Nettlested*," *cr.* EARL OF CLEVELAND, co. York.[c] He *d.* s.p.m.s., 25 March 1667, when the *Earldom of Cleveland became extinct.* See fuller account under "WENTWORTH," Barony by writ, *cr.* 1529, under the 4th holder of that dignity.

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[a] Her first husband was John James Henry Waldegrave of Navestock, Essex (the eldest, tho' illegit. s. of the 6th Earl Waldegrave) who *d.* s.p. April 1840, aged 38. She *m.* secondly (a few months after his death) 28 Sep. 1840, George Edward (Waldegrave) 7th Earl Waldegrave, br. (by the same parents) to her last husband, but *b.* in wedlock. He *d.* s.p. 28 Sep. 1846, aged 40. By these matches she acquired the whole of the estates of the Waldegrave family in Essex, Somerset, and elsewhere. She *m.* thirdly (in a year's time), 30 Sept. 1847 (as his second wife), George Granville Vernon-Harcourt of Nuneham Park, Oxon, by whom, also, she had no issue. He *d.* s.p.m. 19 Dec. 1861, aged 77, and within 13 months of his death, she *m.* her fourth and last husband as above. To him she left, for his life, such of the Waldegrave estates as she then possessed, with rem. to Earl Waldegrave in tail male.

[b] It is believed that she was the first Dowager Peeress who [1846] adopted the method of using her *christian name* with the title (*i.e.* "Frances, Countess Waldegrave") instead of the prefix of "*dowager.*" In 1856, "Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury" was so styled; in 1859, "Julia, Countess of Jersey;" in 1860, "Minna, Duchess of Norfolk;" &c.

[c] Eight noblemen (2 Viscounts and 6 Barons) were on this day *cr.* Earls, being ranked, by Royal declaration, as under, *viz.*: [1] Manchester (*Montagu*); [2] Berkshire (*Howard*); [3] Cleveland (*Wentworth*); [4] Mulgrave (*Sheffield*); [5] Danby (*Danvers*); [6] Totness (*Carew*); [7] Monmouth (*Cary*); and [8] Marlborough (*Ley*).

Dukedom.
I. 1670.

1. BARBARA, COUNTESS OF CASTLEMAINE [I.], wife of ROGER (PALMER), EARL OF CASTLEMAINE [I.], was, on 3 Aug. 1670,[a] *cr.* BARONESS NONSUCH, co. Surrey, COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON and DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND for life, with rem. of these dignities to her eldest son Charles Palmer, *styled* Lord Limerick,[b] and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to George Palmer, her second [*sic*, but should be third] son[c] in like manner. This notorious lady was da. and h. of a brave and virtuous soldier, William (VILLIERS), 2nd VISCOUNT GRANDISON [I.] (slain at the seige of Bristol in 1643), by Mary, da. of Paul (BAYNING), 1st VISCOUNT BAYNING. She was *b.* about 1641, and when about 18, *m.*, 14 April 1659, at St. Gregory's, London, "ROGER PALMER, Esq.," afterwards, 11 Dec. 1661, *cr.* BARON LIMERICK and EARL OF CASTLEMAINE [I.] He, however (from whom she was never legally divorced, and who *d.* 28 July 1705, but 4 years before her), does not appear to have been the Father of any of her children unless, perhaps, of the eldest da. See fuller account of him under "CASTLEMAINE," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1661; *ex.* 1705. At the Hague, in 1659, she first met with Charles II, whom she accompanied to England the next year (the King spending the first night of his return in her society), and over whom she exercised a pernicious and almost uncontrolled influence for 10 years.[d] To that King's lasting disgrace he forced his wife in Aug. 1662 (but three months after her marriage) to receive this woman, *his* acknowledged (and of a large and miscellaneous assortment of his subjects[e] the *un*acknowledged) Mistress, as a Lady of the Bedchamber. She was accordingly "removed as to her bed, from her own home to a chamber in Whitehall next to the King's own, which [says Mr. Pepys] I am sorry to hear." In 1668, however, her residence there came to an end, and in 1670 she was propitiated for her loss of the Royal favour, and even induced to settle for a time in France by being created a *Duchess* as

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[a] A docquet of the signed bill for the creation of this dignity, as [well as one for the creations of the Dukedoms of Southampton and Grafton (both in 1675) to two of her sons], is in the Signet Books, but no enrolment of any of these patents appear to have been made.

[b] In the signed bill for this patent, the title of "*Earl of Southampton*" is given to him during her lifetime, and the precedency of the children of a Duke to all her issue. These two results would have been the natural consequence of such her creation if her children had been legitimate.

[c] Henry, the *second* son (who was thus passed over) was *cr.* Earl of Euston, &c., in 1672, and Duke of Grafton in 1675, having, in the former year, *m.* the heiress (expectant) of the estate of Euston, who became *suo jure*, on her father's death, Countess of Arlington.

[d] "The solemn Clarendon, the dignified Ormond, and the virtuous Southampton were alike objects of her ridicule and malevolence." As to the former, indeed, his undeserved dismissal was mainly effected by her. Thomas (Wriothesley), Earl of Southampton and Chichester, had, when in office (1660-67), refused to admit her name on the Treasury books. Shortly after his death, however (1667), she had the gratification of obtaining for herself and her eldest son *both* the Earldoms which he had enjoyed.

[e] One of her earliest lovers was Lord Chesterfield, who is generally considered the father of her first child (Anne, Countess of Sussex), whose paternity was (2) claimed by (the husband of the child's mother) the *legal* Father, and (3) was acknowledged by the King in a Royal warrant of 1673. The insatiable Countess carried on intrigues (at the same time as with the King), with Hart and Goodman, the Actors, with Jacob Hall, the rope dancer, with "the invincible" Henry Jermyn, with Churchill (afterwards the great Duke), with Wycherley, the Poet, &c., &c. In 1670, in France, the Chevalier de Chatillon, and Ralph Montagu (afterwards Duke of Montagu), the English Ambassador, were among those whom she thus favoured. "If she were as beautiful as Helen, she had as many lovers as Messalina." says Jesse, in his "Court of the Stuarts," Vol. iv. In the magnificent picture of her by Lely, as Minerva, "the face is *perfectly beautiful*," but her beauty "was of that splendid and commanding character that *dazzles*, rather than interests." See Jameson's "Court Beauties of Charles II." She is described (when young) by Reresby as "the finest woman of her age."

above, and by various grants of lands, and pensions for herself and her bastards.[a] On 25 Nov. 1705, in her 85th year, four months after the death of her lawful husband, she *m.* Major-Gen. Robert FIELDING, better known as "*Beau Fielding*," who, though ruined in fortune in character, was "as handsome as any of the early lovers." From him she was fortunate enough to obtain a divorce for bigamy, 23 May. 1707, his second wife [Mary Wadsworth] being alive.[b] She *d.* of dropsy at her house at Chiswick, Midx., 9 Oct. 1709, and was *bur.* 13th at Chiswick. Will dat. 11 Aug. and pr. 10 Oct. 1709 by Charles, Duke of Grafton, the grandson and residuary legatee

II. 1709. 2. CHARLES (FITZ-ROY), DUKE OF CLEVELAND, DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON, &c., 1st s. of the above Lady by King Charles II (who acknowledged the paternity), and h. to his Mother's peerage, according to the *spec. rem.* in the creation thereof. He was *b.* in King street and *bap.*, 18 June 1662[c], at St. Margaret's, Westm., and (in right of his *legal* Father, the Earl of Castlemaine [I]) was known in his infancy as Charles PALMER, *styled* LORD LIMERICK, but as Charles FITZROY *styled* EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, after his mother's elevation to a Dukedom (in 1670), and was, as Earl of Southampton, el. **K.G.**, 25 Jany. and inst. 1 April 1673. On 10 Sep. 1675, he was *cr.* BARON OF NEWBURY, co. Berks, EARL OF CHICHESTER and DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON.[d] He was ed. at Ch. Ch., Oxford, under Dr. Aldrich (matriculating[e], Dec. 1675), and was *cr.* M.A., 28 May 1678.[f] He *m.* firstly in 1671 (a few months after her Father's death

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[a] "They have signed and sealed £10,000 a year more to the Duchess of Cleveland who has likewise near £10,000 a year more out of the new farm of the County excise of beer and ale; £5,000 a year out of the Post Office, and, they say, the reversion of all the King's leases, the reversion of all places in the Custom House, the Green Wax, and, indeed, what not! All promotions, spiritual and temporal, pass under her cognizance. "See Andrew Marvell's works, Vol. ii, p. 75. The King gave her all his rich presents at Christmas one year; on another he paid her debts of £30,000, &c. Berkshire House (formerly the property of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire), was purchased for her by the King in 1668; its name, which was altered to Cleveland House, still survives in Cleveland Court and Cleveland Row; but the site of it is mostly occupied by "Bridgewater House," built 1847-50. Her immense fortune was principally squandered at the gaming table, where she is said (by "Pepys," in 1668) to have played £1,000 and £1,500 at a cast, to have won £15,000 in one night, and to have lost £25,000 in another.

[b] The particulars are extremely curious. See "State Trials."

[c] The entry is "Charles *Palmer, Lord Limbricke*, son to ye Rt. Hon. Roger, Earl of Castle-Maine, by Barbara."

[d] It appears that Sir William Dugdale ("Garter" 1667-86) represented to the King that the sons of the Duchess of Cleveland were styled *Charles Palmer, first son*, and *George Palmer, 2nd son*, in the preamble of their Mother's creation [1670], whereas in the creation of the former as Duke of Southampton (in 1675), and of the latter as Earl of Northumberland (in 1674), both are styled "*Fitz Roy*," and the latter is called the "*third son*"; that these two and Henry (*Fitz Roy*) Duke of Grafton are said to be *the King's natural sons* by the said Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland; he therefore suggests that *all the King's natural sons* be called "*Fitz Roy*" and that mention be made "on what particular woman His Majesty begot the Duke of Monmouth, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Plymouth." See Hamper's life of Dugdale. The King directed (thro' the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Anglesey) that *no* mention should be made of the Mothers of the last three, but that they should all be called "*Fitz Roy*"; a privilege of which, apparently, none of these latter availed themselves.

[e] He is entered as "*natural* son of the King by the Duchess of Cleveland" and subscribes himself as "Charle [*sic*] Southampton D."

[f] Dean Prideaux writes of him from Oxford, in 1676, that he "will ever be *very simple*, and scarce, I believe, ever attain to the reputation of *not being* thought *a fool*." See "family of Chester of Chicheley" by R. E. Chester Waters, p. 487, in which work is an anecdote, by Aubrey, to account for His Grace's intellects never recovering an early shock. This work, also, contains a full account of the families of Wood (Bishop of Lichfield) and of Gardiner of Cuddesdon, Oxon, the ancestors of the Duke's first wife.

above, and by various grants of lands, and pensions for herself and her brothers.(a)
On 25 Nov. 1705, in her 85th year, four months after the death of her lawful husband,
she m. Major-Gen. Robert Pitt[s], better known as "Diamond Pitt," who, though
ruined in fortune in character, was "a handsome as any of the early lovers." Even
him she was fortunate enough to obtain a divorce for bigamy, 28 May 1707, his second
wife [Mary Wentworth] being alive.(b) She d. of dropsy at her house in Chenies,
Midx., 9 Oct. 1709, and was bur. 15th at Chenies. Will dat. 11 Aug. and pr. 19 Oct.
1709 by Charles, Duke of Grafton, the grandson and residuary legatee.

(a) "They have signed and sealed £10,000 a year more to the Duchess of Cleveland
who has likewise near £10,000 a year more out of the new farm of the County excise
of beer and ale; £5,000 a year out of the Post Office, and, they say, the reversion of
all the King's leases, the reversion of all places in the Custom House, the Green Wax,
and, indeed, what not! All promotions, spiritual and temporal, pass under her
consideration." See Andrew Marvell's works, Vol. ii. p. 75. The King gave besides all
this presents at Christmas one year; on another he paid her debts of £30,000, &c.
Lewisham House (formerly the property of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire), was
purchased for her by the King in 1668; its name, which was altered to Cleveland
House, still survives in Cleveland Court and Cleveland Row; but the site of it is
mostly occupied by "Bridgewater House," built 1847-50. Her immense fortune was
principally squandered at the gaming table, where she is said (by "Pepys," in 1668)
to have played £1,000 and £1,500 at a cast, to have won £15,000 in one night, and
to have lost £25,000 in another.

(b) The particulars are extremely curious. See "Notes Variæ."

(c) The entry is "Charles Palmer, Lord Lambeck, son to Sr Ra. Lion. Hogen, Earl
of Castle Mahon, by Barbara."

(d) It appears that Sir William Ingoldsby ("Carter," 1687-88) represented to the
King that the sons of the Duchess of Cleveland were styled Charles Palmer, Lord ——,
and George Palmer, Lord ——, in the preamble of their Mother's creation [1670],
whereas in the creation of the former as Duke of Southampton (in 1675), and of the
latter as Earl of Northumberland (in 1674), both are styled "Hon. Chas.," and the
latter is called the "third son;" thus these two and Henry (Hon. Hen) Duke of Grafton
are said to be the King's natural sons by the said Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland;
therefore suggests that all the King's natural sons be called "His Maj." and that
mention be made "on what particular woman His Majesty begot the Duke of Mon-
mouth, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Plymouth." See Hamper's life of
Dugdale. The King directed (there) the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Anglesey, that
so mention should be made of the Mothers of the last three, but that they should all
be called "His Maj.'s," a privilege of which, apparently, none of these latter availed
themselves.

(e) He is entered as "natural son of the King by the Duchess of Cleveland" and
subscribes himself as "Charls (sic) Southampton."

(f) Dean Prideaux writes of him from Oxford, in 1676, that he "will ever be very
simple, and believe, I believe, even as much as to the application of and being thought a fool."
See "Family of Chester of Chicheley," by H. E. Chester Waters, p. 427, in which
work is an ancestor, by Aubrey, to account for His Grace's notorious never recovering
an early shock. This work, also, contains a full account of the families of Wood
(Bishop of Lichfield) and of Gardiner of Cheltenham, Glouc., the ancestors of the
Duke's first wife.

on 25 May 1671) Mary, only da. and h. of Sir Henry WOOD, Bart., Clerk of the Green Cloth, by his 2nd wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas GARDINER, some time Solicitor Gen., the bride being about 7 and he about 9. At the age of legal consent (1677) this marriage was repeated. She, who was a great heiress, *d.* s. p. when scarcely 17, on 15 and was *bur.* 16 Nov. 1680 as "Duchess of Southampton" in Westm. Abbey. He *m.* secondly, Nov. 1694, Anne, da. of Sir William PULTENEY of Misterton, co. Leicester (grandfather of William, 1st EARL OF BATH) by Grace, da. of Sir John CORBET, 1st Bart., of Stoke. He *d.* in St. James' sq., Midx., 9 Sep. 1730 in his 69th year and was *bur.* 3 Nov. in Westm. Abbey. Will dat 24 Dec. 1716, pr. 17 Nov. 1730 by his widow and sole legatee. His widow, who was *b.* 25 Nov. and *bap.* 1 Dec. 1663 at St. Martins in the fields, *m.*, Aug. 1733, Philip SOUTHCOTE of Chertsey, co. Surrey, who survived her, but who *d.* before Oct. 1758. She was *bur.* 28 Feb. 1745/6, in Westm. Abbey. Will dat. 6 June 1743, pr. 3 March 1745/6 and 14 Oct. 1758.

III. 1730, to 1774. *3.* WILLIAM (FITZ ROY), DUKE OF CLEVELAND [1670], DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON [1675], EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON [1670] EARL OF CHICHESTER [1675], BARON NONSUCH [1670] and BARON NEWBURY [1675], s. and h. He was *b.* 19 Feb. 1697/8; was Receiver Gen. of the Profits of the Seals in the Kings Bench and Common Pleas, and Comptroller of the Seal and Green Wax office. He *m.* in 1731, Henrietta, 5th da. of Daniel (FINCH), 6th EARL OF WINCHELSEA, &c. by his 2nd wife Anne, da. of Christopher (HATTON), 1st VISCOUNT HATTON. She *d.* 14 and was *bur.* 18 April 1742 in Westm. Abbey aged 37 He *d.*, s.p., 18 May 1774 at Raby Castle, co. Durham (the residence of his son-in-law, the Earl of Darlington) when *all his honours became extinct.*[a] Will, dat. 27 Sep. 1763, to 1 March 1771, pr. 27 Oct. 1774 by the Earl of Darlington, the residuary legatee.

Marquessate.
I. 1827.
Dukedom.
IV. 1833.

1. WILLIAM HARRY[b] (VANE), EARL OF DARLINGTON, only s. and h. of Henry, 2nd EARL OF DARLINGTON, by Margaret, sister of James, EARL OF LONSDALE, da. of Robert LOWTHER [which Henry was s. and h. of Henry, 1st EARL OF DARLINGTON, by Grace, sister of the whole blood of William, and 1st da. of Charles (FITZ ROY), DUKES OF CLEVELAND abovenamed], was, on 5 Oct. 1827, *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLEVELAND,[c] and, on 29 Jany. 1833, *cr.* BARON RABY OF RABY CASTLE, co. Durham,[d] and DUKE OF CLEVELAND.[e] He was

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[a] "By the failure of issue a perpetual annuity of £8,000 per annum devolves on the Duke of Grafton." See "Annual Reg." for 1774.

[b] He was *bap.* as "William *Harry*," but seems generally known as "William *Henry*."

[c] It is a cause of wonder that the head of the historic house of Vane of Raby, himself the holder of a peerage of some antiquity (1699), should have so prided himself on a *bastard* descent from an infamous and prurient *adulteress*, that when he obtained a step in the Peerage, he changed his title to that of "*Cleveland*," a peerage conferred on his notorious ancestress as the *actual wages of her prostitution*, and one which had stunk in the nostrils of the nation during the 40 years she enjoyed it; one, too, which had not been redeemed from the slur thus attached to it by any merit of her successors, of whom the one was a fool and the other a nonentity. The selection is more remarkable as the Earls of Darlington do not appear to have inherited, thro' this woman, any of their vast estates.

[d] As to the Barony of Raby, when the celebrated Sir Thomas Wentworth (then Viscount Wentworth) was *cr.* Earl of Strafford (1640), he was at the same time *cr.* "BARON OF RABY, a house belonging to Sir Henry Vane, and an honour he made account should belong to himself, which was an act of the most unnecessary provocation that I have known, and, I believe, was the chief occasion of the loss of the Earl's head." See "Clarendon" i, 150. The limitation of this Barony was (unlike that of the Earldom), with a spec. rem., under which it lasted till 1799, when, on the the death of Frederick Thomas (Wentworth), 3rd Earl of Strafford and 5th Baron of Raby, it became *extinct*. It was, some 30 years afterwards, not unnaturally revived in favour of the family of Vane, the actual *owners* of Raby.

b. 27 July 1766 and *bap.* 18 Aug. at St. James, Westm. ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 25 April 1783 ; was M.P. for Totness, 1788-90 ; for Winchelsea, 1790-92 ; being then *styled* Viscount Barnard. On 8 Sep. 1792 he *suc.* his Father as EARL OF DARLINGTON, &c., was a keen sportsman and Master of the Fox Hounds ; Col. of the Durham Militia, 1792, and Col. in the Army (during service), 1794 ; Lord Lieut. of co. Durham, 1793. He was, though the owner of 6 borough seats (viz., 2 for Ilchester, 2 for Camelford, and 2 for Winchelsea), a zealous supporter of Reform, and was, accordingly, in 1827 (under the Ministry of Viscount Goderich), and in 1833 (under that of Earl Grey), *cr.* a *Marquess* and a *Duke*, as above. Was bearer of the 3rd Sword at the coronation of William IV, 8 Sep. 1831. **K.G.**, 17 April 1839. He *m.* firstly, 17 Sep. 1787, his maternal cousin, Katharine, 2nd da. and coheir of Harry (POWLETT), 6th and last DUKE OF BOLTON, by his 2nd wife, Katharine, sister of James, EARL OF LONSDALE, and da. of Robert LOWTHER abovementioned. She, who was *b.* 1766, *d.* 17 June 1807. He *m.* secondly, 27 July 1813, at his house in St. James' Square (St. James' Westm.), Elizabeth RUSSELL, of Newton House, in Burmiston, co. York, spinster. He *d.* 29 Jany. 1842, aged 75, in St. James' Sq. Will pr. April 1842. He was said (besides estates) to have left £1,250,000 in consols, and about £1,000,000 worth of plate and jewels. His widow *d.* 31 Jany. 1861, s.p. aged 84, at No. 23, Grosvenor Sq. Will pr. 3 April 1861, under £300,000.

Dukedom. V. Marquessate. II. 1842.

2. HENRY (VANE), DUKE OF CLEVELAND, &c., 1st s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 6 Aug. and *bap.* 13 Sep. 1788, at St. James', Westm. ; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 21 April 1806 ; M.P. for co. Durham, 1812-15 ; for Winchelsea, 1816-18 ; for Tregony, 1818-26 ; and for Totness, 1826-30, being then *styled* Viscount Barnard. M.P. for Saltash, 1830-31 ; and for South Salop, 1832-42, being then *styled* Earl of Darlington. In 1815 he joined the Army, was Lieut.-Col. 75th Foot in 1824, and finally, General in the Army, 1863. **K.G.**, 11 April 1842 ; Col. of the Durham Militia, 1842. He *m.* 16 Nov. 1809, Sophia, da. of John (POULETT), 4th EARL POULETT, by his 1st wife Sophia, da. and h. of Admiral Sir George POCOCK, **K.B.** She, who was *b.* 16 March 1785, *d.* 9 Jany. 1859, aged 73, at Raby Castle. He *d.* there, s.p., 18 Jany. 1864. Will pr. 3 March 1864, under £800,000.

Dukedom. VI. Marquessate. III. 1864.

3. WILLIAM JOHN FREDERICK (POWLETT, *afterwards* VANE), DUKE OF CLEVELAND, &c., br. (of the whole blood) and h., *b.* 3 April 1792 and *bap.* 5 May at St. James', Westm. ; matric. at Oxford (Brasenose Coll.), 24 May 1809 ; *cr.* M.A., 10 June 1812. By royal lic., 14 April 1813, he took the surname of *Powlett* in lieu of that of *Vane*, under the will of his maternal grandmother, the Duchess of Bolton. M.P. for Winchelsea, 1812-15 ; for co. Durham, 1815-31 ; for St. Ives, 1846-52 ; and for Ludlow, 1852-57. Shortly after his succession to the Dukedom, he, by roy. lic., 4 March 1864, resumed his patronymic of *Vane*. He *m.* 3 July 1815, Grace Caroline, 5th da. of William (LOWTHER), EARL OF LONSDALE, by Augusta, da. of John (FANE), 9th EARL OF WESTMORLAND. He *d.* s.p. at Raby Castle, 6 Sep. 1864, in his 73rd year, and was *bur.* 13th in St. Mary's, Staincross, Durham. Will pr. 29 Oct. 1864 under £180,000. His widow, who was *b.* 17 Feb. 1792, *d.* 1 Nov. 1883, aged 91, at Osterley Park, Midx. Will pr. 31 Dec. 1883, over £434,000.

Dukedom. VII. Marquessate. IV. 1864.

4. HARRY GEORGE (VANE, *afterwards* POWLETT), DUKE OF CLEVELAND [1833], MARQUESS OF CLEVELAND [1827], EARL OF DARLINGTON [1754], VISCOUNT BARNARD, OF BARNARD'S CASTLE [1754], BARON BARNARD, OF BARNARD'S CASTLE [1699], and BARON RABY, OF RABY CASTLE [1833], yst. and only surv. br. (of the whole blood) and h., *b.* 19 April 1803 ; matric. at Oxford (Oriel Coll.), 12 Feb. 1821 ; B.A. (Grand Compounder), 19 Feb. 1829. Attaché to the Embassy at Paris, 1829 ; Sec. of legation at Stockholm, 1839 ; M.P. for South

Dukedom.
V.
Marquessate.
II.
1812.

Dukedom.
VI.
Marquessate.
III.
1851.

Dukedom.
VII.
Marquessate.
IV.
1851.

Durham, 1841-59, and for Hastings, 1859-64. Shortly after his succession to the Dukedom, he, by royal lic., 18 Nov. 1864, took the name of *Powlett* in lieu of that of *Vane*, under the will of his maternal grandmother, the Duchess of Bolton. K.G., 10 April 1865; Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 21 June 1876; Hon. D.C.L., Durham, 27 June 1882. He *m.* 2 Aug. 1854, at Chevening, Kent, Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina, widow of Archibald PRIMROSE, *styled* LORD DALMENY, da. of Philip Henry (STANHOPE), 4th EARL STANHOPE, by Catherine Lucy, da. of Robert (SMITH), 1st BARON CARRINGTON OF UPTON. She was *b.* 1 June 1819.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 55,537 acres in co. Durham; 25,604 in Salop; 6,025 in Sussex; 4,784 in Somerset; 3,482 in co. Northampton; 2,397 in Wilts; 2,449 in Kent; 2,520 in Cornwall; an unknown quantity (worth £3,970 a year) in co. Stafford; 1,085 in Devon, and 11 in co. Gloucester. Total 104,194 acres, worth £97,398 a year. *Principal Residences*, Raby Castle, co. Durham, and Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke of Cleveland is one of the 28 noblemen who possess above 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom. See a list thereof, *ante*, p. 51, note "a."

CLEWORTH.

JOHN (DRUMMOND), EARL OF MELFORT [S.], was, by patent, dat. at Dublin, 7 Aug. 1689, *cr.* by King James II (after his deposition from the English throne) BARON CLEWORTH [*i.e.* Clewer, near Windsor], Berks.[a] See "MELFORT," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1686.

CLIFDEN OF GOWRAN.

Barony [I.]
I. 1776.
Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1781.

1. JAMES AGAR[b] of Gowran Castle, co. Kilkenny, s. and h. of Henry A. of the same, by Anne, sister of Welbore, BARON MENDIP, da. of Welbore ELLIS, Bishop of Meath, was *b.* 25 March 1734; *suc.* his Father 18 Nov. 1746; was M.P. for Gowran, 1753-60; for co. Kilkenny, 1761-76; Commissioner of the Revenue, 1770; and was, 27 July 1776, *cr.* LORD CLIFDEN, BARON OF GOWRAN, co. Kilkenny [I.], being introduced to the House of Peers, 14 Oct. 1777, and was, 12 Jany. 1781, *cr.* VISCOUNT CLIFDEN OF GOWRAN, co. Kilkenny [I.], taking his seat 9 Oct. 1781; P.C. [I.]; Joint Postmaster Gen., 1784-89. He *m.* 20 March 1760, Lucia, widow of the Hon. Henry BOYLE-WALSINGHAM, 1st da. of John MARTIN, of Dublin, Col. in the Army. He *d.* 1 Jany. 1789. His widow *d.*, at Lady Mendip's House, Twickenham, Midx, 26, and was *bur.* 29 July 1802, at Twickenham, aged 70. M.I.

Viscountcy and **Barony** [I.]
II. 1789.

2. HENRY WELBORE (AGAR, *afterwards* ELLIS), VISCOUNT CLIFDEN, OF GOWRAN, &c. [I.], s. and h., *b.* 22 Jany. 1761. Clerk of the Privy Council [I.]; M.P. for co. Kilkenny, 1783-89; for Heytesbury, 1793-1802. By the death, 2 Feb. 1802, of his great uncle, Welbore (Ellis), BARON MENDIP, of Mendip, co. Somerset abovenamed, *he inherited that peerage* [G.B.] under the spec. rem. in its creation (13 Aug. 1794), and by royal lic., 4 Feb. 1804, took the surname of ELLIS *only*. He *m.* 10 March 1792, at Isleworth, Midx., by spec. lic., Caroline, 1st da. of George (SPENCER), DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, by Caroline, da. of John (RUSSELL), 4th DUKE OF BEDFORD. She, who was *b.* 27 Oct. and *bap.* 23 Nov. 1763, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, *d.* 23 Nov. 1813. Admon. Dec. 1813. He *d.* 13 and was *bur.* 31 July 1836, aged 75, at Twickenham, Midx. Will pr. Sep. 1836.

(a) See "Riddell," p. 963.

(b) See, *ante*, p. 118, note "a," as to the 4 Peerages, conferred, within 40 years, on different members of the house of Agar.

CLEWORTH.

JOHN (DRUMMOND), EARL OF MERVORT [S.], was, by patent, dat. at Dublin, 7 Aug. 1689, cr. by King James II (after his deposition from the English throne) BARON CLEWORTH [i.e. Clewer, near Windsor] Berks.(a) See "Mervort," Earldom of [S.], cr. 1684.

CLIFDEN OF GOWRAN.

Baron[y] [I.]	I. JAMES ADAM(b) of Gowran Castle, co. Kilkenny, s. and b. of Henry A. of the same, by Anne, sister of Welbore, Baron Mervyn, da. of Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath, was 6 Mar. 1784 ; suc. his father 18 Nov. 1748 ; was M.P. for Gowran, 1753-80 ; for co. Kilkenny, 1761-76 ; Commissioner of the Revenue, 1776 ; and was, 27 July 1776, cr. LORD CLIFDEN, BARON OF GOWRAN, co. Kilkenny [I.] being introduced to the House of Peers, 14 Oct. 1777, and was, 15 Jany. 1781, cr. VISCOUNT CLIFDEN OF GOWRAN, co. Kilkenny [I.], taking his seat 9 Oct. 1781 ; P.C. [I.] ; Joint Postmaster (Gen., 1784-89. He m. 30 March 1760, Lucia, widow of the Hon. Henry Barry-Watsonne, 1st da. of John Mannix of Dublin, Col. in the Army. He d. 1 Jany. 1789. His widow d. at Lady Mendip's House, Twickenham, Midx., 29, and was bur. 29 July 1802, at Twickenham, aged 70. M.I.
Viscount[y] and Baron[y] [I.]	II. 1789.	2. HENRY WELBORE (ADAM, afterwards ELLIS), Viscount Clifden, of Gowran, &c. [I.] s. and h., 8 Jany. 1761. Clerk of the Privy Council [I.] ; M.P. for co. Kilkenny, 1783-89 ; for Heytesbury, 1788-1802. By the death, 2 Feb. 1802, of his great uncle, Welbore (Ellis), BARON MENDIP, of Mendip, co. Somerset aforenamed, he inherited that barony [G.B.] under the spec. rem. in its creation (13 Aug. 1794), and by royal lic., 4 Feb. 1804, took the surname of ELLIS only. He m. 10 March 1792, at Isleworth, Midx., by spec. lic., Caroline, 1st da. of George (Bereford), Duke of MARLBOROUGH, by Caroline, da. of John (Hervey), 4th Duke of Bedford. She, who was b. 27 Oct. and bap. 22 Nov. 1763, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, d. 22 Nov. 1818. Admon. Dec. 1818. He d. 13 and was bur. 21 July 1830, aged 70, at Twickenham. Will pr. Sept. 1830.

(a) See "Mervort," p. 283.

(b) See, *ante*, p. 113, note "g" as to the 2 Peerages, conferred, within 40 years, on different members of the house of Adam.

III. 1836. *3.* HENRY (AGAR-ELLIS), VISCOUNT CLIFDEN OF GOWRAN, &c. [I.], also BARON MENDIP [G.B.] and BARON DOVER [U.K.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of George James Welbore (AGAR-ELLIS), BARON DOVER, of Dover, co. Kent (so *cr.*, v.p., 20 June 1831), by Georgiana, da. of George (HOWARD), 6th EARL OF CARLISLE, which Lord Dover was only s. and h. ap. of the last Viscount Clifden. He was *b.* 25 Feb. 1825 ; *suc.* his Father, as Baron Dover, 10 July 1833 ; was a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince Consort till 1852. He *m.* 23 Feb. 1861, Eliza Horatia Frederica, da. of Frederick Charles William SEYMOUR, by his 2nd wife, Augusta, da. of Frederick (HERVEY), 1st MARQUESS OF BRISTOL. He *d.* 20 Feb. 1866, at Dover House, Whitehall, Midx. Will pr. 13 March 1866, under £70,000. His widow, who was *b.* 16 July 1833, was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, 1867-72 ; extra Lady of the Bedchamber, 1872 ; **V.A.**, 3rd class. She *m.* 12 Oct. 1875, at St. John's, Wilton Road, Midx., Walter George STIRLING, sometime Lieut. R.A., and was living 1887.

IV. 1866. *4.* HENRY GEORGE (AGAR-ELLIS), VISCOUNT CLIFDEN OF GOWRAN [I., 1781], LORD CLIFDEN, BARON OF GOWRAN [I. 1776], also BARON MENDIP [G.B., 1794] and BARON DOVER [U.K., 1831], only s. and h. He was *b.* 3 Sep. 1863 at Dover House, Whitehall, Midx. ; and was ed. at Eton.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4,774 acres in co. Northampton ; 2,976 in Bucks ; 2,537 in Somerset ; 1,107 in Oxon, and 36 in Midx. Total, in England, 11,430 acres, worth £14.594 a year. Also 35,288 acres in co. Kilkenny ; 821 in co. Dublin ; 978 in co. Kildare and 500 in co. Meath. Total, in Ireland, 37,587 acres worth £24,321 a year. Grand total, 49,017 acres, worth £38,915 a year.

CLIFFORD, or DE CLIFFORD.

Barony by writ.

I. 1299. *1.* ROBERT DE CLIFFORD,[a] grandson and h. of Roger de Clifford, a feudal Baron, of the co. of Hereford, being s. and h. of another Roger (who *d.* v. p.) by Isabel, da. and coheir of Robert DE VIPONT, of Brougham Castle, Westmorland, Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland, (by Isabel, sister to Richard FITZ JOHN), was *b.* about Easter 1274/5, being aged 7 years on the death of his Father 6 Nov. 1282 ; *suc.* his grandfather in 1286 ; and, in 1291, inherited a large share of the estates of the great family of Vipont, in right of his Mother (*i.e.* Brougham Castle, co. Westmorland, the Hereditary Sheriffdom of that county, &c.) and was, on the death of his great uncle, Richard Fitz John abovenamed, 1297, found one of his coheirs. He served in the wars with Scotland ; was Justice in Eyre north of Trent, 1297 ; Gov. of Nottingham Castle, 1298. On 29 Dec. (1299) 28 Ed. I. he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE CLIFFORD) by writ directed "*Rob't de Clifford,*" and he continued to be so sum. till 26 Nov. (1313) 7 Ed. II. He was Capt. Gen. of the Marches of Scotland, 1299 ; was one of the Barons whose seal was affixed to the celebrated letter to the Pope, in 1300, being therein described as "*Castellanus*[b] *de Appelby.*" By Edward I he was granted the manor of Skelton, co. Cumberland ; Skipton Castle, co. York, &c. ; while by Edward II (I. Ed. II) he was made, for a few months in 1307, LORD MARSHAL OF ENGLAND, and, in 1308, Warden of the Scotch marches. He *m.* Maud, 2nd and yst. da. of Thomas DE CLARE, probably that Thomas who was 2nd s. of Gilbert, EARL OF GLOUCESTER and HERTFORD. He *d.* 25 June 1314, being slain at the battle of Bannockburn, and was probably *bur.* (with his mother) at Shap Abbey, Westmorland[c]. Will pr. 18 Sep 1314. His widow *m.* Robert DE WELLS of co. Lincoln, before (1320-21) 14 Ed. II., when she was found heir to her nephew Thomas, only s. and h. of Richard (de Clare) LORD DE CLARE.[d] She *d.* (1326-27) I Ed. III.

(a) The name of this pre-eminently illustrious family is taken from the small village (population under 500) of *Clifford*, near Hay, co. Hereford, their ancient possession. The ruins of Clifford Castle still (1888) exist.

(b) See p. 214, note "b," as to *territorial* designations given in this letter.

(c) See "Her and Gen" vol. I, p. 478 where the place of his burial is fully discussed.

(d) See p. 266, note "a."

II. 1314. *2.* ROGER (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, s. and h. *b.* 2 Feb. 1299, being aged 14 at his Father's death. He was sum. to Parl. by writs, 6 Nov. 1319 to 15 May 1321. He joined in the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, with whom he was defeated at Boroughbridge and taken prisoner, being shortly afterwards, 23 March 1322, executed at York.[a] He *d.* s.p.

III. 1322. *3.* ROBERT (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, br. and h., *b.* on All Saints' Day 1305, being aged 22 years, on the death of his mother in 1326-27. He was sum. to Parl. by writs, 10 Dec. 1327 to 20 April 1344. By the death of his great aunt, Idonea de Vipont, he inherited other considerable estates of that family. He served in the Scottish wars and repaired the Castle at Skipton which had suffered much therein. He *m.* in Berkeley Castle, June 1328, Isabel, da. of Maurice (BERKELEY) LORD BERKELEY, by his 1st wife Eva, da. of Eudo LA ZOUCHE. With her he had £1,000 and 50 marks, for her portion. He *d.* 20 May 1344. His widow *m.* Sir Thomas MUSGRAVE, and *d.* 25 July 1362.

IV. 1344. *4.* ROBERT (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, s. and h., aged 13 years at his Father's death. He was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He *m.* Euphemia, widow of Reginald LUCY, da. of Ralph (NEVILL), 2nd LORD NEVILL, by Alice, da. of Sir Hugh AUDLEY. He *d.* in France, s.p. probably about 1350, but certainly before 1354. His widow *m.* Sir Walter HESELARTON, and *d.* 1395.

V. 1350? *5.* ROGER (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, br. and h., *b.* 10 July 1333, made proof of his full age, 10 Aug. (1354) 28 Ed. III. He was sum. to Parl., as a Baron, 15 Dec. 1357 to 28 July 1388[b]. He was one of the most distinguished of his race, serving in the wars with Scotland and France. In 1377 he was Sheriff of Cumberland and Gov. of Carlisle Castle, was a Knight Banneret, and was, some time, Warden of the East and West Marches. On 12 Oct. 1386 he gave evidence in the famous controversy of Scrope with Grosvenor. He *m.* Maud, da. of Thomas (BEAUCHAMP), EARL OF WARWICK, by Catharine, da. of Roger MORTIMER of Wigmore. He *d.* 13 July 1389.[c] His widow *d.* 1402/3.

VI. 1389. *6.* THOMAS (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, s. and h., aged 26 at his Father's death. He was v.p., a Knight of the King's Chamber, and, 1384, Gov. of Carlisle Castle for life. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron 6 Dec. 1389 to 7 Sep. 1391. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (DE ROS), LORD DE ROS, by Beatrice, Dow. COUNTESS OF DESMOND [I.], da. of Ralph (STAFFORD) 1st EARL STAFFORD. He *d.* 18 Aug. 1391, or, according to some accounts, 4 Oct. 1393 being slain, near Spruce, in Germany. His widow *d.* March 1424.

VII. 1391, or 1393. *7.* JOHN (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, only s. and h., scarce 3 years old at his Father's death, made proof of his age (1410-11) 12 Hen. IV. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron 21 Sep. 1411 to 26 Feb. 1420/1.[b] He took part in a great tournament at Carlisle between six English and six Scotch Knights, as also in the French war. K.G., 3 May 1421. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of the famous Sir Henry PERCY ("Hotspur") *styled* LORD PERCY, by Philippa, da. of Edmund (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH. He *d.* 13 March 1421/2, being slain at the siege of Meaux in France. His widow *m.* secondly, as his first wife, Ralph (NEVILL), 2nd EARL OF WESTMORLAND (who *d.* 3 Nov. 1484), and *d.* 26 Oct. 1437.

(a) According, however, to some accounts he survived till the reign of Edward III.

(b) There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his sitting.

(c) Sir Lewis Clifford, K.G., whose curious will (1404) is given in the "*Test. Vet.*" and who is the reputed ancestor of the Barons Clifford of Chudleigh, was probably a br. but certainly not a son of this Lord.

(a) According, however, to some accounts he survived till the reign of Edward III.

(b) There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his attitude.

(c) Sir Lewis Clifford, K.G., whose exploits will [illegible] in the "First Fit" and who is the reputed ancestor of the Devon Cliffords of Chudleigh, was probably a bp. but certainly not a son of this Lord.

VIII. 1422. *8.* THOMAS (DE CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, only s. and h., *b.* 25 March 1414, being aged 7 years and 43 weeks at his Father's death, making proof of his age (1435-36) 14 Hen. VI. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, 19 Dec. 1436 to 20 Jan. 1452/3.[a] In 29 Hen. VI (1450-51) he was one of an Embassy to King James of Scotland. He *m.* Joan, da. of Thomas (DACRE), LORD DACRE DE GILLESLAND, by Philippa da. of Ralph (NEVILL), EARL OF WESTMORLAND. He was slain, *ex parte Regis*, at the battle of St. Albans, 22 May 1454, aged 40, and was *bur.* in the Abbey church there.

IX. 1454, to 1461. *9.* JOHN (CLIFFORD), LORD DE CLIFFORD, Sheriff of Westmorland, s. and h., aged 20 at his father's death, making proof of his age (1455-56) 34 Hen. VI.[b] He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, 30 July 1460,[a] by writ directed "*Johi Clifford, D'no de Clyfford, Chivaler.*" In Feb. 1458 he was "with a grete power" demanding compensation for his father's death. Gov. of Penrith Castle, and Commissary Gen. of the Scotch Marches. He was one of the Lancastrian leaders at the battle of Wakefield (Dec. 1460), where "for slaughter of men he was called *the Butcher.*"[c] On 28 March 1461, the eve of the day previous to the fatal battle of Towton, he was slain by a chance arrow, close to that field, and is supposed to have been *bur.* in the pit with those who were there slain. On 4 Nov. following he was attainted, whereby his *peerage was forfeited*, and his estates confiscated.[d] He *m.* Margaret, da. and h. of Henry (DE BROMFLETE), LORD DE VESSY, by Eleanor, da. of William (FITZHUGH), LORD FITZHUGH. On her father's death s.p.m., 6 Jan. 1468, she appears to have considered herself entitled to the Barony of de Vessy.[e] She *m.* (as her 2nd husband) Sir Lancelot THRELKELD of Threlkeld, co. Cumberland, and *d.* 12 April 1493, being *bur.* at Londesborough, co. York.

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X. 1485. *10.* HENRY CLIFFORD, s. and h. *b.* about 1454. His existence, was (for security against the disfavour with which his family was regarded by the reigning house), concealed by his mother, he being brought up, it is said, as a *Shepherd*. On the accession of Henry VII, he was Knighted, his *attainder reversed*, 9 Nov. 1485, whereby he became LORD CLIFFORD, or DE CLIFFORD, and his estates restored. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, 15 Sep. 1485 to 16 Jany. 1496-7; but he seldom "came to Court, or London," residing chiefly at Barden tower, near Bolton, and devoting his energies to astronomy and astrology. He fought at Flodden, 9 Sep. 1513; capturing 3 pieces of ordnance to grace his castle of Skipton. In 1522, he contributed no less than 1000 marks for the French Expedition. He *m.*, firstly, before 1493, Ann, da. of Sir John ST. JOHN, of Bletso, Beds, by Alice, da. of Sir Thomas BRADSHAW, of Haigh, co. Lancaster. This Lady was first cousin, by the half-blood, to the King.[f] He *m.* secondly, Florence, widow of Sir Thomas

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(a) There is proof, in the Rolls of Parl., of his sitting.

(b) Born 8 April 1430, according to Lady Pembroke's MS. Memoirs, but there are reasons for doubting so early a date, which also his Father's age makes improbable. See "Collins" VI, p. 518, note "g."

(c) See "Leland." According to "Hall" (who wrote some 80 or 90 years afterwards) followed by "Holinshed" and later historians, and immortalised by "Shakespeare," it was this "Bloody Clifford" who slew, in cold blood after the battle, the young Earl of Rutland (s. of the Duke of York), and even (according to "Shakespeare") the Duke of York himself, whom however, more reliable authority represents as slain in the battle, tho' his head (according to Holinshed) was cut off *after* death by Lord Clifford, crowned with paper and sent to Margaret, the Queen Consort.

(d) The great Lordship of Westmorland was granted to Richard, Duke of Gloucester; the Barony of Skipton to Sir William Stanley, &c.

(e) The peerage of DE VESSY had however become *extinct*, having been expressly limited to the heirs *male* of the body of the grantee, by the writ, 24 Jan. 1448/9, under which it originated; a singular (and indeed, in England, *unique*) instance of such limitation in a Barony *cr.* by *writ*.

(f) Her grandmother Margaret Beauchamp, (who *m.* firstly Sir Oliver St. John) *m.* secondly John (Beaufort), Duke of Somerset, whose da. and h., Margaret, was mother of Henry VII. see tabular ped. in vol. i, p. 368 note "e."

TALBOT, da. of Henry PUDSEY, of Berforth, co. York, by Margaret, da. of Christopher CONYERS, of Hornby, in that co. "The Shepherd[a] Lord," *d.* 23 April, 1523, aged about 70. His widow *m.*, for the 3rd time, Lord Richard GREY, yr. s. of Thomas, 1st MARQUESS OF DORSET.

XI. 1523. *11.* HENRY (CLIFFORD), LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 1493. On 18 June 1525 he as "Henry Clyfford, Knt., *Lord Clyfford, Westmoreland*[b] and *Vescy*" was *cr.* EARL OF CUMBERLAND. He *d.* 22 April 1542.

XII. 1542. *12.* HENRY (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND and LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h., *b.* 1517. He *d.* 8 Jan. 1569/70.

XIII. 1570. *13.* GEORGE (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND and LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h., *b.* 8 Aug. 1558. He *d.* s.p.m.s., 30 Oct. 1605, and was *suc.* by his br. and h. *male* in the Earldom of Cumberland, but, *de jure*, by his da. and h. (*general*) in the Barony of Clifford.[c]

See fuller account under "CUMBERLAND," Earldom of, *cr.* 1525; *ex.* 1643.

[FRANCIS CLIFFORD, *styled* LORD CLIFFORD, 1st s. and h. ap., *d.* in boyhood, early in Dec. 1589 at Skipton Castle.]

[ROBERT CLIFFORD, *styled* LORD CLIFFORD, 2d and yst but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* at North Hall, Herts. He *d.* there in boyhood, 24 May 1591.]

XIV. 1605, to 1676. *14.* ANNE[d] (*de jure*), *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFFORD[c] only da. and h. of the 3rd Earl of Cumberland, 13th Lord Clifford, by Margaret, da. of Francis (RUSSELL) EARL OF BEDFORD, was *b.* 30 Jan. 1589/90, at Skipton Castle and *bap.* 22 Feb. in Skipton church. She *m.* firstly 25 Feb. 1609, at her mother's house in Austin Friars, London, Richard (SACKVILLE), 3d EARL OF DORSET, who *d.* 28 March 1624 and was *bur.* at Withyam. See fuller account of him under that title. She *m.* secondly (as his 2nd wife) 3 June 1630, at Chenies, Bucks, Philip (HERBERT), EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY by whom she had no issue, and who *d.* 23 Jan. 1650.[e] See fuller account of him under that title. As early as 1628 (in which year her cousin Henry Clifford had been sum. to the House of Lords as Lord Clifford) she claimed the Barony of Clifford, and her petition was referred to the House of Lords.[f] The vast family estates, however, and the hereditary Shrievalty of Westmorland, were, from 1605, held by her uncle, Francis, 4th Earl of Cumberland (the heir *male* of the family) and did not come into her

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[a] See Wordsworth's "*Song at the feast of Brougham Castle*" as also his "*White Doe of Rylstone*" for an account of this Lord's romantic career.

[b] It is not to be argued from his being thus designed "*Dominus Westmoreland*" that he had a *peerage* dignity of that name; neither had he a peerage dignity of *Vesci*, (or *Vessy*) tho' that title was used by the Lords Cliffords, who were heirs *general* of the first Peer, whose peerage, was, however, limited to heirs *male*. See, *ante*, p. 291, note "e."

[c] According to the decision of 12 Dec. 1691 whereby the Barony was allowed to Thomas, Earl of Thanet, her grandson and heir.

[d] She was doubtless so named after her mother's sister Lady ANNE Russell, widow of Ambrose (Dudley), Earl of Warwick. Her godfather was Philip (Wharton), Lord Wharton, who had *m.* her maternal aunt Lady Frances Clifford. See "Memorial of the Life of Lady Ann Clifford" in the York Vol. of the "Proceedings of the Archæological Institute." See also Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," Vol. iv.

[e] "On the 18 Dec. 1634 by reason of some discontent, she left Whitehall to live at Baynard Castle in London, where and at the houses at Wilton and Ramsbury she continued during the time of his [her second husband's] life."

[f] "This lady, when Countess of Dorset, *twice* claimed the Barony of Clifford, and her petitions were referred by His Majesty to the House of Lords, but no resolution [thereon] appears." See "Cruise," p. 195.

Talbot, da. of Henry Fitzroy, d. Portsoken, co. York, by Margaret, da. of Christopher Conyers, of Horsley, in that co. "The Shepherd's Lord" d. 22 April 1523, aged about 70. His widow m., for the 3rd time, Lord Richard Grey, 7th s. of Thomas, 1st Marquess of Dorset.

XI. 1523. 11. HENRY (CLIFFORD), LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h. by 1st wife, b. 1493. On 18 June 1525 he as "Henry Clyfford, Knt., Lord Clyfford Westmorelond(?) and Fees" was cr. EARL OF CUMBERLAND. He d. 22 April 1542.

XII. 1542. 12. HENRY (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND and LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h., b. 1517. He d. 8 Jan. 1569/70.

XIII. 1570. 13. GEORGE (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND and LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h., b. 8 Aug. 1558. He d. s.p.m.s., 30 Oct. 1605, and was suc. by his br. and h. as in the Barldom of Cumberland, but, de jure, by his da. and h. (general) in the Barony of Clifford.(a)

[FRANCIS CLIFFORD, styled LORD CLIFFORD, 1st s. and h. ap., d. in boyhood, early in Dec. 1589 at Skipton Castle.]

[ROBERT CLIFFORD, styled LORD CLIFFORD, 2d and yst but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., b. at North Hall, Herts. He d. there in boyhood, 21 May 1591.]

XIV. 1605. 14. ANNE(b) (de jure), suo jure, BARONESS CLIFFORD(c) 1676. to only da. and h. of the 3rd Earl of Cumberland, 15th Lord Clifford, by Margaret, da. of Francis (Russell) Earl of Bedford, was b. 20 Jan. 1589/90, at Skipton Castle and bap. 22 Feb. in Austin Friars, London, Richard (Sackville), 5th Earl of Dorset, who d. 28 March 1624 and was bur. at Withyam. See fuller account of him under that title. She m., secondly (as his 2nd wife) 3 June 1630, at Cheving, Bucks, Philip (Herbert), Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery by whom she had no issue, and who d. 23 Jan. 1650.(c) See fuller account of him under that title. As early as 1629 (in which year her cousin Henry Clifford had been exn. to the House of Lords as Lord Clifford) she claimed the Barony of Clifford, and her petition was referred to the House of Lords(d). The vast family estates, however, and the hereditary Shrievalty of Westmorland, were, from 1605, held by her uncle, Francis, 4th Earl of Cumberland (the heir male of the family) and did not come into her

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(a) See *Wordsworth's* "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle" as also his "White Doe of Rylstone" for an account of this Lord's romantic career.

(b) It is not to be argued from his being thus designed "Dominus Westmorland" that he had a peerage dignity of that name; neither had he a peerage dignity of Percy (or Percy) that title was used by the Lords Clifford, who were heirs general of the first Peer, whose peerage was, however, limited to heirs male. See, *infra*, p. 291, note "a."

(c) According to the decision of 12 Dec. 1691 whereby the Barony was allowed to Thomas, Earl of Thanet, her grandson and heir.

(d) She was destined to marry after her mother's sister Lady Anne Russell, widow of Ambrose (Dudley), Earl of Warwick. Her mother's sister Philip (Herbert), Lord Wharton, who had m. her maternal aunt Lady Frances Clifford. See "Memorial of the Life of Lady Ann Clifford" in the York Vol. of the "Proceedings of the Archæological Institute." See also Croft's "Funerals of the Family," vol. iv.

(e) "On the 18 Dec. 1651 by reason of some discontent, she left Whitehall to live at Hogsnest Castle in London, where and at the houses at Wilton and Ramsbury she continued during the time of his Lord account [illegible]."

(f) "This lady, when Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, claimed the Barony of Clifford, and her petitions were referred by His Majesty to the House of Lords, but no resolution [thereon] appears." See "Banks," p. 182.

possession till the death s.p.m.s., on 11 Dec. 1643, of his only s. and h. Henry, the 5th and last Earl, who in 1628 had been sum. v.p. as Lord Clifford, as above-mentioned. During that period she (or her mother, the Dow. Countess, on her behalf) was engaged in constant law suits with the heir male. She resided at fixed times at each one of her six castles, Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, Brough, Pendragon and Bardon tower, all of which (besides several churches connected with her estates) she repaired. In her 63d year she compiled her auto-biography, parts of which have been printed.[a] She *d.* at Brougham Castle, Westmorland, 22 March 1675/6 in her 87th year, and was *bur.* 14 April in the church of St. Lawrence, Appleby. M.I. On her death s.p.m.s., the right to the Barony fell into *abeyance* between her 1st da. Margaret, Countess of Thanet; and her granddaughter, Lady Alathea Compton,[b] only surv. child of her 2nd and yst. da., Isabella, Countess of Northampton, deceased. Will (one of great interest), in which she styles herself "Countess Dow. of Pembroke, Dorsett and Montgomery, by birth Baroness Clifford, Westmorland and Vesey, High Sheriffess of co. Westmorland," dat. 1 May 1674, pr. 3 April 1676.

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XV. 1678. *15.* NICHOLAS (TUFTON), EARL OF THANET and BARON TUFTON, s. and h. of John, 2nd EARL OF THANET, by Margaret, 1st da. and coheir of Richard (SACKVILLE), 3d EARL OF DORSET, by Anne, *suo jure* BARONESS CLIFFORD abovenamed, became on 14 Oct. 1678 by the death s.p. of his cousin Lady Alathea Compton[b] (only surv. issue of Isabella, 2nd and yst da. and coheir of the said Baroness Clifford) the sole representative of his said Grandmother, and was as such *de jure* LORD CLIFFORD.[c] He was *b.* 7 Aug. 1631 and *d.* s. p. 24 November 1679.

XVI. 1679. *16.* JOHN (TUFTON), EARL OF THANET, &c. and, *de jure*, LORD CLIFFORD[c] br. and h. He was *b.* 7 Aug. 1638 and *d.* unm. 27 April 1680.

XVII. 1680. *17.* RICHARD (TUFTON) EARL OF THANET, &c., and, *de jure* LORD CLIFFORD[c] br. and h. He was *b.* 30 May 1640 and *d.* unm. 8 March 1684.

XVIII. 1684, to 1729. *18.* THOMAS (TUFTON) EARL OF THANET, &c., and *de jure* LORD CLIFFORD[c] br. and h. He was *b.* 30 Aug. 1644. The House of Lords, on 12 Dec. 1691 resolved that he was "the right heir to Robert de Clifford, first sum. to Parl. 29 Dec. (1299) 28 Ed. I. as Lord de Clifford, and that the said title of LORD DE CLIFFORD doth belong to him and his heirs."[d] He *d.* s.p.m.s. 30 July 1729 when the *Barony of De Clifford* for the second time, fell into *abeyance*, the Earldom of Thanet, &c., devolving on Sackville Tufton, his nephew and heir *male*[c].

See fuller account under "THANET" Earldom of, *cr.* 1628 under the 3rd 4th 5th and 6th Earls.

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[a] "The colour of her eyes was black like her Father's, with a peak of hair on her forehead, and a dimple in her chin, like her father—full cheeks and round-faced like her mother, and an excellent shape of body resembling her father. The hair of her head was brown and very thick, and so long that it reached to the calf of her legs when she stood upright; and when she caused these memorials of herself to be written (she had passed the year 63 of her age), she said *the perfections of her mind were much above those of her body*; she had a strong and copious memory, a sound judgment, and a discerning spirit, and so much of a strong imagination in her as that at many times even her dreams and apprehensions beforehand proved true."

[b] Lady Alathea Compton, da. of James, 3rd Earl of Northampton, and the only child that survived infancy of his 1st wife Isabella, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of Anne, *suo jure*, Baroness Clifford, was *b.* 14 March 1661 (exactly 7 months before her mother's death), *m.* Edward Hungerford, of Farleigh, Somerset (s. and h. ap. of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B.), and *d.* s.p. 14 Oct. 1678. Admon. 22 April and 19 Dec. 1681.

[c] According to the decision as to this Barony, on 12 Dec. 1691. Until that decision, however, none of these Earls appear to have *used* this title.

[d] Some seventeen years before this, the "*test*" case, whereby a writ was held to create *an hereditary Barony descendible to the heir general*, had been decided in the

possession till the death *supra*, on 11 Dec. 1643, of his only s. and h. Henry, the 5th and last Earl, who in 1628 had been anc. *cp.* as Lord Clifford, as above-mentioned. During this period also (or for mother, the Dow. Countess, on her behalf) was occupied in constant law suits with her heir male. She resided at fixed times at each one of her six seats, Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, Brough, Pendragon and Barden towers, all of which (besides several others connected with her estates) she repaired. In her 63d year she compiled her auto-biography, parts of which have been printed.(a) She d. at Brougham Castle, Westmorland, 22 March 1675/6 in her 87th year, and was bur. 11 April in the church of St. Lawrence, Appleby, M.I. On her death *supra*, the right to the Barony fell into abeyance between her 1st da. Margaret, Countess of Thanet; and her granddaughter, Lady Alathea Compton,(b) only surv. child of her 2nd and yst. da., Isabella, Countess of Northampton, deceased. Will (one of great interest), in which she styles herself "Countess Dow. of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, by birth Baroness Clifford, Westmorland and Vesey, High Sheriffess of co. Westmorland," dat. 1 May 1676, pr. 8 April 1676.

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XV. 1676. 15. NICHOLAS (TUFTON), EARL OF THANET and BARON TUFTON, s. and h. of John, 2nd EARL OF THANET, by Margaret, 1st da. and coheir of Richard (SACKVILLE), 3d EARL OF DORSET, by Anne, sis. Baroness Clifford above-named, became on 14 Oct. 1676 by the death *s.p.* of his cousin Lady Alathea Compton,(c) (only surv. issue of Isabella, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of the said Baroness Clifford) the sole representative of his said Grandmother, and was as such de jure LORD CLIFFORD.(c) He was b. 7 Aug. 1631 and d. *s.p.* 24 November 1678.

XVI. 1676. 16. JOHN (TUFTON), EARL OF THANET, &c. and de jure Lord Clifford(c) br. and h. He was b. 7 Aug. 1638 and d. unm. 27 April 1680.

XVII. 1680. 17. RICHARD (TUFTON) EARL OF THANET, &c., and de jure Lord Clifford(c) br. and h. He was b. 30 May 1640 and d. unm. 8 March 1684.

XVIII. 1684. 18. THOMAS (TUFTON) EARL OF THANET, &c., and to de jure Lord Clifford(c) br. and h. He was b. 30 Aug. 1644.

1729. The House of Lords on 12 Dec. 1691 resolved that he was "the right heir to Robert de Clifford, first earl, to Feb. 20 Dec. (1290) 23 Ed. I. as heir de Clifford, and that the said title of LORD DE CLIFFORD doth belong to him and his heirs."(c) He d. *s.p.m.s.* 30 July 1729 when the Barony of De Clifford for the second time fell into abeyance, the Earldom of Thanet, &c., devolving on Backville Tufton, his nephew and heir male(c).

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(a) "The colour of her eyes was black like her Father's, with a pearl of hair on her forehead, and a dimple in her chin, like her father—full cheeks and round-faced like her mother, and an excellent shape of body resembling her father. The hair of her head was *brown* and very thick, and so long that it reached to the calf of her legs when she stood upright; and when she caused these memorials of herself to be written (she had passed the year 55 of her age), she said the perfections of her mind were more than those of her body; she had a strong and copious memory, a sound judgment, and a discerning spirit, and so much of a strong imagination in her as that at many times even her dreams and apprehensions foreboded true."

(b) Lady Alathea Compton, &c. of Lucca, 3rd heir of Northampton, and the only child that survived infancy of his 1st wife Isabella, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of Anne, sis. Baroness Clifford, was b. 14 March 1651 (exactly 7 months before her mother's death), m. (about Hungerford, of Farleigh, Somerset (s. and h. ap. of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B.), and d. *s.p.* 14 Oct. 1678. Admon. 22 April and 19 Dec. 1681.

(c) According to the decision as to this Barony, on 12 Dec. 1691. Until that decision, however, none of these Earls appear to have used this style.

XIX. 1734. to 1775. *19.* MARGARET, BARONESS LOVEL (*afterwards* COUNTESS OF LEICESTER), 3rd. da. and one of the 5 coheirs of Thomas (TUFTON), 6th EARL OF THANET, LORD DE CLIFFORD, &c., above-named, by Catharine, da. and coheir of Henry (CAVENDISH), DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, being, in right of her said father, one of the coheirs of his Barony, the abeyance thereof was terminated in her favour, and she was declared BARONESS DE CLIFFORD, by patent 3 Aug. 1734.(f) She was *b.* 16 June 1700; was *m.* 2 July 1718, to Thomas COKE of Holkham, Norfolk, who was nom. K.B., 27 May 1725; and who was *cr.* BARON LOVEL OF MINSTER LOVEL, 28 May 1728, and, on 9 May 1744, VISCOUNT COKE OF HOLKHAM and EARL OF LEICESTER. He *d.* s. p. s., 20 April 1759, when his honours become *extinct.* See fuller account of him under that Earldom. His widow, the Dow. Countess of Leicester, *suo jure* Baroness de Clifford, *d.* s.p.s., 28 Feb. 1775, aged 74, at Holkham afsd. On her death *the Barony*, for the third time, fell *into abeyance.* Will pr. March 1775.

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XX. 1776. *20.* EDWARD SOUTHWELL of Kings Weston, co. Gloucester, only s. and h. of Edward S. of the same, Principal Sec. of State [I.], by Catharine, sister and h. of Thomas (WATSON), 3rd EARL OF ROCKINGHAM, da. of Lewis WATSON, *styled* VISCOUNT SONDES, by Catharine, 1st da. and coheir of Thomas (TUFTON) 6th EARL OF THANET, LORD DE CLIFFORD, &c., above-named, being, as the representative of his said maternal grandmother, one of the coheirs of his Great Grandfather's Barony, the abeyance thereof was terminated(f) in his favour, and he was sum. therein 17 April 1776, by writ directed "*Edward Clifford, Chevalier,*" as LORD CLIFFORD, taking his seat 24th inst. He was *b.* 6 June 1738, and *bap.* 17, at St. Martins in the

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case (1674) of the Barony of Clifton (see *infra* p. 302, note "b," but in *this* case of Clifford (1691), *by a further step*, it was held that the *right to such Barony*, tho' by coheirship it might have fallen into abeyance, *re-emerged on the cessation of* such *abeyance*, being affected by abeyance *only* during its existence and *not* permanently. Thus "the doctrine that, where a dignity fell into abeyance, it might be *extinguished* by the Crown was disallowed" ("*Cruise*," p. 195), and the report of the Judges (20 March 1625) in the case of the Baronies enjoyed by John (de Vere) Earl of Oxford (who *d.* 1514 s.p.), was consequently upset. This report of 1625 was to the effect that the right to the said Baronies having devolved on the Earl's three sisters and coheirs, which sisters, "these dignities being entire and not dividable," were "incapable of the same, *otherwise than by gift of the Crown*" the said Baronies "reverted unto and were in the disposition* of King Henry VIII." See Collins' "*Precedents*," p. 175. The ruling of 1625 had been adhered to as late as 1660, when the abeyance of the Barony of Windsor was terminated; a patent stating that, the last Lord having left sisters and coheirs, the dignity &c. was in the Crown ("*penes nos sunt*"). This declaratory patent was, however, omitted in the case of "Ferrers de Chartley," in 1677. Certainly, if it is held that a Barony when in abeyance reverts to the Crown, it seems that *an act of the Crown* is requisite to divest itself thereof. However, notwithstanding this decision of 1691 (as to Clifford) "the same point was again discussed four years after" in the case of WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, which had fallen into abeyance as far back as 1522. On the ground that "the Barony [had thus become] vested in the Crown, conformable to the opinions of the Judges in the case of the [Baronies of the] Earldom of Oxford," the house resolved *against* the Petitioner. This resolution, however, was not long maintained, and on a question put "whether, if a person, sum. to Parl. and sitting, die, leaving issue two or more daughters who all die, *one* of them only leaving issue, such issue has a right to demand a summons to Parl." it was resolved in the affirmative, and, as a consequence, on 13 Feb. 1696, the right to the writ was allowed. Since then, several like claims have been allowed, as, in 1720, the Barony of BERNERS; in 1794 that of CLINTON; in 1798 that of CONYERS; in 1807, HOWARD DE WALDEN, &c. See "*Cruise*," pp. 196-212.

(e) The hereditary Shrievalty of Westmorland, and most of the Clifford estates passed to the heir *male*, the 7th Earl of Thanet.

(f) See p. 295, note "a."

* "The expression of the Judges [in this case] is too general, for it is not in the power of the Crown to grant such Baronies to a *stranger*." See "*Cruise*," p. 183.

fields ; *suc.* his father 16 March 1755 ; was sometime Sheriff of co. Gloucester ; M.P. for Bridgewater, 1761-63 ; for co. Gloucester 1763-76. He *m.* 29 Aug. 1765, by spec. lic. at St. Geo. Han. sq., Sophia, da. of Samuel CAMPBELL of Mount Campbell, co. Leitrim. He *d.* at Auveny, near Nice, in France, 1 Nov. 1777, and was *bur.* the 24th, at Henbury, co. Glouc. Will dat. 27 Sep. 1777, signed as "*Clifford*," pr. 12 Feb. 1778. His widow, who was Governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, *d.* in South Audley street, Midx. 3 and was *bur.* 14 Aug. 1828, at Henbury, aged 85. Her will &c. dat. 6 March 1824 to 3 May 1825 (in which she is styled "Baroness *de* Clifford," widow of "Edward, late Baron *de* Clifford,") signed "Sophia *de* Clifford," pr. 30 Oct. 1828.

XXI. 1777, to 1832. *21.* EDWARD (SOUTHWELL), LORD CLIFFORD, but who styled himself, according to the ancient designation of the Barony, LORD DE CLIFFORD, 1st s. and h., *b.* 23 June, and *bap.* 8 July 1767, at St. Geo. Han. sq., took his seat 20 April 1789. He *m.* 19 Feb. 1789, by spec. lic. in the parish of St. Anne's, Dublin, Mary Elizabeth, da. of Joseph Deane (BOURKE), 3rd EARL OF MAYO [I], Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Richard MEADE, Bart. [I]. He *d.* s. p. at Brighton, 30 Sep. 1832, aged 65 and was *bur.* 12 Oct. at Henbury, when *the Barony*, for the fourth time, fell *into abeyance*. His will and codicil (dat. 15 July 1824 and 17 Feb. 1831) both signed as "*De Clifford*," pr. 8 Dec. 1832. His widow *d.* in Carlton House terrace, Midx. 28 Feb. 1845. Will pr. June 1845.

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XXII. 1833. *22.* SOPHIA RUSSELL, wife of John Russell, da. and (on the death of her only br., George Coussmaker, in 1821) sole h. of George Kein Hayward COUSSMAKER, Col. of the 1st Guards, by Catherine, sister of Edward (SOUTHWELL), LORD CLIFFORD last named, and 1st da. of Edward, Lord Clifford (in whose favour the abeyance of that Barony was terminated in 1776), being, in right of her said maternal grandfather, one of the coheirs of that ancient Barony, the abeyance thereof was terminated in her favour, and she was declared BARONESS DE CLIFFORD by letters patent, dat. 4 March, 1833.[a] She was *b.* 4 and *bap.* 30 Nov. 1791, at St. Marylebone ; *m.* 21 Aug. 1822, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., John RUSSELL, Commander R.N. (s. of Lord William Russell, a br. of John, 6th DUKE OF BEDFORD), who was *b.* 10 July 1796, and *d.* 27 April 1835, at Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester. The Baroness *d.* 3 Jany. 1874, in her 83rd year, at 14, Lewes Crescent, Brighton. Will pr. 12 Feb. 1874, under £100,000.

XXIII. 1874. *23.* EDWARD SOUTHWELL (RUSSELL), LORD DE CLIFFORD only s. and h., *b.* 30 April and *bap.* 27 May 1824, at Ratley, co. Warwick : ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge ; M.P. for Tavistock, 1847-52. He *m.* 31 March 1853, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Harriet Agnes, 1st da. of Adm. Sir Charles ELLIOT, K.C.B., by Clara, da. of Robert Harley WINDSOR. He *d.* 6 Aug. 1877, at Kirkby Mallory afsd., aged 53. Will pr. 27 Sep. 1857, under £90,000. His widow living 1887.

XXIV. 1827. *24.* EDWARD SOUTHWELL (RUSSELL), LORD DE CLIFFORD,[b] 1st s. and h., *b.* 5 April 1855, at 3 Carlton House terrace. He *m.* 16 April 1879, at Easthampstead, Berks, Hilda, 3rd da. of Charles BALFOUR, of Bracknell, Berks.

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[a] *Pedigree shewing the coheirship to the Barony of* DE CLIFFORD, at the three several dates (1734, 1776, and 1833) on which the abeyance thereof was terminated.

Note.—The figures *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, and *5*, represent the 5 coheirs in (*Aug.*) 1734 ; the figures [1] [2] [3] and [4], the 4 coheirs in 1776, and the figures I, II (II[a] and II[b]), and III, the representatives of the three sisters, whose issue became the coheirs, in 1833.

Thomas (Tufton), Earl of Thanet, **Lord de Clifford**, whose right to that Barony (thro' his maternal grandmother, Lady Anne Clifford), was allowed, 1691, as the lineal and sole heir of Robert de Clifford, *sum.* in 1299 as Lord de Clifford. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 1729, when the Barony fell into abeyance between his five daughters.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, appear to have consisted only of Irish property, viz., 11,954 acres in co. Mayo, and 1,046 in co. Galway. Total 13,000 acres, worth £5,691 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Kirkby Mallory, near Hinckley, co. Leicester.

A

2. Catharine *m.* 1708, Edward Watson, *styled* Viscount Sondes. She *d.* March 1734.

2. Ann, *m.* 1709, James (Cecil), 5th Earl of Salisbury, who *d.* 1728. She *d.* April 1757.

3. Margaret, **Baroness de Clifford**, in whose favour the *abeyance* was terminated in Aug. 1734. She *m.* 1718, Thomas (Coke), Earl of Leicester. She *d.* s.p. 1775.

4 and [3]. Mary, *m.* firstly Anthony Grey, *styled* Earl of Harold, who *d.* s.p. 1723. She *m.* secondly (as 3rd wife) John (Leveson-Gower), 1st Earl Gower, and *d.* Feb. 1785.

5. Isabella, *m.* firstly Lord Nassau Paulett. She *m.* secondly, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K.B., who *d.* s.p., 1771. She *d.* 10 Jany. 1764.

1. Lewis (Watson) 2nd Earl of Rockingham s. and h. *d.* s.p. 1745.

Catharine, sister and coheir of Lewis and Thomas, 2nd and 3rd Earls of Rockingham, *m.* 1729, Edward Southwell, and *d.* April 1765.

[2] James (Cecil), 6th Earl of Salisbury, d. 1780.

[*Earls and Marquesses of Salisbury.*]

[*Leveson-Gower, of Bill Hill, Berks.*]

[4] Isabella (Paulett), da. and h., *m.* only 1765, John James (Perceval), 3rd Earl of Egmont [I.], who *d.* 1822. She *d.* 1821.

[*Earls of Egmont* [I.], *1822-1841.*]

[1] Edward (Southwell), **Lord Clifford**, in whose favour the abeyance was terminated in 1775. He *d.* 1777.

Edward (Southwell), **Lord Clifford**. He *d.* s.p. Sep. 1832.

Catherine, *b.* 1768, *m.* 1790, George Kein Hayward Coussmaker. Both *d.* 1801, at Martinique.

Sophia, *m.* (as 1st wife) 1790, John Thomas Townshend, afterwards (1800) 2nd Viscount Sydney. She *d.* 1795.

Elizabeth, *m.* 1792, William Charles (Keppel), 4th Earl of Albemarle, who *d.* 1849. She *d.* 1817.

I. Sophia, only surv. da. and heir, **Baroness de Clifford**, in whose favour the abeyance was terminated in 1833. She *m.* 1822, John Russell, and *d.* 1874.

[*Lords de Clifford.*(b)]

II[a]. Sophia Mary, coheir of her mother, *m.* 1833 (as 2nd wife), Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, and *d.* s.p. 1852.

II[b]. Mary Elizabeth, *m.* firstly, 1825, G. J. Cholmondeley. She *m.* secondly, Feb. 1832 (as his 2nd wife) Charles (Marsham), 2nd Earl of Romney. She *d.* 1847.

III. Augustus Frederick Keppel, *styled* (in 1833) Viscount Bury; afterwards, 1849, Earl of Albemarle. He *d.* s.p. 1851.

George Thomas, (Keppel) 6th Earl, of Albemarle, *b.* 1799.

(b) The descent of the Barony is thro' the respective families of (1) Russell (2), Coussmaker (3), Southwell (4), Watson (5). Tufton (6), Sackville, and (7), Clifford.

CLIFFORD and CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH.

Barony by writ
I. 1628. *1.* HENRY CLIFFORD, s. and h. ap. of Francis, 4th EARL OF CUMBERLAND, was sum. to the house of Lords, v.p., by writs 17 Feb. 1627/8 to 3 Nov. 1639, addressed "*Henrico Clifford, Chevalier,*" under the (erroneous) presumption that the ancient Barony of De Clifford (*cr.* 1299) was vested in his Father.[a] He was accordingly placed in several parls. in the precedence of 1299.[b] On 28 Jan. 1641 he suc. his father as EARL OF CUMBERLAND. See fuller particulars under that title. He *d.* s.p.m., 11 Dec. 1643, aged 55 when the *Earldom* became *extinct*, but the Barony, thus *cr.* by writ, devolved as under.

II. 1643. *2.* ELIZABETH (*de jure*) *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFFORD (who, however, never claimed that title), da. and h. She was *b.* 18 Sep. 1618, and bap. 7 Oct. in the chapel of Skipton Castle, *co.* York, *m.* there 8 July 1635, Richard BOYLE, then *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, who, afterwards, in Sep. 1643, *suc.* his father as EARL OF CORK, VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, &c. [I.] On 4 Nov. 1644 he was *cr.* BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, co. York, and on 20 March 1664 EARL OF BURLINGTON. He *d.* 15 Jan. 1697/8. See fuller particulars under that Earldom. His wife, the *suo jure* Baroness, *d.* 6 Jan. 1690/1. Will pr. March 1691.

Barony
I. 1644.

II. 1689. *2 and 3.* CHARLES (BOYLE), VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN [I.] AND BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, s. and h. ap. of his
III. 1691. Father, in whose Irish Viscountcy, 18 Jan. 1662/3, and in whose English Barony, 16 July 1689 he had been sum., v.p., to the respective House of Lords in both those Kingdoms.[c] On his mother's death, in 1691, he became, as her s. and h., *de jure*, LORD CLIFFORD [1628]. He *d.* v.p. 12 Oct. 1694.

IV. and III, 1694. *4 and 3.* CHARLES (BOYLE), VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN [I.], BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, and, *de jure*, LORD CLIFFORD [1628], s. and h., was, on 20 Nov. 1694,[d] sum. to Parl. as Lord Clifford of Lanesborough [1644]. On 15 Jany. 1697/8, he *suc.* his grandfather abovenamed as EARL OF BURLINGTON, and also as EARL OF CORK [I.] He *d.* 9 Feb. 1703/4.

V. and IV, 1704, to 1753. *5 and 4.* RICHARD (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON, BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, and *de jure*, LORD CLIFFORD [1628] also EARL OF CORK, &c. [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 25 April 1694. On 25 May 1737, his *claim to the Barony of Clifford*, *cr.* by the writ (issued in error) of 17 Feb. 1628, was *allowed* to him as h. to his great grandmother, the Countess of Burlington, da. and sole h. of Henry Clifford (afterwards Earl of Cumberland), who, in 1628, was sum. as *Lord Clifford*. He *d.* s.p.m. 3 Dec. 1753, when his Irish dignities devolved on his cousin and h. male (see "Cork," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1620), while *the Earldom of Burlington* [1664], and the *Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough* [1644], became *extinct*, but the Barony of Clifford [1628] devolved as under :—

See fuller particulars under "BURLINGTON," Earldom of, *cr.* 1664 ; *ex.* 1753.

(a) The right to this Barony which had been vested in his uncle, George, the 3rd Earl of Cumberland had passed on that Earl's death, s.p.m.s., in 1605 to Anne, the da. and h. *general*, the Earldom passing to Francis, br. and h. *male*, of the deceased.

(b) See an account of precedency (wrongfully) allowed to this and other Baronies cr. by writs issued in inadvertence, vol. i, p. 20, note "b" *circa finem.*

(c) He is probably the *only* instance of an eldest son of a Peer being summoned v.p. in his Father's peerages to the House of Lords in the *two* respective Kingdoms of England and Ireland. See *ante*, p. 81.

(d) "A debate arising whether Charles, Lord Clifford, s. and h. of Charles, late Lord Clifford of Launsburg, decd., who was called by writ to Parl. in the lifetime of his Father, the present Earl of Burlington, hath right to sit in Parl.," the House "was of opinion that the said Charles, now [1694] Lord Clifford, hath a right to a writ of summons to Parl.," tho' on the abstract question which had previously been put to them of a similar case, their answer was that they "find no precedent." See "*Cruise*," p. 224.

CLIFFORD and CLEFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH.

Baron by writ		
I.	1628.	I. HENRY CLIFFORD, s. and h. ap. of Francis, 4th EARL OF CUMBERLAND, was sum. to the house of Lords, v.p., by writ of 17 Feb. 1627/8 to 3 Nov. 1628, addressed "Henrico Cliffard, Cliefordo," under the (erroneous) presumption that the ancient Barony of De Clifford (cr. 1299) was vested in his Father.(a) He was accordingly placed in several peers in the precedence of 1299.(b) On 23 Jan. 1641 he succ. his father as EARL OF CUMBERLAND. See [elder peerages under that title]. He d. 2 p.m., 11 Dec. 1643, aged 35 when the Dukedom became extinct, but the Barony, since by writ, devolved as under.
II.	1643.	2. ELIZABETH (de Jure) and JURE, BARONESS CLIFFORD (who, however, never obtained that title), de. and h. She was b. 18 Sep. 1613, and bap. 7 Oct. in the chapel of Skipton Castle, co. York, ac. there 8 July 1628, Richard Boyle, then styled VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, who, afterwards, in Sep. 1643, suc. his father as EARL OF CORK. VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, &c. [I.] On 4 Nov. 1644 he was cr. BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, co. York, and on 20 March 1661 EARL OF BURLINGTON. He d. 15 Jan. 1697/8. See [other peerages under that Earldom. His wife, the see Jure Baroness, d. 6 Jan. 1690/1. Will pr. March 1691.
III.	1691.	3. CHARLES (BOYLE), VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN [I.], 2ND BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, s. and h. ap. of his father, in whose Irish Viscountcy, 18 Jan. 1697/8, and in whose English Barony, 16 July 1698 he had been sum., v.p., to the respective House of Lords in both those Kingdoms.(c) On his mother's death, in 1691, he became, as her s. and h. de jure, 10th Lord [1628]. He d. v.p. 12 Oct. 1694.
IV. and III.	1694.	4 and 3. CHARLES (BOYLE), VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN [I.], BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, s. and h. de jure, EARL CLIFFORD [1628], s. and h., was, on 20 Nov. 1694,(d) sum. to Parl. as Lord Clifford of Lanesborough [1644]. On 15 Jany. 1697/8 he suc. his grandfather above-named as EARL OF BURLINGTON, and also as EARL OF CORK [I.]. He d. 9 Feb. 1703/4.
V. and IV.	1704, to 1753.	5 and 4. RICHARD (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON, BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, and de jure, EARL CLIFFORD [1628] also EARL OF CORK, &c. [I.], only s. and h., b. 25 April 1694, (named in error) of 17 Feb. 1693, was elected to the Barony of Clifford, or, by the writ [1628], created 12 May 1707, his claim to the Barony of Clifford, or, by the writ great grandmother, the Countess of Burlington, de. and sole h. of Henry Clifford (afterwards 5th of Cumberland), who, in 1628, was sum. as Lord Clifford. He d. s.p.m. 3 Dec. 1753, when his Irish dignities devolved on his cousin and h. male (see "Cork," Earldom of [I.], cr. 1620), while the Barony of Clifford, but the Barony of Clifford [1628] devolved as under :—

(a) The right to this Barony which had been vested in his uncle, George, the 3rd Earl of Cumberland had ceased on that Earl's death, s.p.m.s., in 1605 to Anne, the da. and h. general, the Baroness Dowager to Francis, br. and h. male, of the deceased.

(b) See an account of precedency (somewhat differently allowed to this and other Baronies or, by writs issued in Insurrexisse, vol. i. p. 20, note "b," ante, Elsm.

(c) He is probably the only instance of an eldest son of a Peer being summoned v.p. in his Father's presence to the House of Lords in the two respective Kingdoms of England and Ireland. See ante, p. xl.

(d) "A debate arising whether Charles, Lord Clifford, s. and h. of Charles, late Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, dead, who was called by writ to sit in the lifetime of his Father, the present Earl of Burlington, hath right to sit in Parl," the House "was of opinion that the said Charles, now [1694] Lord Clifford, hath a right to a writ of summons to Parl," the [elder] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] similar case, their answer was that they "had no precedent." See "Clyvedon," p. 298.

Barony by Writ.

VI. 1753. *6.* CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH (*styled* MARCHIONESS OF HARTINGTON), *suo jure* BARONESS CLIFFORD, only surv. da. and h., *b.* 27 Oct. 1731 ; *m.* 27 March 1748, William CAVENDISH, *styled* MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, who, in 1751, was sum. to Parl. v.p. as BARON CAVENDISH OF HARDWICK, and who, in 1755, after her death, became DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, and *d.* 2 Oct. 1764. She *d.* 24 Dec. 1754.

VII. 1754. *7.* WILLIAM (CAVENDISH), LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h., afterwards (1755) *styled* MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, who, on 2 Oct. 1764, *suc.* his Father as Duke of Devonshire. He, who was *b.* 14 Dec. 1748, *d.* 29 July 1811.

VIII. 1811, to 1858. *8.* WILLIAM SPENCER (CAVENDISH), DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, BARON CAVENDISH OF HARDWICK, and LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h., *b.* 21 May 1790 ; *d.* unm. 18 Jany. 1858, when, his other honours descending to his cousin and heir *male*, the *Barony of Clifford* (1628) *fell into abeyance*, between his two sisters.[a]

See fuller account under "DEVONSHIRE," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1694 ; *sub.* the 7th, 8th, and 9th Dukes.

CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH.

i.e. "CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, co. York," Barony (*Boyle*), *cr.* 1644 ; *ex.* 1753. See under (previous article), "CLIFFORD," Barony, *cr.* 1628.

CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH.[b]

Barony.

I. 1672. *1.* THOMAS CLIFFORD, s. of Col. Hugh C. of Ugbrook, in Chudleigh, co. Devon, by Mary, da. of Sir George CHUDLEIGH, Bart., of Ashton, in that co., was *b.* 1 and *bap.* 12 Aug. 1630, at Ugbrook ; matric. at Oxford (Ex. Coll), 21 May 1647 ; B.A., 1650 ; Barrister of the Middle Temple ; M.P. for Totness in the convention Parl. 1660, and in that of May 1661 ; distinguished himself in several naval actions, and was Knighted ; was Comptroller of the Household, Nov. 1666 ; one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, 1667 to 1672 ; P.C. and Treasurer of the Household, 1668. When the Dutch war was ended in 1669, he, as a zealous promoter of the French interest, intrigued against the treaty, becoming one of the 5 Counsellors who formed the "*Cabal.*"[c] The treaty of Dover, in June 1670, was mainly his work, and he lent himself to a discreditable shuffle, whereby he hid from his colleagues the object (*i.e.* the declaration of the Roman Catholic faith) for which certain sums were to be paid by the French King to Charles II. In 1672 he was made Princ. Secretary of State, when he advised the King to supply himself with money by stopping for a year all payments out of the Exchequer, in reward, doubtless, for which (pernicious) suggestion he was, on 22 April 1672, *cr.* BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, co. Devon. LORD HIGH TREASURER from Nov. 1672 to June 1673, when (having already declared himself a Roman Catholic) the test act having passed (against which he had made a most violent and injudicious speech), he felt bound to resign, not, however, without having

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[a] These were (1) Georgiana Dorothy, Dow. Countess of Carlisle, who *d.* 8 Aug. 1858, aged 75, leaving issue ; and (2) Henrietta Elizabeth, Dow. Countess Granville, who *d.* 25 Nov. 1862, aged 77, leaving issue.

[b] "At Ugbrooke House is a splendid pedigree of the Clifford family, certified 12 May 1673, by Sir Edward Walker, *Garter*, Edward Bysshe, *Clarencieux*, and William Dugdale, *Norroy*, Kings of Arms." See MS. note in Pulman's Collections ("J. P." 218, p. 519) at the Coll. of Arms.

[c] See Vol. i, p. 131, note "c." Hume says of him (Vol. vi, p. 9, edit. 1848) that "his daring impetuous spirit gave him weight in the King's Councils," but of the five members of the Cabal, he probably was the least important. Evelyn calls him "a valiant, uncorrupt gentleman, ambitious, not covetous, generous, passionate, a most sincere friend."

been able to "pitch"[a] on Sir Thomas Osborne for a successor, who, doubtless, paid liberally for being thus "pitched" into so high an office. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of William MARTIN, of Lindridge, Devon. and, in 1643, coheir of her br. William M. of the same. He *d.* a few months after his retirement, probably by his own hands,[b] 17 Oct. 1673, aged 43, and was *bur.* in Ugbrook Chapel. Will dat. 25 Oct., and pr. 25 Nov. 1673, by the widow and executrix. She *d.* 16 Oct. 1709, and was *bur.* at Ugbrooke.

II. 1673. HUGH (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 5th but 1st surv. s. and h.,[c] *bap.* 21 Dec. 1663. He *m.* in, or before 1685, Anne, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas PRESTON, Bart., of Furness, co. Lancaster, by Mary, da. of Caryll (MOLYNEUX), 3rd VISCOUNT MOLYNEUX [I.] He *d.* 12 Oct. 1730, at Ugbrooke. Will dat. 18 Oct. 1726, pr. May 1731, and enrolled on Close Rolls. His widow *d.* 5 July 1734, aged 67, and was *bur.* at Ugbrooke. Her will dat 13 Sep. 1733, pr. Sep. 1734, and enrolled as above.

III. 1730. *3.* HUGH (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 7th but 1st surv. s. and h. male,[d] *b.* 14 April 1700. He *m.* (settl. dat. 14 Oct. 1725) Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Edward BLOUNT, of Blagdon, Devon, by Arabella, da. of Sir John GUISE, Bart. He *d.* at Ugbrook 26 March 1732, and was *bur.* there. Will dat. 12 July 1731, pr. 26 Feb. 1732/3. His widow *d.* at Paris, Nov. 1778.

IV. 1732. *4.* HUGH (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 1st s. and h., *b.* 29 Sep. 1726. He *m.* 17 Dec. 1749, in London, Anne, sister and coheir of George (LEE), 3rd EARL OF LICHFIELD, 5th da. of George Henry, the 2nd Earl, by Frances, da. of Sir John HALES, Bart. He *d.* 1 Sep. 1783, and was *bur.* at Ugbrooke. M.I. Will pr. Oct. 1783. His widow *d.* 9 Dec. 1802, at Altona, aged 71. Will pr. April 1803.

V. 1783. *5.* HUGH EDWARD HENRY (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 1st s. and h., *b.* 2 July 1756. He *m.* 2 May 1780, at Bath, Apollonia, yst. da. and coheir of Marmaduke (LANGDALE), 5th BARON LANGDALE OF HOLME, by Constantia, da. of Sir John SMYTHE, Bart., of Acton Burnell. He *d.* s.p. 15 Jany. 1793, at Munich, in Bavaria,[e] and was *bur.* at the chapel of the Jesuits College there. M.I. Will, as "Hugh, Lord Clifford" signed "Clifford," made (at Rome) 13 June 1792, pr. (from a copy) 16 July 1802. His widow *d.* 31 Dec. 1815, aged 60, and was *bur.* at Hazlewood. Admon. Jany. 1816.

VI. 1793. *6.* CHARLES (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, next br. and h., *b.* 28 Nov. 1759, in Jermyn Street, Midx., F.S.A., &c. He *m.* 29 Nov., 1786. at her Father's house, St. Geo. Han. Sq., Eleanor Mary, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of Henry (ARUNDELL), 8th BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, by Maria Christina, only da. and h. of Benedict CONQUEST, of Irnham Hall, co. Lincoln. He *d.* 29 April 1831, aged 71, at Ugbrooke Park. Will pr. Sep. 1831. His widow, who was *b.* 20 March 1766, at Wardour Castle, Wilts, *d.* 24 Nov. 1835. Will pr. May 1836.

(a) See "Burnet," as quoted in "Collins" vi, pp. 127-8.

(b) Evelyn's diary, 18 Aug. 1673, who adds (after date) full particulars of the current story as to the mode of such suicide.

(c) His elder br. George, who is often supposed to have been the 2nd Lord, *d.* v.p. and s.p., *before* 12 May 1673, when the pedigree was entered at the College of Arms.

(d) His elder br. Thomas Clifford, *b.* 1687, *m.* Charlotte, *suo jure*, Countess of Newburgh [S.], and *d.* v.p. and s.p.m. 1718, leaving a da. his (but not her Mother's) heir, the ancestress of those Earls of Newburgh [S.] who have existed since 1814.

(e) "His long residence abroad, and the adherence of the family to the Catholic persuasion, whereby they are kept from Parl., have prevented their being much known, *but* [adds *naivement*, the "Annual Register" for 1793] *their estates are ample.*"

VII. 1831. *7.* HUGH CHARLES (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 1st s. and h., *b.* 29 May 1790, at New Park, Somerset; ed. at the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, co. Lanc. Took his seat in the House of Lords, 1831 (being the first of his line who, since the disabling act of 1691, had done so) where he supported the Grey and the Melbourne Ministry. He *m.* 1 Sep. 1818, at Paris, and again Jany. 1819, at Ugbrooke, his second cousin, Mary Lucy, only da. and h. of Thomas WELD,[a] of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, by Lucy, da. of the Hon. Thomas CLIFFORD, yr. s. of Hugh, BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH abovenamed. She, who was *b.* 31 Jany. 1799, at Upway, Dorset, *d.* 15 May 1831, in her 32nd year, near Rome. He *d.* at Rome, where he had long been resident, 28 Feb. 1858, aged 67. Will pr. 17 July 1858, under £50,000; re-sworn July 1859, under £60,000.

VIII. 1858. *8.* CHARLES HUGH (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 1st s. and h., *b.* 27 July 1819. He *m.* 30 Sep. 1845, at Thorndon Hall, Essex, Agnes Catherine Louisa, yst. da. of William Henry Francis (PETRE), 4th BARON PETRE OF WRITTLE, by his 2nd wife, Emma Agnes, da. of Henry HOWARD, of Corby Castle, Cumberland. He *d.* after a long illness, 5 Aug. 1880, at Ugbrooke Park. Will pr. 14 Sep. 1880, under £180,000. His widow, who was *b.* 29 Jany. 1826, living 1887.

IX. 1880. *9.* LEWIS HENRY HUGH (CLIFFORD), BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, 1st s. and h., *b.* 24 Aug. 1851; ed. at Stonyhurst Coll. abovenamed and at London Univ.; B.A., 1872; Barrister (Inner Temple), 1882; Lieut.-Col. 5th Vol. Battn. Devon Reg.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4,416 acres in Devon, 1,562 in co. Warwick, 896 in Somerset, 858 in Bucks, and 128 in Cornwall. Total 7,860 acres, worth £9,109 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Ugbrook Park, near Chudleigh, Devon.

CLIFTON, or DE CLYFTON.

Barony by writ.

I. 1376. *1.* JOHN DE CLIFTON, of Buckenham Castle, Norfolk, s. and h. of Constantine C. (by Catharine, da. of Sir William DELAPOLE), which Constantine was s. and h. ap. of Adam de Clifton,[b] of Buckenham Castle afsd. and other large estates (inherited thro' the families of CAILLY and TATTESHALL), having previously *suc.* his said grandfather, was found heir to Margaret de Cailly in (1368) 42 Ed. III, being then aged 15 years, and was, 8 years afterwards, sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE CLYFTON, or CLIFTON) by writs, directed *Johi de Clyfton*, 1 Dec. (1376) 50 Ed. III to 28 July (1388) 12 Ric. II. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of (whose issue became, in 1497, coheir to) Ralph (CROMWELL), LORD CROMWELL, by Maud, da. of (whose issue became heir to) John BERNAK, of Tatteshall, co. Lincoln. He *d.* at Rhodes, 10 Aug. 1388. His widow *m.* Sir Edward BENSTED, and *d.* (1393-94) 17 Ric. II.

II. 1388, to 1395. *2.* CONSTANTINE (DE CLIFTON), LORD DE CLYFTON, s. and h., aged 16 years at his Father's death; had livery of his lands in 1393. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, 13 Nov. 1393 to 20 Nov. 1394. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir John HOWARD, of Wigenhall, Norfolk, by his 1st wife Margaret, da. of Sir John PLAIZ. He *d.* 1395. His widow *m.* before 1397, Sir Gilbert TALBOT, of Goodrich, who *d.* Feb. 1398/9. She *d.* 25 March 1433, and was *bur.* at the Blackfriars, Norwich.

(a) He was s. and h. of Thomas Weld, the founder of the Jesuits College at Stonyhurst, co. Lancaster. He *suc.* his father in 1810, and, having lost his wife in 1815, became a Priest, a Bishop, and finally, 1830, a Cardinal in the Rom. Catholic Church, being the first Englishman who had attained that honour since the Popedom of Clement IX. He *d.* s.p.m. 10 April 1837, aged 64.

(b) This Adam was s. and h. of Roger de Clifton, by Margery, sister and h. of Thomas, Lord de Cailly, which Margaret and Thomas were children of Adam (or Osbert) de Cailly, by Emma, his 2nd wife, da. of (whose issue became heir to) Robert de Tatteshall, of Buckenham abovenamed. There is a well worked pedigree of the owners of Buckenham Castle, in Barrett's "History of Attleborough."

[Sir John de Clifton, only s. and h., was one year old at his Father's death. Neither he nor any of this descendants were ever sum. to Parl. as Barons, nor ever claimed that dignity. He *m.* Joane, widow of Sir Robert Echingham, da. and coheir of Edmund Thorpe, of Ashwell Thorpe. He *d.* s.p.s.[a] about 1447, and was *bur.* at Wymondham, Norfolk. His only sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Knyvett, was his heir, being ancestress of Sir Philip Knyvett, Bart., who alienated the Castle of Buckenham, about 1650, and whose issue became extinct on the death of his son about 1699.]

CLIFTON DE LAYTON BROMSWOLD (Leighton Bromswold).

Barony by writ.

I. 1608. *1.* Sir Gervase Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, co. Huntingdon, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CLIFTON DE LAYTON BROMSWOLD) by writ, 9 July 1608, directed "*Gervasio Clifton de Layton Bromswold, Ch'l'r.*" He was s. of Sir John Clifton, of Barrington, Somerset, who *m.* firstly, Jane, da. of Sir Laurence Taylarde, of co. Huntingdon, and, secondly, Ann da. of Thomas (Stanley), Lord Monteagle. He *m.* (lic. from Bp. of London, 25 June 1591) Katharine, da. and h. of Sir Henry Darcy, of St. Giles-in-the-fields, Midx., by (probably) his 1st wife[b] Katherine, da. and h. of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Leighton Bromswold afsd. He *d.* Oct. 1618.[c]

II. 1618. *2.* Katharine, *de jure*,[d] *suo jure*, Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, da. and h. She *m.* in or before 1609,[c] Lord Esme Stuart (3rd s. of Esme, Duke of Lennox [S.]), who, on the death of his Father, 26 May 1583, had become *Lord of Aubigny*, in France. On 7 June 1619, he was *cr.* BARON STUART OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, co. Huntingdon, and EARL OF MARCH. On 16 Feb. 1623/4, he *suc.* his elder br. as DUKE OF LENNOX, &c. [S.] He *d.* 30 July 1624. His widow *m.* in, or before, 1632, James (Hamilton), 2nd Earl of Abercorn [S.], and had royal lic. (28 Nov. 1632) to retain her title, and rank, as Duchess of Lennox, notwithstanding such marriage. He survived her till about 1670. She *d.* in Scotland, and was *bur.* "without ceremonie," 17 Sep. 1637, aged about 45.

III. 1637. *3.* James (Stuart), Duke of Lennox, &c. [S.], also Earl of March, &c., and, *de jure*,[d] Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, s. and h., by 1st husband, *b.* 6 April 1612. On 30 July, 1624, he inherited his father's honours, and on the death of his mother became heir to the Barony of Clifton. On 8 Aug. 1641, he was *cr.* DUKE OF RICHMOND, with a spec. rem. He. *d.* 30 March 1655.

IV. 1655. *4.* Esme (Stuart), Duke of Richmond, &c., and *de jure*,[d] Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, only s. and h. He was *b.* 2 Nov. 1649, and *d.* unm. 10 Aug. 1660.

See fuller account under "Richmond" Dukedom of, *cr.* 1641; *ex.* 1672.

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[a] Margaret, his only da., *m.* Sir Andrew Ogard, and *d.* v.p. and s.p., being *bur.* at Wymondham. Her husband *d.* 1459, and was also *bur.* there.

[b] She is, however, generally said to be the da. of his *second* wife Katharine (widow of Michael Pulteney, who *d.* 22 May 1677), da. of Sir John Fermor. This (besides the fact of her inheriting Leighton Bromswold) is unlikely as "Katharine, da. of Sir Henry Darcy" is mentioned in the will of [her grandmother] Dame Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, dat. 8 April 1577.

[c] "Of him," writes Dugdale, somewhat scornfully, "I have not seen anything farther memorable [*i.e.* nothing beyond the mere writ of summons] than his commitment to the Tower, 30 Dec. 1617, by reason that he expressed that he was sorry he had not *stabbed Sir Francis Bacon*, then Lord Keeper, for decreeing a case in Chancery against him; and that, in Oct. 1618, he *murthered himself.*" Pym writes, in his MS. Journal (*Hist. MSS. Com.* 10th Report, ap. vi, p. 84), apparently under "1614," that "the Lord Clyfton, having maryed his da. to the Viscount D'Aubigny, since Earl of March, who was at lawe with him for his landes and being put into [the] Fleete, did, or would have, cut his own throate."

[d] According to the decision of 7 Feb. 1674.

[e] Their eldest child Elizabeth was *b.* 17 June 1610. *Ex inform.* Lady Elizabeth Cust, by whom most of the information contained in this article has kindly been supplied.

V. 1660. *5.* MARY, COUNTESS OF ARRAN [I.], and, *de jure*,[a] *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, only sister and h. She *m.* as his first wife, Richard (BUTLER), EARL OF ARRAN [I.], who had been so *cr.* 13 May 1662, and who *d.* 25 Jany. 1685/6. She herself *d.* s.p., 4 July, and was *bur.* 19 Aug. 1667, aged 18, at Kilkenny Cathedral.

VI. 1667. *6.* CHARLES (STUART), DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c., and, *de jure*,[a] LORD CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, cousin and h., being s. and h. of Lord George STUART, *Lord of Aubigny*, in France (slain 1642) the next surv. br. to James, DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c., abovenamed. He was *b.* 7 March 1640, and *d.* s.p.s. 12 Dec. 1672, when *all his honours, save* this Barony, became *extinct*. See fuller account under "RICHMOND," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1641 ; *ex.* 1672.

VII. 1672. *7.* KATHARINE, *de jure*[a], *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, wife of Henry O'BRIEN, *styled* LORD O'BRIEN, only surv. sister and h., had her *right to the Barony* of "Clifton of Leighton Bromswold," *recognised* by the House of Lords, 7 Feb. 1674.[b] She was *bap.* 5 Dec. 1640, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and *m.* her said husband (1st s. and h. ap. of Henry, 7th EARL OF THOMOND [I.]), in or about 1661. He *d.* v.p., and was *bur.* 9 Sep. 1678, in Westm.

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[a] According to the decision of 7 Feb. 1674.

[b] The doctrine that (*without any intervention of the Crown*) "dignities, created *by writ*, appear to have always been descendible to *female heirs*, in default of males ; and transmissible by such female heirs to their descendants," which was acted upon in the case of ROS in 1515, and which "appears to have been admitted in the case of the Barony of GREY OF RUTHYN" in 1640, "was more fully considered and solemnly established" in the case of CLIFTON, in 1674. "On this case it was ordered by the House that the Judges should give their opinion" which (as far as the Heads of the three Courts of Common Law and four puisne Judges) was unanimous in favour of the right of Lady Katharine, the *heir general*. The case of Clifton may therefore be considered as the *test* case that *a writ creates an hereditary Barony descendible to the heir general*. Curiously enough, however (tho' in the case of CLIFFORD in 1691 such ruling was again adopted), yet, "notwithstanding this solemn decision [of 1674] the *same* point was again argued 21 years after, in the case of WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE" in 1696, where "the House of Lords, *altho' they appear to have been ignorant of this case*," (as also of the more recent one of Clifford) came, eventually, to a similar conclusion, and "this doctrine appears to have been again admitted" in the case of WENTWORTH, (by a resolution, 2 April 1702, confirmed by Queen Anne) and has ever since been received. See "*Cruise*" pp. 177-179. In that work (p. 197) it is stated that Sir Edward Ward, Attorney-General [1693-1695], being "ignorant of the case of the Barony of Clifton," contended before the house of Lords of the case of Willoughby de Broke "upon the authority of Prynne and Elsynge, that a writ of summons did *not* create an hereditary Barony." It is somewhat startling to find that it was close on the beginning of the 18th century before their Lordships held *any very fixed views* that it *did* create one. By a strange anomaly it is *not*, however, generally held that a royal summons to dinner, tho' accompanied by an actual "*sitting*" thereunder, establishes an *hereditary* right to such a summons for the heirs general of the dinee ; and it is to be observed that the idea of a writ (in which words of *inheritance* are entirely absent) constituting an *hereditary* right to a Barony by writ is *peculiar*, as to the construction placed thereon by the House of Lords, to *English* Baronies alone, such writs *not* being held to have that inexplicable power in Scotland, Ireland, or any other nation. By this (somewhat extraordinary) ruling of the extraordinary *evolutionary* power of a Writ, the House is, at any time, liable to be adorned with any number of Baronies, taking, at once, precedence over 99 out of every 100 Baronies therein existing. This actually happened in no less than *five* cases within about *three* years, towards the middle of the 19th century, when four private gentlemen and one old lady (not *de jure*, as *sole* heir, like the case of Clifton, but by Royal favour extended to them as being *one* out of many *co*heirs) were placed at the top of nearly all the existing Baronies ; the titles of Vaux, Camoys, Braye, Beaumont, and Hastings (all of them unearthed between 1838 and 1841, after *centuries of abeyance*), thus becoming splendid specimens of the "Peerage *Modern Antique*." See Vol. i, p. 288, note "b," *sub.* "BEAUMONT," and *ante* p. 293, note "d," *sub* "Clifford."

Abbey. Will dat. 6 Sep. 1672, pr. 26 Sep. 1678. She *m.* secondly, within three months, Sir Joseph WILLIAMSON, sometime (1674-79) Prin. Secretary of State, who *d.* s.p. 3 and was *bur.* 14 Oct. 1701, in Westm. Abbey. Will pr. 17 Oct. 1701. She was *bur.* 11 Nov. 1702, with both her husbands, in Westm. Abbey. Will, as "*Baroness Clifton*," dat. 30 Oct., and pr. 23 Dec. 1702.

VIII 1702. *8.* CATHARINE, *styled* VISCOUNTESS CORNBURY, *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, wife of Edward HYDE, *styled* VISCOUNT CORNBURY, only surv. da. and h.[a] She, who was *b.* 29 Jany. 1673, *m.* "clandestinely" at Totteridge, Herts, 10 July 1688 (mar. lic. from Vic. Gen.), the said Lord Cornbury, who, after her death, became 22 Oct 1709, EARL OF CLARENDON, and *d.* 31 March 1723. She *d.* at New York, America, 11 Aug. 1706, in her 34th year, and was *bur.* in Trinity Church there.[b]

IX. 1706. *9.* EDWARD (HYDE), LORD CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, *styled*, after 1709, VISCOUNT CORNBURY, only surv. s. and h., *bap.* 6 Oct. 1691, at St. James', Westm. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 10 Oct. 1707, and, on 12 Jany. 1712, took his seat in the House of Lords. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 12 and was *bur.* 20 Feb. 1712/3, in Westm. Abbey. Will, in which he styles himself "Lord Viscount Cornbury and Baron Clifton," dat. 25 May 1710, and pr. 17 June 1713 and 8 Feb. 1722/3.

X. 1713. *10.* THEODOSIA, *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, only surv. sister and h. She was *b.* 9 Nov. and *bap.* 9 Dec. 1695, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. Having received from Queen Anne £10,000 as "an additional fortune," she *m.* 24 Aug. 1713, at Westm. Abbey, John Bligh of Rathmore, co. Meath, who was, accordingly, *cr.*, on 14 Sep. 1721, BARON CLIFTON OF RATHMORE, co. Meath [I.] ; on 7 March 1722/3, VISCOUNT DARNLEY OF ATHBOY, co. Meath [I.], and, on 29 June 1725, EARL OF DARNLEY, co. Meath [I.] He *d.* at Epsom, Surrey, 12 and was *bur.* 25 Sep. 1728, at Westm. Abbey, in his 41st year. She *d.* at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, in childbed, 30 July, and was *bur.* 15 Aug. 1722, at Westm. Abbey. Admon. as "Baroness Clifton, *in Great Britain* [sic] and Baroness Rathmore in Ireland," 8 Feb. 1722/3.

XI. 1722. *11.* EDWARD (BLIGH), LORD CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 1715. On 12 Sep. 1728, he *suc.* his Father as EARL OF DARNLEY, &c. [I.], with which Earldom this Barony continues united. See "DARNLEY." Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1725.

CLIFTON OF RATHMORE.

Barony [I.] I. 1721. *1.* JOHN BLIGH, of Rathmore, co. Meath, having *m.* 24 Aug. 1713, Theodosia, *suo jure*, BARONESS CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, was, on 14 Sep. 1721, *cr.* BARON CLIFTON OF RATHMORE, co. Meath [I.] On 7 March 1722/3, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT DARNLEY OF ATHBOY, co. Meath [I.], and, on 29 June 1725, EARL OF DARNLEY, co. Meath [I.] See "DARNLEY," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1725.

(a) Her elder sister, Mary, *b.* 7 and *bap.* 11 May 1662, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, *m.* as his 1st wife, John (Fitz Gerald), Earl of Kildare [I.], and *d.* 24 Nov. 1683, leaving one child, Henry, who *d.* 7 months afterwards, and was *bur.* as "The Lord Henry Ophalie," 21 Feb. 1683/4, in Westm. Abbey.

(b) See inscription on her coffin plate, *ante*, p. 277, note "e."

CLINTON, or DE CLINTON.

Barony by writ.

I. 1299. *1.* JOHN DE CLINTON,[a] of Amington and Maxtock, co. Warwick, s. and h. of Thomas de Clinton, of Amington, by Maud, da. of Sir Ralph BRACEBRIDGE, of Kinsbury, co. Warwick, having served in the Scotch and French wars, and, having *m.* Ida, 1st da. and coheir of William ODINGSELLS, of Maxtock afsd., by Ela, da. of William (LONGESPEE), EARL OF SALISBURY, acquired by her the Lordship and Castle of Maxtock and other considerable possessions, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE CLINTON) by writ, 6 Feb. (1298/9) 27 Ed. I,[b] directed *Johi de Clinton.* He was never again so sum., though, 2 years later (12 March 1300/1), sum. to meet the King *cum equis et armis,* being then denominated as of Maxtock. Keeper of Wallingford Castle, 1308. He *d.* before (1312-13) 6 Ed. II, when his widow accompanied the Queen Consort to France.

II. 1313? or 1332. *2.* JOHN (CLINTON), LORD DE CLINTON, s. and h., aged 12, in 1315; Knighted before 1324. From 27 Jany. (1331/2) 6 Ed. III,[b] to 1 April (1335) 9 Ed. III, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE CLINTON), the words "*Mortuus est*" being added to the last writ. He *m.* Margery, da. of Sir William CORBET, of Chaddesley Corbet, co. Worcester. He *d.* about 1335.[c]

III. 1335? *3.* JOHN (CLINTON), LORD DE CLINTON, s. and h. On the death, 31 Aug. 1354, of his paternal uncle, William (Clinton), EARL OF HUNTINGDON, he was found his heir, and then aged 28. Having previously been knighted, he served in 1355 in the French wars, was at the battle of Poitiers (1356), and was sum. to Parl. from 15 Dec. 1357 to 5 Nov. 1397. In 1380 he was again in the wars with France. In 1390 he was Constable of Warwick Castle and *custos* of other lands of the attainted Earl of Warwick. He *m.* firstly Idonea, da. of (whose issue, in 1399, became coheir to) Geoffrey (DE SAYE), LORD SAYE, by Maud, da. of Guy (BEAUCHAMP), EARL OF WARWICK. He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, widow of Robert (GREY), LORD GREY DE ROTHERFIELD, da. and eventually sole h. of William DE LA PLAUNCHE, of Haversham, Bucks, by Elizabeth, da. of Roger HILLARY. He *d.* 8 Sep. 1398. His widow *m.* Sir John BERMINGHAM, and, subsequently (for her 4th husband), Sir John RUSSELL. She *d.* s.p. 1423, and was *bur.* at Haversham.[d]

IV. 1398. *4.* WILLIAM (CLINTON), LORD DE CLINTON, grandson and h., being s. and h., of Sir William Clinton (by Elizabeth, da. of Sir William DEINCOURT), who was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, by his 1st wife, but who *d.* v.p. 25 Oct. 1384, leaving his said s. and h., then aged 5. He was sum. to Parl. from 19 Aug. 1399, to Nov. 1430.[e] Having, in 1399, *suc.* to some of the lands of the

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[a] The name is said to be "from *Glimpton*, anciently written *Clinton*, co. Oxford." See Lower's "Family Names." The founder of the family, Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer and Chamberlain to King Henry I, is said, by *Ordericus* (who, as a contemporary, probably can be trusted), to have been of mean parentage, though, according to some accounts, he was of the noblest Norman extraction.

[b] According to the ranking of the Barony in the House of Lords ("Garter's Roll," 1887), whereby "Clinton" is placed next under "Dacre" (*cr.* 1321), and next above Zouche (1348?) and Botreaux (1368), the origin of the Barony of Clinton can only be considered from the writ of 6 Ed. III (1332), and not from 1299.

[c] His yr. br., William Clinton, sum. as Lord Clinton, 1330, was *cr.* Earl of Huntingdon, 1337, and *d.* (certainly) s.p.m. (probably s.p. legit.), 1354, when his nephew, John Clinton, was his next heir as abovementioned.

[d] An engraving of her seal "sigill dne Elizabethe de Clinton" is in Lipscomb's, "Bucks" (iv, 187), and represents a shield divided into 5 parts palewise, the centre containing the arms of De la Plaunche, the 2 earlier husbands being on the dexter and the 2 later ones on the sinister side.

[e] There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his sitting.

family of Say, in right of his Grandmother abovenamed, he adopted the style of LORD SAY, to which Barony he was a coheir.[a] He *m.* Alice, widow of Fulke (FITZWARINE), LORD FITZWARINE (who *d.* a minor in 1407), da. of William (BOTREAUX), LORD BOTREAUX, by Elizabeth, da. of John DE ST. LOE. He *d.* 30 July 1432.

V. 1432. *5.* JOHN (CLINTON), LORD DE CLINTON, s. and h., aged 22 at his Father's death. He alienated the castle and manor of Maxstoke. Serving in the war with France in 1441, he was taken prisoner and detained more than 6 years when he was ransomed for 6,000 marks. He was sum. to Parl. 4 Sep. 1450 to 30 July 1460.[b] His kinsman, Sir James Fienes, having been sum. to Parl. in 1447 as Lord Say and Sele, he (Lord Clinton) being (together with Roger Fienes, *eldest* br. of the said James) one of the coheirs of the Barony of Say (*cr.* 1313) confirmed by deed, 1 Nov. 1448, to the said James, "the name and style of Lord Say, relinquishing all interest therein for himself and his heirs."[c] In 1459 he joined the Yorkist party, and was *attainted* in the Parl. held at Coventry, but *restored* in 1461 by the new King, in whose reign he fought in France and against the Scots. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Richard (FIENES), LORD DACRE, by Joan, *suo jure*, BARONESS DACRE. He *d.* 24 Sep. 1464. His widow was living 3 Dec. 1485.

VI. 1464. *6.* JOHN (CLINTON), LORD CLINTON, s. and h., aged 30, at his Father's death, was never sum. to Parl. He *m.* Anne, da. of Sir Humphrey STAFFORD. He *d.* 29 Feb. 1488, and was *bur.* at Grey Friars, London.

VII. 1488. *7.* JOHN (CLINTON), LORD CLINTON, s. and h., was also never sum. to Parl. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir John MORGAN, of Tredegar, co. Monmouth. He *d.* 4 June 1515. Inq. at Canterbury, 13 March 1517/8.

VIII 1515. *8.* THOMAS (CLINTON), LORD CLINTON, s. and h., aged 24 at his Father's death, is said to have been sum. to Parl. by writ, 23 Nov. (1514), 6 Hen. VIII.[d] He *m.* Mary, illegit. da. of Sir Edward POYNINGS, **K.G.** He *d.* of the sweating sickness, 7 Aug. 1517, in his 28th year. Inq. at Warwick, 26 Feb. 1517/8.

IX. 1517. *9.* EDWARD (CLINTON), LORD CLINTON, only s. and h., *b.* 1512, sum. to Parl. 27 April (1536) 28 Henry VIII by writ,[e] directed "*Edward Clinton, Chevalier.*" Lord High Admiral, 1550-54, and again, 1558-85. **K.G.**, 1551. On 4 May 1572 he was *cr.* EARL OF LINCOLN. He *d.* 16 Jany. 1584/5.

X. 1585. *10.* HENRY (CLINTON), EARL OF LINCOLN and LORD CLINTON, s. and h., *b.* 1540; **K.B.**, 1553. He *d.* 29 Sep. 1616.

XI. 1610. *11.* THOMAS (CLINTON), LORD CLINTON, or LORD CLINTON DE SAY, s. and h. ap., who v.p. was sum. to the House of Lords in his Father's Barony, 18 Feb. (1609/10) 7 Jac. I by writ, directed

See fuller account under "LINCOLN, Earldom of, *cr.* 1572."

(a) In a grant on the Rot. Clans., 5 Hen. VI. (m. 15, d.), he styled himself *Will's de Clynton, Miles, Dnus de Clynton et de Say.* His grandmother was the *eldest* of the three daughters (whose issue became such coheirs), and this seniority was at that time considered by many, as actually entitling such coheir to the Barony.

(b) There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his sitting.

(c) This attempt to bar the right of peerage would doubtless be now treated as inoperative. It is remarkable, too, as being made to one who was not himself (tho' his *brother* was) even a coheir of the dignity in question.

(d) In Dugdale's "Summons" at the end of the Barons sum. on that day, occurs "—— *Clynton de Clynton, Chl'r.*"

(e) "In [1557-1558] 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, a question of precedency arose between this nobleman and Henry, Lord Stafford, when it was decided, 12 Feb. 1558, that the Lords Clinton had by long continuance and great antiquity ranked next above the

"Thomæ *Clynton de Say*,[a] Chl'r., primogenito Comitis Lincoln." He was *b.* 1571. On 29 Sep. 1616, he *suc.* his Father as EARL OF LINCOLN. He *d.* 15 Jany. 1619.

XII. 1619. *12.* THEOPHILUS (CLINTON), EARL OF LINCOLN and LORD CLINTON, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 1600. K.B. 1616. He *d.* 21 May 1667.

[EDWARD CLINTON, *styled* LORD CLINTON, 1st s. and h. ap. He *m.* Anne, da. of John (HOLLES), 2nd EARL OF CLARE. He *d.* v.p. at Covent Garden, Midx. Admon. 21 April 1657. His widow *m.* Charles BATES, who survived her. She *d.* at St. Giles-in-the-fields, Oct. 1707, and was *bur.* Nov. "in a presbiterian meeting-house yard."[b] Admon. 5 Dec. 1707.]

XIII. 1667, to 1692. *13.* EDWARD (CLINTON), EARL OF LINCOLN and LORD CLINTON, grandson and h., being only s. and h. of Edward Clinton, *styled* Lord Clinton abovenamed. He *d.* s.p. 25 Nov. 1692, when the *Earldom of Lincoln* passed to his cousin and h. *male*, (See under that title) but the *Barony of Clinton* fell into *abeyance* between (the heirs *general*) his aunts and coheirs,[c] (or their issue) daughters of the 4th Earl of Lincoln and 12th Lord Clinton.

See fuller account under "LINCOLN," Earldom of, *cr.* 1572.

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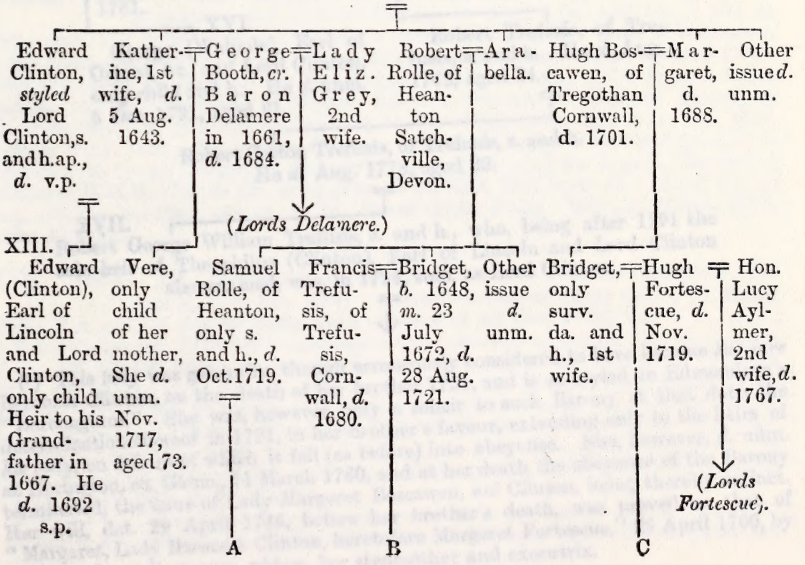
Lords Audley, and that the Lords Stafford had always ranked next below the Lords Talbot, and they were respectively placed accordingly. Lords' Journals, Vol. i, p. 522. Lord Clinton was subsequently put next to Lord Bergavenny and became the *second* Baron of the realm, whilst Lord Stafford became the *eleventh*." See "Courthope."

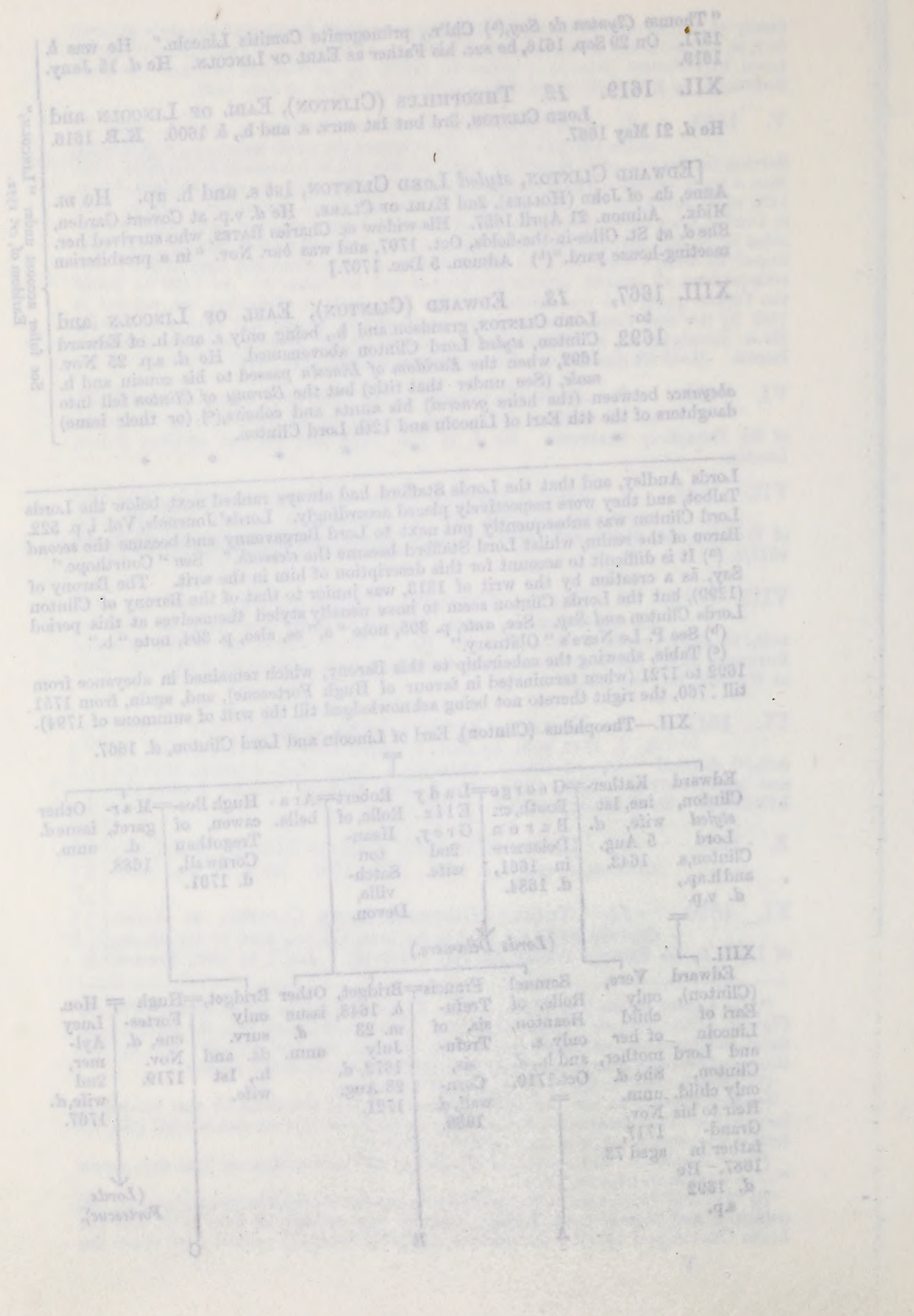
(a) It is difficult to account for this description of him in the writ. The Barony of Say, as a creation by the writ of 1313, was junior to that of the Barony of Clinton (1299), but the Lords Clinton seem to have usually styled themselves at this period Lords Clinton *and Say*. See, *ante*, p. 305, note "a," as, also, p. 304, note "b."

(b) See P. Le Neve's "Obituary."

(c) Table, shewing the coheirship to this Barony, which remained in abeyance from 1692 to 1721 (when terminated in favour of Hugh Fortescue), and, again, from 1751 till 1760, the right thereto not being acknowledged till the writ of summons of 1794).

XII.—Theophilus (Clinton), Earl of Lincoln and Lord Clinton, *d.* 1667.





XIV. 1721. *14 and 1.* HUGH FORTESCUE, of Filleigh, Devon, s. and h of Hugh F. of the same, by his 1st wife, Bridget, da. and sole h. of Hugh BOSCAWEN, of Tregothan, Cornwall, by Margaret, da. (whose issue in 1692 became coheir) to Theophilus (CLINTON), 5th EARL OF LINCOLN and 12th LORD CLINTON abovenamed, being, as above shewn, one of the coheirs to the Barony, was sum. to Parl. 15 March 1720/1, as LORD CLINTON. Lord-Lieut. of Devon, 1721-33 ; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1725-27, and to the King (the same person) 1727-33. K.B. 27 May 1725, being one of the original Knights of that most Hon. order ; *cr.* L.L.D. of Cambridge, 25 April 1728. On 5 July 1749 he was *cr.* BARON FORTESCUE OF CASTLE HILL, co. Devon (with a spec. rem.), and EARL CLINTON. He *d.* unm. 2 May 1751, when the *Earldom of Clinton* became *extinct*, the Barony of Fortescue devolving on his half brother, Matthew Fortescue (see that dignity) and the Barony *of Clinton* falling again into abeyance, between his only sister of the whole blood, Margaret Fortescue, spinster,[a] and his cousin, Margaret, Dow. Countess of Orford. Will, &c., dat. 6 April 1747 to 27 April 1751, pr. 17 May 1751.

Earldom.

I. 1746, to 1751.

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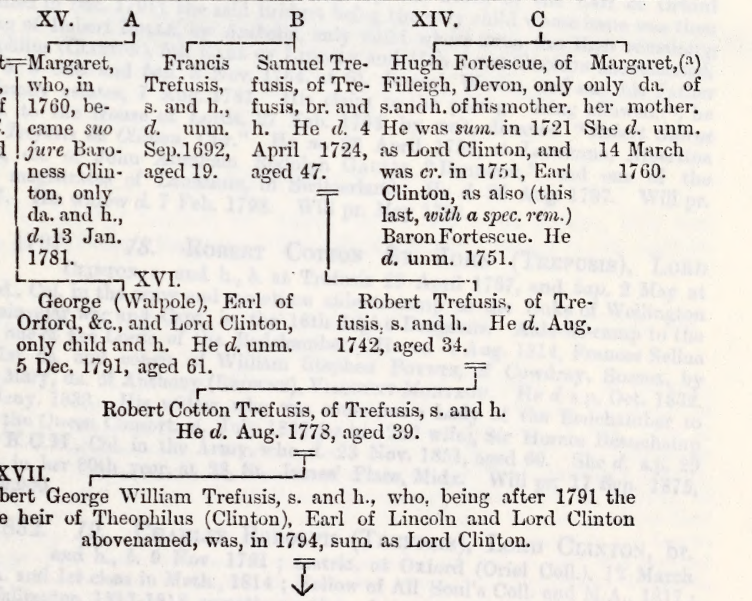
Barony by writ.

XV. 1760. *15.* MARGARET, *suo jure* BARONESS CLINTON, who, on the death of hercousin Margaret Fortescue, spinster, above named, 14 March 1760, became entitled to that dignity as sole heir to her great grandfather, the 12th Lord, she being only da. and h. of Samuel ROLLE, of Heanton Satchville, in Petroxstow, Devon (by Margaret, da. of Roger



(a) This lady was generally, though erroneously considered to have become *suo jure* Baroness Clinton, on the death of her brother 1751, and is so styled in Edmondson's "Baronagium," She was, however, only a coheir to such Barony at that date, the determination thereof in 1721, in her brother's favour, extending only to the heirs of *his body*, on failure of which it fell (as before) into abeyance. She, however, *d.* unm. at Ebrington, co. Glouc., 14 March 1760, and at her death the abeyance of the Barony terminated, the issue of Lady Margaret Boscawen, *née* Clinton, being thereby extinct. Her will, dat. 29 April 1746, before her brother's death, was proved as that of "Margaret, Lady Baroness Clinton, heretofore Margaret Fortescue," 25 April 1760, by the Hon. Lucy Fortescue, widow, her stepmother and executrix.

XIV. 1721. 14 and 1. Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, Devon, s. and h of Hugh F. of the same, by his 1st wife, Bridget, da. and sole h. of

Baronies. Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothan, Cornwall, by Margaret, da. (whose

I. 1746, to 1751. issue in 1822 became coheir) to Theophilus (CLINTON), 5th Earl, or Lincoln and 12th Lord Clinton following aforesaid, as above shewn. one of the coheirs to the latter, was cre. 15 March 1721/2, as LORD CLINTON. Lord-Lieut. of Devon, 1731-39; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1728-37, and to the King (the same person) 1727-38. K.B. 27 May 1725, being one of the original Knights of that most Hon. order; cr. LL.D. of Cambridge, 29 April 1728. On 5 July 1746 he was cr. BARON FORTESCUE OF CASTLE HILL, co. Devon (with a spec. rem.), and EARL CLINTON. He d. unm. 2 May 1751, when the Barbadoes of Clinton became extinct, the Barony of Fortescue devolving on his half brother, Matthew Fortescue (see that dignity) and the Barony of Clinton falling again into abeyance, between his only sister of the whole blood, Margaret Fortescue, spinster,(a) and his cousin, Margaret, Dow. Countess of Orford. Will, &c., dat. 6 April 1747 to 27 April 1751, pr. 17 May 1751.

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Barony by writ. XV. 1760. 15. MARGARET, sup. (see FARDONESS CLINTON, who, on the death of heroesin Margaret Fortescue, spinster, above named, 14 March 1760, became entitled to the dignity as sole heir to her great grandfather, the 12th Lord, she being only da. and h. of Samuel Horton, of Heaton Satchville, by Fortescue, Devon (by Margaret, da. of Roger

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XV. A B XIV. C

Robert—Margaret, Francis Samuel Tre- Hugh Fortescue, of Margaret,(a)
(Walpole), who, in Trefusis, fresis, of Tre- Filleigh, Devon, only only da. of
2nd Earl 1760, be- s. and h., fusis, br. and h. of his brother, her mother,
Orford, d. came sole d. unm. h. He d. 4 He was cre. in 1721 She d. unm.
1751, aged Jane Bun- Sept. 1802, April 1721, as Lord Clinton, and 14 March
80. bury, aged 10. aged 47. was cr. in 1721, Earl 1760.
Clinton, as also (this
last, with a spec. rem.)
Baron Fortescue. He
d. unm. 1751.

XVI.

George (Walpole), Earl of Robert Trefusis, of Tre-
Orford, &c., and Lord Clinton, fusis, s. and h. He d. Aug.
only child and h. He d. unm. 1782, aged 34.
5 Dec. 1791, aged 61.

Robert Cecton Trefusis, of Trefusis, s. and h.
He d. Aug. 1776, aged 39.

XVII.

Robert George William Trefusis, s. and h., who, being after 1791 the sole heir of Theophilus (Clinton), Earl of Lincoln and Lord Clinton aforesaid, was, in 1794, cre. as Lord Clinton.

(a) This lady was generally, though erroneously considered to have become sue Jure Baroness Clinton, on the death of her brother 1751, and is so styled in Richardson's "Historia genit." She was, however, only a minor to such Barony at that date, the determination thereof in 1752, in her brother's favour, extending only to the heirs of his body, on failure of which it fell (as before) into abeyance. She, however, d. unm. at Eltrington, co. Glouc. 14 March 1760, and at her death the abeyance of the Barony terminated, the issue of Lady Margaret Bosscawen, my Clinton, being thereby extinct. Her will, dat. 29 April 1746, before her brother's death, was proved as that of "Margaret, Lady Baroness Clinton, Interdoche Margaret Fortescue," 25 April 1760, by the Hon. Lucy Fortescue, widow, her stepmother and executrix.

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TUCKFIELD, of Haddon Court, in Thorverton, Devon), which Samuel (who *d.* 1719) was s. and h. of Robert Rolle, of the same, by Arabella, 1st da. of Theophilus (CLINTON), 5th EARL OF LINCOLN and 17th LORD CLINTON abovenamed. She *m.* firstly 26 March 1724, Robert (WALPOLE), 2nd EARL OF ORFORD [1746], who *d.* 31 March 1751, aged 50. Within two months of his death, she *m.* secondly 25 May 1751 (marriage registered at Keith's Chapel, May Fair, Midx.), the Hon. Sewallis SHIRLEY, 4th s. of Robert, 1st EARL FERRERS. He, who was Comptroller of the Household to Charlotte, the Queen Consort, *d.* 25 Oct. and was *bur.* 2 Nov. 1765, in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, in his 55th year. Her ladyship *d.* at Pisa, in Italy, 13 Jany. 1781, and was *bur.* at Leghorn.

XVI. 1781. *16.* GEORGE (WALPOLE), EARL OF ORFORD, VISCOUNT WALPOLE, LORD CLINTON, &c., only child and h., *b.* 2 April 1730. He *d.* unm. 5 Dec. 1791, when the *Earldom of Orford*, &c., devolved on his uncle and h, male (see fuller particulars under "ORFORD," Earldom of, *cr.* 1742, *sub.* the 3rd Earl). but the *Barony of Clinton* devolved as under.

XVII. 1791. *17.* ROBERT GEORGE WILLIAM (TREFUSIS), LORD CLINTON, cousin and h., being s. and h. of Robert Cotton TREFUSIS, by his 1st wife Anne, da. of John (ST. JOHN), 10th BARON ST. JOHN OF BLETSO, which Robert Cotton (who *d.* 1778), was s. and h. of Robert (*d.* 1742), who was s. and h. of Samuel (*d.* 1724), 2nd but only s. that had issue, of Francis Trefusis (all being of Trefusis, in the parish of Mylor, co. Cornwall), by Bridget, sister of Samuel Rolle abovementioned (whose issue became extinct by the death of the Earl of Orford abovenamed in Dec. 1791), the said Bridget being the only child whose issue was then remaining of Robert ROLLE, by Arabella, only child whose issue was then remaining of Theophilus (CLINTON), 5th EARL OF LINCOLN and 17th LORD CLINTON abovenamed. He was *b.* 5 Oct. and *bap.* 3 Nov. 1764, at St. James', Westm. and *suc.* his Father in the family estates, 7 Aug. 1781. His claim to the peerage being allowed,[a] he was sum. to the House of Lords, 27 Feb. 1794, by writ, directed "*Robert George William Trefusis de Clinton*, Chr." He *m.* 28 April 1786, at Lausanne, Albertina Marianna, da. of John Abraham Rodolph GAULIS "Banneret," and one of the principal magistrates of Lausanne, in Switzerland. He *d.* 28 Aug. 1797. Will pr. Oct. 1797. His widow *d.* 7 Feb. 1798. Will pr. May 1798.

XVIII. 1797. *18.* ROBERT COTTON ST. JOHN (TREFUSIS), LORD CLINTON, s. and h., *b.* at Trefusis 28 April 1787, and *bap.* 2 May at Mylor afsd., Col. in the army and sometime aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war and Capt. in the 16th Light Dragoons. Aide-de-camp to the King and one of the Lords of the Bedchamber. He *m.* 4 Aug. 1814, Frances Selina Isabella, 1st da. and coheir of William Stephen POYNTZ, of Cowdray, Sussex, by Elizabeth Mary, da. of Anthony (BROWNE), VISCOUNT MONTAGU. He *d.* s.p. Oct. 1832. Admon. Jany. 1833. His widow, who was sometime a Lady of the Bedchamber to Adelaide, the Queen Consort, *m.* July 1835 (as his 2nd wife), Sir Horace Beauchamp SEYMOUR, K.C.H., Col. in the Army, who *d.* 23 Nov. 1851, aged 60. She *d.* s.p. 29 Aug. 1875, in her 80th year, at 28, St. James' Place, Midx. Will pr. 17 Sep. 1875, under £180,000.

XIX. 1832. *19.* CHARLES RODOLPH (TREFUSIS), LORD CLINTON, br. and h., *b.* 9 Nov. 1791 ; matric. at Oxford (Oriel Coll.), 12 March 1810 ; B.A. and 1st class in Math., 1814 ; Fellow of All Soul's Coll. and M.A., 1817 ; M.P. for Callington, 1813-1818, sometime a Commissioner of Excise. At the funeral of Geo. III (15 Feb. 1820), he bore the Great Banner, and at that of Geo. IV (15 July 1830), the Banner of St. George. He *m.* 25 Oct. 1831, Elizabeth Georgiana, da. of William (KERR), 6th MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN [S.], by his second wife Harriet, da. of Henry (SCOTT), 3rd DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH [S.] He *d.* 10 April 1866, in his 27th year, at Heanton Satchville, North Devon. Will pr. 24 July 1866, under £25,000. His widow, who was *b.* 25 Sep. 1807, *d.* 19 March 1871, aged 63, at 67 Princes Gate, Midx. Will pr. 6 May 1871, under £10,000.

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[a] See p. 293, note [d] for similar allowances of Peerages where the abeyance has terminated.

XX. 1866. *20.* CHARLES HENRY ROLLE (TREFUSIS, *afterwards* HEPBURN-STUART-FORBES-TREFUSIS), LORD CLINTON, s. and h., *b.* 2 March 1834 at Rome; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; matric. 3 June 1852; B.A. (1st class, law and mod. Hist.), 1856; M.A., 1859; M.P. for North Devon, 1857-66; Under Sec. of State for India, July 1867 to Dec. 1868; Lieut.-Col. North Devon Yeom. Cavalry, 1867-85; Charity Commissioner (paid), 1874-80; Lord-Lieut. of Devon, 1887. On 4 Sep. 1867 he took, by Royal lic., the name of *Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes*, before that of *Trefusis*, having *m.* (firstly) 29 July 1858, his first cousin, Williamina, only da. and h. of Sir John Stuart HEPBURN-FORBES, Bart. [S.], by Harriett Louisa Anne, da. of William (KERR), 3rd MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN [S.] abovenamed. She *d.* 4 July 1869, aged 34, at Heanton Satchville afsd. He *m.* secondly, 30 March 1875, at Uffculme, Devon, Margaret, 2nd da. of Sir John Walrond WALROND, Bart., by Frances Caroline, da. of Samuel (HOOD), 2nd BARON BRIDPORT [I.] She was *b.* 16 Nov. 1861.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 14,431 acres in Devonshire, and 3,690 in Cornwall, worth, together, £18,385 a year, besides, in Scotland, 6,730 acres in co. Aberdeen; 4,918 in co. Perth; and 5,007 in co. Kincardine, worth, together, £14,228 a year. Total 34,776 acres, worth £32,613 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Heanton Satchville, near Beaford, North Devon.

CLINTON, or DE CLINTON.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1330, to 1354. WILLIAM DE CLINTON, yr. s. of John, LORD DE CLINTON (so *cr.* 1299) by Ida, da. of William DE ODINGSELLS, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD DE CLINTON) from 6 Sept. (1330) 4 Ed. III to 14 Jan. (1336/7) 10 Ed. III. On 13 March 1336/7, he was *cr.* EARL OF HUNTINGDON. He *d.* s.p.[a] 31 Aug. 1354 when all his dignities became *extinct.* See fuller account under "HUNTINGDON," Earldom of, *cr.* 1337; *ex.* 1354.[b]

CLINTON DE SAY.

See "CLINTON," Barony, *cr.* 1299, under the 11th holder, who was sum. v.p. (in his Father's Barony) as "CLYNTON DE SAY," by writ 18 Feb. 1609/10.

CLIVE OF PLASSEY, CLIVE OF WALCOT and CLIVE OF LUDLOW.

Barony [I.]

I. 1762. *1.* ROBERT CLIVE, s. and h. of Richard C. of Styche, Salop, by Rebecca, da. and coheir of Nathaniel GASKELL of Manchester, was *b.* at Styche 29 Sep. and *bap.* 2 Oct. 1725 at Moreton-Say. He was ed. at 4 different schools, viz.: (1) Lostock, in Cheshire; (2) Market Drayton, when aged 11; Merchant Taylors, London, when aged 12; and (4) at Hemel Hempstead, Herts. At 19, in 1744, he arrived at Madras, having been, in 1743, appointed a Writer in the service of the East India Company. In 1747, however, he obtained an Ensign's commission and fought at the siege of Pondicherry, and, as Lieut., commanded the forlorn hope that stormed Dévikota. In 1751 he took the city of Arcot, but returned to England for 3 years in 1753, and was M.P. for St. Michaels, 1754-55. In 1756, as Lieut.-Col., he was made

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(a) There can be but little doubt of this fact inasmuch as his brother's son, Sir John de Clinton (Lord Clinton), was found his heir. According to some accounts, however, he had a da. Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir John Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough, and was ancestress of the succeeding race there, as also of the present Earl FitzWilliam. The only probable surmise as to this Lady, who inherited none of his lands, is, that, if she ever existed, she was illegitimate.

(b) It is remarkable that in his will, dat. 23 Aug. 1354, he is styled "William, Lord Clinton" [only], and his widow, in her will, dat. 30 Oct. 1367, as "Julian de Clinton." Both are given in the "*Test. Vet.*"

Lieut.-Gov. of Fort St. Davids, and avenged the outrage of "the Black hole of Calcutta" (19 June 1756) by the re-capture of that town, and finally, 23 June 1757 by the glorious victory at Plassey, where, being Commander of the British forces in India, he, with 3,200 men, routed 50,000 foot and 18,000 horse, and put to death Surajah Dowlah, the perpetrator thereof. In Surajah's room Mir Jaffier was made Nabob of Calcutta, Clive himself being made Governor of the Company's possessions, 1758, when he compelled the Dutch settlers to submit to most advantageous settlements. He resigned in 1760, when he visited England. Here he was received enthusiastically, he was described by Pitt as "a heaven-born General;" was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury 1761 (a seat he retained till his death) and *cr.* D.C.L. of Oxford 2 Sep. 1760; on 15 March 1762, he was *cr.* BARON CLIVE OF PLASSEY,[a] co. Clare [I.]; nom. and inv. K.B. 24 April 1764, but not installed till 15 June 1772. In 1764, for the second time, he was made Governor and Com.-in-Chief of the English forces at Bengal, to which he returned next year, quelling a most dangerous mutiny, and finally obtaining from the Emperor of Delhi a *firman* empowering the East India Company to collect the revenue in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. He resigned 20 Jan. 1767 and returned finally to England, where "his stern repression of abuses and inflexible enforcement of orders"[b] had made many, both in the civil service and in the army, to be his enemies. A parliamentary enquiry ensued, lasting two sessions and ending in May 1773, wherein, tho' Clive was censured for the large sums he had obtained from Mir Jaffier, his "great and meritorious services" were acknowledged. The anxiety and worry of these proceedings affected his mind and probably caused the tragic termination of his life. He was Lord-Lieut. of the counties Salop and Montgomery; F.R.S., &c. He *m.*, at Madras, 15 March 1753, Margaret, da. of Edmund MASKELYNE of Purton, Wilts, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of John BOOTH of Woodford. He *d.* by his own hand, at his house in Berkeley Square, Midx., 22 Nov. 1774 aged (but) 49, and was *bur.* at Moreton Say, the place of his birth. Will pr. Dec. 1774. His widow *d.* 28 Dec. 1817 in her 84th year at Oakley Park,[c] Salop. Admon. June 1818.

II. 1774. **Barony.** I. 1794. **Viscountcy.** I. 1804.

2 and 1. EDWARD (CLIVE), BARON CLIVE OF PLASSEY [I.], s. and h., *b.* 7 March 1754. On 13 Aug. 1794 he was *cr.* BARON CLIVE OF WALCOT, co. Salop, and, having *m.* 7 May 1784, Henrietta Antonia, sister and h. of George Edward Henry Arthur (HERBERT), 2nd and last EARL OF POWIS (who *d.* unm. 16 Jany. 1801), he was, on 14 May 1804, *cr.* BARON POWIS, of Powis Castle, co. Montgomery, BARON HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, co. Salop, VISCOUNT CLIVE OF LUDLOW and EARL OF POWIS, in the said co. of Montgomery. See "POWIS," Earldom of, *cr.* 1804.

CLIVEDON, see CLYVEDON.

CLOGHER or CLOUGHER.

Barony [I.] I. 1578.

TERENCE LENAUGH, was (.....) 1578, *cr.* "BARON OF CLOUGHER, in Ireland.[d] In the same year (the patent passing the seals in May 1578) he was *cr.* "EARL OF CLANCONNEILL, in Ireland." See "CLANCONNELL," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1578.

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[a] See instances of Peerages taken in commemoration of some battle won abroad, in Vol. i, p. 79, note "a," *sub* "Amherst."

[b] See "CLIVE" by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, in Stephen's "*Nat. Biogr.*" where the able writer points out the extraordinary fact of how few years it took to lay the foundations of the BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE. Six years from 1747 to Feb. 1753 (during which period Clive twice reverted to civil employment) about four years from Nov. 1755 to Feb. 1760, and finally but 22 months to 1767, so that "Clive's real work in India occupied a little *less than twelve years.*"

[c] This, together with Walcot Hall (long the possession of the Walcot family) also in Salop, was purchased by Lord Clive, as also was Claremont in Esher, co. Surrey, about 1769, where he rebuilt the house at the cost of £100,000. This last was sold after Clive's death.

[d] "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K.P. Records.

II. 1771. 2 and 1. EDWARD (CLIVE), BARON CLIVE OF PLASSEY [I.], s. and h., 7 March 1754. On 12 Aug. 1762 he was cr. BARON CLIVE OF WALCOT, co. Salop, and, having on 7 May 1784, Henrietta Antonia, sister and h. of George Edward Henry Arthur (HERBERT), 2nd and last EARL OF POWIS (who d. unm. 10 Jany. 1801), he was, on 14 May 1801, cr. BARON POWIS, of Powis Castle, co. Montgomery.

Baronetcy.

I. 1804. BARON HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, co. Salop, VISCOUNT CLIVE OF LUDLOW and EARL OF POWIS, in the said co. of Montgomery. See "POWIS," Earldom of, cr. 1804.

CLIVEDON, see CLEVEDON.

CLOGHER or CLOUGHER.

Barony [I.]

I. 1578. TERENCE LEVAGHE, was (.....) 1578, cr. "BARON OF CLOUGHER in Ireland."(a) In the same year (the patent passing the seals in May 1578) he was cr. "EARL OF CLANCONNELL in Ireland." See "CLANCONNEL," Earldom of [I.], cr. 1578.

(a) See instances of baronies taken in commemoration of some battle won abroad, in Vol. I. p. 79, note "a," and "Alnwick."

(b) See "CLIVE" by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, in Stephen's "Nat. Biogr." where the able writer points out the extraordinary fact of how few years it took to lay the foundations of the British Empire in India. Six years from 1747 to Feb. 1753 (during which period Clive twice returned to civil employment) about four years from Nov. 1755 to Feb. 1760, and finally just 22 months to 1767, so that "Clive's real work in India occupied a little less than seven years."

(c) This, together with Walcot Hall (long the possession of the Wilcox family) also in Salop, was purchased by Lord Clive; as also was Claremont in Esher, co. Surrey, about 1770, where he rebuilt the house at the cost of £100,000. This last was sold after Clive's death.

(d) "Creations, 1485-1646," in 4to. (?) in Coll. of Arms.

CLOUGHGRENAN.

i.e. "CLOUGHGRENAN," Barony of [I.] (*Butler*), *cr.* 1693, with "ARRAN," Earldom of [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1758.

CLONBROCK.

Barony [I.]
I. 1790. *1.* ROBERT DILLON, of Clonbrock, co. Galway, s. and h. of Luke D. of the same, by Bridget, da. of John KELLY, of Castle Kelly, in that co., was *b.* 27 Feb. 1754 ; M.P. for Lanesborough, 1786-90, and, on 3 June 1790, was *cr.* BARON CLONBROCK, of Clonbrock, co. Galway [I.] He *m.* 14 Jany. 1776, Letitia, only da. and h. of John GREENE, of Old Abbey, co. Limerick, by Catherine, sister of John, 1st EARL OF NORBURY [I.], da. of Daniel TOLER, of Beechwood. He *d.* 22 July 1795. His widow *m.* May 1802, Clement ARCHER. She *d.* May 1841. Will pr. July 1847.

II. 1795. *2.* LUKE (DILLON), BARON CLONBROCK [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 25 April 1780. He *m.* 6 Jany. 1803, Anastasia, da. and sole h. of Joseph Henry (BLAKE), 1st BARON WALLSCOURT OF ARDFRY [I.], by Louisa Catherine Mary, da. and coheir of Thomas (BERMINGHAM), EARL OF LOUTH [I.] She, who was *b.* 31 Oct. 1785, *d.* 5 June 1816. He *d.* 13 Dec. 1826. Will pr. April 1827.

III. 1826. *3.* ROBERT (DILLON), BARON CLONBROCK [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 29 March 1807 ; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford ; matric. 21 March 1825 ; B.A., 1827 ; M.A., 1830. REP. PEER [I.], 1838. Lord-Lieut. of co. Galway. He *m.* 15 June 1830, at Cornbury, Oxon, Caroline Elizabeth, 1st da. of Francis Almeric (SPENCER), 1st BARON CHURCHILL OF WHICHWOOD by Frances, da. of Augustus Henry (FITZROY), 3d DUKE OF GRAFTON. She, who was *b.* 28 June 1805, *d.* 17 Dec. 1864, in her 60th year at Clonbrock.

Family estates.—These, in 1882, consisted of 29,550 acres, co. Galway, worth £11,873 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Clonbrock, near Ahaseragh, co. Galway.

CLONCURRY.

Barony [I.]
I. 1789. *1.* SIR NICHOLAS LAWLESS, Bart. [I], was, on 29 Sep. 1769, *cr.* BARON CLONCURRY, of Cloncurry, co. Kildare. He was 1st s. of Robert LAWLESS, of Abington, co. Limerick, "a resident of Dublin [who] acquired a considerable fortune in the woollen manufacture,"[a] by Mary, da. of Dominick HADSOR, of Dublin, merchant. He was *b.* 30 Oct. 1735 ; "bred a Catholic,"[a] and was "engaged in commerce."[a] He conformed to the established religion and returned to Ireland from Galleville, in Normandy, being *cr.* aBARONET [I.] 20 June 1776. He was M.P. for Lifford, 1776, till in 1789 he was *raised to the Peerage*[b] as above. He had *suc.* his Father some ten years before, on 16 March 1779. He *m.* 31 Oct. 1761, at St. Peter's, Dublin, Margaret, da. of Valentine BROWNE, of Dublin. She *d.* 10 Feb. 1795, and was *bur.* at Crumlin, co. Dublin. He *d.* 28 Aug. 1799, and was *bur.* at Crumlin afsd.

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[a] See Owen and Debrett's "Peerage," 1790, Vol. iii, p. 430, and Sir Egerton Brydges' "Biographical Peerage," 1817, Vol. iv, p. 365.

[b] The elevation to the Peerage of one engaged in the wool trade, somewhat scandalised the then *élite* of Dublin Society. His Lordship is said to have found the following verses (attributed to Miss de Burgh) in his box at a theatre where "Don Quixote" (and the scene in which Sancho Panza is "tossed") was to be reprseented:—

"Cloncury, Cloncurry, don't be in a hurry,
To see them toss up the poor Squire ;
Tho' high he must go, yet we very well know,
Your blankets have tossed you much higher."

II. Barony [U. K.] 1799. I. Barony 1831.

2 and 1. VALENTINE BROWNE (LAWLESS), BARON CLONCURRY [I.] 2nd but only surv. s. and h. *b.* 19 Aug. 1773, in Merrion Sq. and *bap.* at St. Peter's, Dublin; ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A., 1792; was a member of "the Society of United Irishmen" (founded in 1791), opposing the projected "Union" and all other Government measures; was imprisoned for six weeks in 1798 and again in 1799 for 2 years, on suspicion of treason. He took part in 1821 in defeating a loyal address to George IV proposed to have been sent by the county of Dublin. He was, however, in the next reign, in 1831, made P.C. [I.] and *cr.*, 14 Sep. 1831,[a] BARON CLONCURRY of Cloncurry, co. Kildare [U.K.] He *m.* firstly, 16 April 1803, at Rome, Elizabeth Georgiana, yst. da. of Lieut.-Gen. Charles MORGAN, Com.-in-Chief in the East Indies. This marriage was dissolved by Act of Parl. 26 June 1811[b] and, four days afterwards, he *m.* 30 June 1811, at Carnallwey co. Kildare, Emily, widow of the Hon. Joseph LEESON, 3d da. of Archibald DOUGLAS of Darnock, by Mary, da. of Sir Paul CROSBIE, 4th Bart. [S.], of Crosbie Park, co. Wicklow. She *d.* 15 June 1841. He *d.* 28 Oct. 1853, aged 80, at Maretimo, Blackrock, near Dublin[c].

Barony [I.] III. Barony [U. K.] II. 1853.

3 and 2. EDWARD (LAWLESS), BARON CLONCURRY [I. and U. K.], s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 13 Sep. 1816 at Lyons Castle, co. Kildare He *m.* 17 Sep. 1839, Elizabeth, da. and h. of John KIRWAN of Castle Hacket, co. Galway, by Penelope, da. of John Hardiman BURKE of Alteran, in that co. He *d.* 4 April 1869, having thrown himself out of a window at Lyons Castle. His widow living 1887 at Maretimo afsd.

Barony [I.] IV. Barony [U. K.] III. 1869.

4 and 3. VALENTINE (LAWLESS), BARON CLONCURRY [I. and U. K.] and a Baronet [I.], s. and h., *b.* 2 Nov. 1840 in Ireland; ed. at Eton and at Ball. Coll. Oxford; B.A., 1861; sometime Major in the Kildare Militia. He *m.* 23 Jan. 1883, at Nostell, co. York, Laura Sophia Priscilla, 1st da. of Rowland (WINN), 1st BARON ST. OSWALD OF NOSTELL, by Harriet Maria Amelia, da. of Col. Henry DUMARESQ.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 6,121 acres in co. Kildare; 5,137 in co. Limerick; 923 in co. Dublin; and 306 in co. Meath. Total 12,487 acres, worth £10,443 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Lyons Castle, near Hazlehatch, co. Kildare.

(a) This was one of the "Coronation Peerages" (8 Sep. 1831) of William IV. Besides the "promotion" of an Irish Viscountcy (Northland) to the Earldom of RANFURLY [I.] they were, if divided into 3 classes, as under, *viz.*, 3 Marquessates [AILSA, BREADALBANE and WESTMINSTER] and 2 Earldoms [CAMPERDOWN and LICHFIELD] conferred on Peers of lower grade, *i.e.* the Earls of Cassillis [S.], Breadalbane [S.] (both being Peers U.K.), and Grosvenor, and the Viscounts Duncan and Anson; 7 Baronies [KENLIS, CHAWORTH, DUNMORE, LUDLOW, HAMILTON OF WISHAW, HOWDEN, and CLONCURRY] conferred on Scotch and Irish Peers, *i.e.* the Marquess of Headfort [I.], the Earl of Meath [I.], the Earl of Dunmore [S.], Earl Ludlow [I.], Lord Belhaven [S.], Baron Howden [I.], and Baron Cloncurry [I.]; and also 9 Baronies conferred on commoners, *viz.*, PANMURE (*Maule*); OAKLEY (*Cadogan*); POLTIMORE (*Bamfylde*); WENLOCK (*Lawley*); MOSTYN (*Lloyd*); SEGRAVE (*Berkeley*); TEMPLEMORE (*Chichester*); DINORBEN (*Hughes*); and DE SAUMAREZ (*Saumarez*). Total; 3 Marquessates, 3 Earldoms and 16 Baronies, *viz.* in all (besides the *Irish* Earldom of Ranfurly) 22, the same number [U.K.] as those *cr.* by his br. and predecessor, George IV, in 1821 on the like occasion, and twice the number of those *cr.* at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838.

(b) The Lady *m.* secondly, June 1819, Rev. John Sanford, Rector of Nynehead, Somerset.

(c) According to Carpenter's "Peerage for the People" 1849 he was entitled "to a high place on the roll of noble patriots," and was one, who "in his politics has ever been as *liberal* as in his more private character." He is said to have spent as much as £200,000 on building and adorning his estate of Lyons Castle. His "*Recollections*" were published in 1849.

CLONEY.

i.e. "CLONEY," Barony of [I.] *(Dawnay)*, *cr.* 1680, with "DOWNE," Viscountcy [I.], which see.

CLONLYON.

See "BOWES OF CLONLYON, co. Meath," Barony [I.] *(Bowes)*, *cr.* 1758; *ex.* 1767.

CLONMELL.

See "LIGONIER OF CLONMELL," Viscountcy [I.] *(Ligonier)*, *cr.* 1762; Earldom, *cr.* 1776; both becoming *extinct* in 1782.

Viscountcy [I.] I. 1789. **Earldom** [I.] I. 1793.

1. JOHN (SCOTT), BARON EARLSFORT OF LISSON EARL [I.], Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench [I.], was, on 18 Aug. 1789, *cr.* VISCOUNT CLONMELL [I.], and, on 20 Dec. 1793, EARL OF CLONMELL [I.] He was s. of Thomas SCOTT, of Urlings, co. Kilkenny, by Rachel, da. of Mark PRIM, of Johnswell; was *b.* 8 June 1739; was ed. at Clonmell, and was a scholar at Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1758; B.A., 1760; and subsequently, 1775, *honoris causâ*, LL.D.; was M.P. for Mullingar, 1769-83, and for Port Arlington, 1783-84; Barrister-at-Law [I.], 1765, and, subsequently, 1770, King's Counsel [I.]; Solicitor-Gen. [I.], 1774; Attorney-Gen. [I.], 1777-82; P.C. [I.], 1777; Clerk of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer [I.] for life, 1783; Prime Sergeant-at-Law, Dec. 1783, being, six months afterwards, made CH. JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (an office which he retained till his death), and *cr.*, at the same time, 20 May 1784, BARON EARLSFORT OF LISSON EARL, co. Tipperary [I.], taking his seat in the House on the next day. In 5 years time he obtained *a Viscountcy* [I.], and 3 more years an *Earldom* [I.] as abovementioned. In Sep. 1789 he was one of the three Commissioners of the Great Seal. He *m.* firstly, in 1768, Catharine Anna Maria, widow of Philip ROE, sister of Francis, 1st EARL OF LLANDAFF [I.], da. of Thomas MATHEW, of Thomastown, co. Tipperary, by (—) da. of Richard MATHEWS, of Dublin. She *d.* s.p.s. 1771. He *m.* secondly, 23 June 1779, Margaret, da. of Patrick LAWLESS, of Dublin, Banker, by Mary, sister of Nicholas, 1st BARON CLONCURRY [I.], da. of Robert LAWLESS, of Abington, co. Limerick. He *d.* 23 May 1798. His widow *d.* 5 Nov. 1829, aged 66, in Portman Sq., Midx. Will pr. May 1830.

Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] II. 1798.

2. THOMAS (SCOTT), EARL OF CLONMELL, VISCOUNT CLONMELL, &c. [I.], only s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 15 Aug. 1783; was M.P. for Romney, 1807-12. He *m.* 9 Feb. 1805, Henrietta Louisa, 2nd da. of George (GREVILLE), 2d EARL BROOKE OF WARWICK CASTLE and EARL OF WARWICK, by his 2d wife Henrietta, da. of Richard VERNON. He *d.* 18 Jan. 1838 at North Aston, Oxon, aged 54. Will pr. Feb. 1838. His widow, who was *b.* 1785, *d.* 8 Nov. 1858, at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Will proved 9 Dec. 1858, under £60,000.

III. 1838.

3. JOHN HENRY (SCOTT), EARL OF CLONMELL, &c. [I.] s. and h., *b.* 4 Jan. 1817 in Hertford Street, May Fair, Midx. He *m.* 27 April 1838, at Kilberry church, Queen's county, Anne, 1st da. and coheir of Ulysses (BURGH), 2nd BARON DOWNES [I.] by his 1st wife Maria, da. and h. of Walter BAGENAL. He *d.* 7 Feb. 1866, in his 50th year at Bishops Court, co. Kildare. His widow, who was *b.* 18 Dec. 1818, *d.* 22 Nov. 1872.

IV. 1866. *4.* JOHN HENRY REGINALD (SCOTT), EARL OF CLONMELL (1793), VISCOUNT CLONMELL (1789), and BARON EARLSFORT OF LISSON EARL (1784), all in the Peerage of Ireland, s. and h., *b.* 2 March 1839, at Bert House, co. Kildare; ed. at Eton; sometime, 1857-67, Sub-Lieut. 1st Life Guards; REP. PEER [I.], 10 Nov. 1874.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 16,187 acres in co. Tipperary; 1,978 in co. Kildare; 2,226 in co. Kilkenny; 3,300 in co. Carlow; 2,022 in co. Monaghan; 1,902 in co. Limerick; and 51 in co. Dublin. Total 27,646 acres, worth £17,140 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Bishop's Court, Straffan, co. Kildare.

CLONMORE.

i.e. "CLONMORE, co. Kilkenny," Viscountcy [I.] (*Butler*), *cr.* 1676 with "GOWRAN," Earldom of [I.], which see; *ex.* 1677.

Barony [I.]

I. 1776. *1.* THE RT. HON. RALPH HOWARD, was, 21 July 1776, *cr.* BARON CLONMORE, of Clonmore Castle, co. Carlow [I.], taking his seat 14 Oct. 1777. On 21 June 1785, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT WICKLOW, of co. Wicklow [I.] See "WICKLOW," Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1785.

CLONTARFF.

Viscountcy [I.]

I. 1541, to 1560. SIR JOHN RAWSON, P.C. [I.] and Prior of Kilmainham, co. Dublin, having surrendered into the hands of the King, the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham, 22 Nov. 1541, received a grant of 500 marks annually therefrom, and in accordance with Royal letters, dat. at Windsor, 5 Nov. 1541, was *cr.* VISCOUNT CLONTARFF,[a] co. Dublin [I.] *for life*, with an annuity of £10 annexed. He was 1st s. of Richard RAWSON, Alderman, and sometime (1476) Sheriff of London, Senior Warden of the Mercers' Company (1478-83), by his wife, formerly Isabella CRAFORD, spinster; was admitted free of the Mercers' Company, 1492, but joined the Order of the Knights of St. John before Sep. 1497, being then mentioned as "a Knight of Rhodes." In 1511 he was made Prior of Kilmainham, and P.C. [I.], and in 1517 was Lord Treasurer [I.] In 1522 he was one of the Knights who bravely, but without success, resisted the capture of the island of Rhodes by the Sultan. In 1525 he was Turcopolier of the order, but shortly afterwards returned to his post in Ireland, which, in 1541, he surrendered, *receiving a Peerage* as before mentioned. He *d.* at a great age, in 1560, when his *life peerage* became *extinct*.

CLONYN.

See "GREVILLE OF CLONYN, co. Westmeath," Barony (*Greville-Nugent*), *cr.* 1869.

CLOPTON.

i.e. "CAREW OF CLOPTON, co. Warwick," Barony (*Carew*), *cr.* 4 May 1605; see under "TOTNESS," Earldom of, *cr.* 1626; both peerages *extinct* 1629.

CLOUGHER, see "CLOGHER."

(a) This appears to have been at the recommendation of the Lord Deputy St. Leger, who writes in 1540 that "the Lord Kilmainham, Lord of St. John's here," is reported to have, "for the long time of his abode here, been the person which, next to your Majesty's Deputy, hath always kept the best house and English sort, and, at all times when strangers hath repaired thither, feasted and entertained them to your Highnesse's honour." He, therefore, suggests that his Lordship should be raised to a Viscountcy "and to be a Lord of your Parl. and of your Council." See "State Papers," *temp.* Hen. VIII.

(5) This appears to have been at the recommendation of the Lord Deputy St. Leger, who writes in 1540 that "the Lord Kilmaynham, Lord of St. John's here," is reported to have "for the long time of his abode here, been the person which most to your Majesty's Deputy hath always kept the best house and English port and, at all times when strangers hath repaired thither, treated and entertained them to your Highness's honour." He, therefore, suggests that his Lordship should be raised to a Viscountcy "and to be a Lord of your Land and of your Council." See "State Papers," temp. Hen. VIII.

CLOUGHGRENAN.

i.e. "BUTLER OF CLOUGHGRENAN," Barony [I.] (*Butler*), *cr.* 1662 with "ARRAN," Earldom of [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1686.

i.e. "Cloughgrenan," Barony of [I.] (*Butler*), *cr.* 1693, with "ARRAN," Earldom of [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1758.

CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE.

[*Remarks.* The Lordship of Clün in Shropshire belonged, *temp.* Stephen, to Ingelram de Say, whose da. and h., Isabel, brought it to her husband William Fitz-Alan, feudal Lord of Oswaldestre (*i.e.* Oswestry) in that co., who *d.* about 1210. Their s. and h. William Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, *d.* s.p. 1216 and was *suc.* by his br. and h. John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, who *m.* Isabel, sister (whose issue became coheir) to Hugh (de Albini), Earl of Arundel. This John Fitz-Alan *d.* 1240 and was *suc.* by his s. and h., John Fitz-Alan, feudal Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, to whom *(jure matris)* the Castle and Honour of Arundel was awarded, 27 Nov. 1243, whereby, according to the admission of 1433.[a] he became EARL OF ARUNDEL. With this Earldom these Lordships continued united, passing with them to the Howard family (see Tabular pedigree, Vol. 1, p. 152) till, on the attainder of Philip (Howard) Earl of Arundel in 1589, they were granted to (his uncle) Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton, who transferred them to his (the grantee's) nephew Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk. They were, however, apparently, *not* in the possession of Thomas Howard, the restored Earl of Arundel, next below mentioned in 1627, the date on which the titles of his ancestors were confirmed to him.]

Barony.

I. 1627. THOMAS (HOWARD), EARL OF ARUNDEL AND EARL OF SURREY (s. and h. of Philip, Earl of Arundel, *attainted* in 1589 as abovementioned), obtained 3 Car. 1 an Act of Parl. "For the annexing of the Castle, &c. of Arundel, with the titles and dignities of the BARONIES OF FITZ-ALAN, CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE, and MALTRAVERS,[b] and with divers other lands &c., being now parcels of the possessions of [him, the said] Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, &c., to the same title, name, and dignity of EARL OF ARUNDEL." From this period therefore the Baronies of Clun and Oswaldestre (which hitherto had been mere feudal Lordships) may be considered as Peerage dignities,[c] and as, being, together with Fitz-Alan and Maltravers, annexed to the Earldom of Arundel. See "ARUNDEL" Earldom of, *cr.* 1067 under the xxvith holder thereof.

CLYDE OF CLYDESDALE.

Barony.

I. 1858, to 1863. "SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., Gen. in H.M.'s Army, and Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in India," was, on 16 Aug. 1858, *cr.* BARON CLYDE OF CLYDESDALE, in Scotland. He was *b.* 20 Oct. 1792, at Glasgow,[d] being s. of John M'LIVER, of that city, cabinetmaker, by Agnes, sister of Colin CAMPBELL (an ensign killed in the American war), and of Col. John Campbell, who appears to have adopted him. On 26 May 1808 he was gazetted, *under the name of Campbell*, as ensign in the 9th Foot, and served in the Peninsula ; was at Vimiera, and at Corunna

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(a) See Vol. i, p. 138, note "c."

(b) In his petition the Earl calls them "the titles, names and dignities of Lord Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun and *of* Oswaldestre and Lord Maltravers."

(c) On these dignities Mr. J. Horace Round remarks thus : "It is difficult to decide the precise *status* of the title or titles 'CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE,' after the passing (in 1627) of this anomalous Act. What the measure really did was to *stereotype* one of the many erroneous assumptions of titles in the 17th century ; but, how far an Act, passed on the *erroneous supposition* (based, possibly, on a preamble which, in those days, would not require to be proved), that Clun and Oswaldestre were *Peerage dignities*, could convert them *into* such dignities is, to say the least, doubtful. No such mode of creation is, surely, known to the Constitution."

(d) "John M'LIVER, Wright and Agnes CAMPBELL, a L. son, Colin, bo. 20th Oct. 1792. Witn. Kenneth M'Callum and Duncan Munro." From Reg. of birth at Glasgow, kept in Register House, Edinburgh. See "N. and Q.," 3rd s. IV, 207.

and in 1809 at Walcheren ; returned to Spain in 1810 ; was at Barrosa, Tarifa, Vittoria, being twice severely wounded (25 July 1813) while leading a forlorn hope at the siege of San Sebastian, and again at the battle of Bidassoa four months later, after which he returned to England. In 1842 he was made Col. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and, as Lieut.-Col. of the 98th Foot, served in China at the capture of Chinkeanfoo ; in 1848 he served in India, being in command of the 3rd Division of the Army of the Punjab, in the second Sikh war, being at Ramnuggur, and in 1849, at Chillian Wallah (where, though again wounded, his leadership decided the action), and at Goojerat. In the Crimean war he commanded the Highland brigade ; was personally thanked for his conduct at the battle of Alma, 1854, and was entrusted with the defence of Balaklava, in an assault on which he put to flight some 1,500 Russian Cavalry. He, being then Major-Gen., was made Col. of the 47th Foot in Oct. 1847, was thanked by Parl., and *cr.* G.C.B. in 1855 ; made free of the city of London, and *cr.* D.C.L., Oxford, 24 June 1857. In June 1857 he was made Commander-in-Chief in India, where he succeeded in quelling the Sepoy mutiny, storming Lucknow in Nov., 1857, which he finally captured in March 1858, completing the re-conquest of the Doab, Rohilcund, and Oude. In 1858 he was *raised to the Peerage* as above-mentioned, receiving (again) the thanks of Parl. in 1859 ; was made Col. of the Coldstream Guards, 1860 ; K.S.I., 1861 ; and FIELD-MARSHAL in Nov. 1862, on the majority of the Prince of Wales. He was also a Grand officer of the French Legion of Honour ; a Knight Grand Cross of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and 1st Class of the Turkish Order of Medjidie. Hon. Col. of the 15th Midx. (London Scottish) Rifle Volunteers. Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, *d.* unm., aged 70, at the Government House, Chatham, 14 and was *bur.* 22 Aug. 1863, in Westm. Abbey, when his *honours* became *extinct.* Will pr. 7 Sep. 1863, under £70,000 ; re-sworn, Oct. 1867, under £100,000.

CLYVEDON.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1294. REGINALD DE CLYVEDON (of whom neither Dugdale nor any other genealogical writer gives any account) was, with about 60 other persons, sum. 8 June (1294) 22 Ed. I, to attend the King wherever he might be, to advise on the affairs of the realm, but there is very considerable doubt if that writ can be considered as a regular writ of summons to Parl.[a]

COBHAM, or COBHAM OF KENT.[b]

Barony by Writ.

I 1313. *1.* HENRY DE COBHAM, of Cobham and Cowling, co. Kent, s. and h. of John de Cobham of the same, Constable of Rochester, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer, by his 1st wife, Joane, da. and coheir of Sir Robert DE SEPTVANS, *suc.* his Father in 1300, being then aged 40, in which year (as again 1311-15) he was in the expedition to Scotland ; Constable of Rochester, for life, 1304, and Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the cinque ports, 1305 and again so appointed 1314. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COBHAM) by writs 8 Jan. (1312/3) 6 Ed. II to 22 Jan. (1335/6) 9 Ed. III. He sided with the King (Edward II) against the rebellious Barons, and presided at Canterbury at the arraignment of Lord Badlesmere as a traitor in 1322. Governor of Tonbridge Castle, 1324. He *m.* Maud, widow of Matthew DE COLUMBERS, da. of Eudo DE MOREVILLE. He *d.* 25 Aug. 1339, aged 79, at Stoke-under-Hamden, Somerset, and was *bur.* there.

II. 1339. *2.* JOHN (DE COBHAM), LORD COBHAM, s. and h. who had, v.p., been Knight of the Shire for Kent, 1312-35, and who had been made, in 1334, Constable of Rochester, jointly with his Father, for their lives, and, in 1335, Admiral of the Fleet from the Thames westward. He was sum. to a Council,

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(a) See Vol. i, p. 259, note "c," *sub.* "BASSET DE SAPCOTE."

(b) See articles by J. G. Waller on "the Lords of Cobham" in the "*Archæologia Cantiana.*" Vol. xi, pp. 49-112, and Vol. xii, pp. 113-166.

12 Sep. and 12 Nov. 1342 and to Parl. as a Baron by writs (directed "*John de Cobham*") 24 Nov. 1350 to 15 March 1354/5. In 1354 he received, doubtless for his military prowess, the dignity of BANNERET with an annuity of 100 marcs to support the same. He *m.* firstly, in 1314, Joan, da. of Sir John BEAUCHAMP of Stoke-under-Hamden, Somerset. She was living 1343.[a] He *m.* secondly Agnes, da. of Richard STONE of Dartford. He *d.* 25 Feb. 1354/5 and was *bur.* in Cobham church. M.I.

III. 1355. *3.* JOHN (DE COBHAM), LORD COBHAM, s. and h. by first wife, was sum. to Parl. 20 Sep. 1355, and again, by writs, "Joh'i de Cobham *de Kent*," 24 Feb. 1368 to 18 July 1397, but, finally, as "*Ch'l'r*" (only) from 19 Aug. 1399 to 9 Feb. 1405/6.[b] He is famous as "a Founder," a Warrior, and a Statesman. In 1362 he founded a perpetual chantry or College at Cobham; later on, he repaired and sumptuously decorated the church of Cobham, and put a new roof on that of Cowling, and finally, 1380-85, he built the well fortified Castle of Cowling. As a warrior he was in various French expeditions, 1359 to 1376, being made a Banneret in 1370, while, as a Statesman, he was twice appointed to mediate with the French and once with the Flemings. In 1386 he was one of the Lords appointed to examine into the state of the King's Court, and in 1388 one of the Lords Appellant who impeached Delapole, De Vere, and others, the King's favourites. He sat as a member of the Court of Chivalry, both in 1389 and 1392. In the Parl. of 1397, however, he was impeached concerning the Commission of 1388, and condemned to be hanged, but pardoned on condition of banishment to Jersey, whence he returned within two years at the accession of Henry IV. He *m.* when a minor, and apparently very young, in 1332-33, Margaret, da. of Hugh (COURTENAY), EARL OF DEVON, by Margaret, da. of Humphry (BOHUN), EARL OF HEREFORD, and granddaughter of King EDWARD I. She *d.* 2 Aug. 1385, and was *bur.* at Cobham. Brass and M.I. He *d.* s.p.m. at an advanced age (74 years after his marriage), 10 Jany. 1407/8.[c] His brass, probably erected in his lifetime, is in Cobham church, but he was *bur.* in Grey Friars, London.[d]

IV. 1408. *4.* JOAN, *suo jure* BARONESS COBHAM, granddaughter and h., being da. and h. of Sir John DELAPOLE, of Chrishall, Essex, by Joan, only child of John, Lord Cobham abovenamed, which Joan (who *m.* in 1362), *d.* v.p. about 1388. At an early age, this Lady *m.* firstly Sir Robert HEMENHALE, of co. Norfolk, who *d.* s.p.s. 1391, and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey. She *m.* secondly Sir Reginald BRAYBROKE, who *d.* s.p.m.s., at Middleburgh on the Scheldt, 20 Sep. 1405, and was *bur.* at Cobham Church. Brass and M.I. She *m.* thirdly, within a year of his death (as his 2nd wife), Sir Nicholas HAWBERK, who *d.* (leaving by her a son, John, who *d.* an infant), 9 Oct. 1407, and was *bur.* in Cobham Church. Brass and M.I. Within 3 months of his death she *suc.* her grandfather, and, before Oct. 1409, she *m.* fourthly (as his third wife), Sir John OLDCASTELL, who (probably in consequence of this marriage, but without any designation to *prove* such to have been the case) was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD OLDCASTELL) by writs directed "*Johanni Oldcastell, Chlr.*" from 26 Oct. (1409) 11 Hen. IV. to 22 March (1413/4) 1 Hen. V.[e] See fuller account under that title. He was executed 25 Dec. 1417 as a heretic and a traitor. The Lady Cobham *m.* fifthly Sir John HARPEDEN, who (unlike his predecessor) was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron, and who survived her for 24 years, and *d.* 1458, being *bur.* in Westm. Abbey. Brass

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(a) She is not improbably *bur.* in Rochester Cathedral. See "*Arch. Cant.*" Vol. xi, p. 56, note* *circa finem.*

(b) There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his sitting.

(c) A tabular pedigree shewing the relationship of the *eight* persons (some of them his 4th cousins) of the name of Cobham, on whom he entailed his estate, failing the heirs of his body, is printed in "*Arch. Cant.*," Vol. xi, p. 81.

(d) "In tumba elevata jacet Dnus Johes Cobham Baro de com. Kancie." See "Coll. Top. et Gen.," V, p. 387.

(e) In the proceeding against him in Parl. in 1417, he is styled "Dominum Joh'em Oldcastell, Militem, *Dominum de Cobham*," and in the paper, read 23 Sep. 1413, declaring his faith, he styles himself "John Oldcastle, Knight, and *Lord Cobham.*"

and M.I. there. She herself *d.* s.p.m.s., 13 Jany. 1433/4, and was *bur.* in Cobham church. Brass and M.I.[a]

V. 1434. *5.* JOAN, apparently, *suo jure* BARONESS COBHAM, only surv.[b] da. and h. (by the 2nd husband Sir Reginald BRAYBROKE), was, at her mother's death, wife of Sir Thomas BROOKE of Brooke, co. Somerset, and of Holdich in Thorncombe, co. Devon, her marr. settl. having been dat. 20 Feb. 1409/10. He was 26 years old, Jan. 1417/8, when he *suc.* his Father another Sir Thomas Brooke; was M.P. for Somerset, 1420-23, and 1426-27. He was Knighted between 1416 and 1421, and appears, *jure uxoris*, to have been considered LORD COBHAM. Will, in which he *styles himself* "Thomas Brook, Knight, and Lord of Cobham," dat. 12 Feb. 1438.[c] He *d.* 1439 and was *bur.* at Thorncombe, Devon. M.I. His wife survived him.

VI. 1442? *6.* EDWARD BROOKE, LORD COBHAM, s. and h. who was sum. to Parl. as a Baron by writs[d] from 13 Jan. (1444/5) 23 Hen. VI to 28 Feb. (1462/3) 2 Ed. IV directed "*Edwardo Broke de Cobham, Chivalier.*" He was a firm adherent to the House of York; was at the battle of St. Albans, 23 May 1455, and took part in the solemn procession to St. Paul's, London, as also at the battle of Northampton, 10 July 1460. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of James (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, by Eleanor, his second wife. He *d.* 1464.

VII. 1464. *7.* JOHN (BROOKE), LORD COBHAM, s. and h., who was sum. to Parl. by writs[d] from 19 Aug. (1472) 12 Ed. IV to 28 Nov. (1511) 3 Hen. VIII. He attended the coronation of Richard III, from whom he received several grants, but was employed by Henry VII (1491-92) in an expedition into Flanders, and on 24 June 1497 defeated (with Lord Abergavenny) the Cornish insurrection at Blackheath), where his cousin, Lord Audley (afterwards executed) was taken prisoner. He *m.* firstly Eleanor, da. of (——) AUSTELL, of co. Suffolk. She *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly Margaret, da. of Edward (NEVILL), LORD ABERGAVENNY, by his second wife, Katharine, da. of Sir Robert HOWARD. She *d.* 30 Sep. 1506 and is *bur.* at Cobham. Brass and M.I. He *d.* 9 March 1511/2. *Inq. post mortem.*

VIII. 1512. *8.* THOMAS (BROOKE), LORD COBHAM, s. and h. by 2nd wife, sum. to Parl. by writs 12 Nov. (1515) 7 Hen. VIII[e] to 15 April (1523) 14 Hen. VIII. He took part in the wars with France; was at the siege of Tournay and at the "battle of Spurs," 18 Aug. 1513; was made Knight Banneret by the King in 1514; was at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" in 1520; was one of the 12 Barons for the trial of the Duke of Buckingham, and in 1525 was one of the Commissioners for the co. of Kent to levy the arbitrary assessment imposed by the Royal prerogative. He *m.* firstly Dorothy, da. of Sir Henry HAYDON, by whom he had 13 children. He *m.* secondly Dorothy SOUTHWELL, widow, who *d.* s.p. He *m.* thirdly Elizabeth HART by whom he had no issue. He *d.* 19 July 1529 and was *bur.* at

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(a) In this brass her second husband *only* (by whom *only*, apparently, she had surviving issue) is commemorated. On the brass are no less than 6 sons and 4 daughters, besides 6 coats of arms, the last being those of her son-in-law, *viz.*, Brooke impaling Cobham. These are fully described by Mr. Waller in the "*Arch. Cant.*" All the brasses at Cobham are well represented in Belcher's "Kentish Brasses," as also (in smaller size) in the "*Arch. Cant.*" Vols. xi and xii.

(b) "Henry Oldcastle, son and heir of John, Lord Cobham" is alluded to, in *Pat.* 7 Hen. VI. (See Banks' *Bar. Angl.*" Vol. i, p. 161) but this appears to have been one of Sir John's four children by a *previous* wife. By Joan, Lady Cobham, he had, apparently, but one child, a da., Joane, who *d.* young.

(c) It is printed in Furnivall's "Fifty Earliest *English* wills, 1387-1439."

(d) There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his sitting.

(e) The writ of 1515 is directed to "John" instead of to "Thomas," *i.e.* to his Father (who was dead) by mistake for himself.

and M.I. there. She buried 6 ap.m.s, 13 Jany. 1433/4, and was bur. in Cobham church. Brass and M.I.(a)

V. 1434. 6. JOAN, apparently, sole dtr. HARDRESS COBHAM, only surv.(b) dr. and h. (by the 2nd husband Sir Reginald Braybrooke) was, at her mother's death, wife of Sir Thomas Heydon of Heydon, co. Norfolk, and of Hoddesdon in Thorncombe, co. Devon, her mar. settl. having been dat. 20 Feb. 1429/30. He was 28 years old. Jan. 1431/2, when he was Pantler to Sir Thomas Brooke; was M.P. for Somerset, 1430-32, and 1436-37. He was Knighted between 1416 and 1421, and appears, may answer, to have been considered LORD COBHAM. *Writ*, in which he styles himself "Thomas Brook, Knight, and Lord of Cobham," dat. 12 Feb. 1438.(c) He d. 1439 and was bur. at Thornbridge, Devon. M.I. His wife survived him.

VI. 1441? 6. EDWARD BROOKE, LORD COBHAM, s. and h. who was aet. 30 at Pat. as a Baron by writ(d) from 28 Jan. 1444/5(e) 23 Hen. VI to 22 Feb. 1462/3. 2 Mil. IV directed "Alcestrio Brooke de Cobham, Chevalier." He was a firm adherent to the House of York; was at the battle of St. Albans, 22 May 1455, and took part in the solemn procession to St. Paul's, London, as also at the battle of Northampton, 10 July 1460. He m., Elizabeth, da. of James (TUCHET), Lord Audley, by Eleanor, his second wife. He d. 1464.

VII. 1464. 7. JOHN (BROOKE), LORD COBHAM, s. and h., who was aet. 30 at Pat. by writ(d) from 19 Aug. (1467) 12 Ed. IV to 23 Nov. (1511) 3 Hen. VIII. He attended the coronation of Richard III, from whom he received several grants, but was employed by Henry VII (1501-02) in an expedition into Flanders, and on 23 June 1497 defeated (with Lord Abergavenny) the Cornish insurrection at Blackheath, where his cousin, Lord Audley (afterwards executed) was taken prisoner. He m. firstly Eleanor, da. of (——) AYSTELL, of co. Suffolk. She d. s.p. He m. secondly Margaret, da. of Edward (STAFFORD), Lord ABERGAVENNY, by his second wife, Katharine, da. of Sir Robert HOWARD. She d. 30 Sep. 1509 and is bur. at Cobham. Brass and M.I. He d. 9 March 1512/3. *Inq. post mortem.*

VIII. 1512. 8. THOMAS (BROOKE), LORD COBHAM, s. and h. by 2nd wife, aet. to Pat. by writs 12 Nov. (1513) 7 Hen. VIII(c) to 15 April (1529) 14 Hen. VIII. He took part in the wars with France; was at the siege of Tournay and at the "battle of Spurs," 13 Aug. 1513; was made Knight Banneret by the King in 1514; was at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" in 1520; was one of the 12 Barons for the trial of the Duke of Buckingham, and in 1522 was one of the Commissioners for the co. of Kent to levy the subsidy recommended (unsuccessfully) by the Royal prerogative. He m. firstly Dorothy, da. of Sir Henry HASTINGS, by whom he had 12 children. He m. secondly Dorothy SOUTHWELL, "widow," who d. s.p. He m. thirdly Elizabeth HARE by whom he had no issue. He d. 12 July 1529 and was bur. at

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(a) Is this brass for second husband only (by whom only, apparently, she had surviving issue) is commemorated. On the brass are no less than 8 sons and 4 daughters, besides 6 coats of arms, the last being those of her son-in-law, viz. Nicolas Dauphaling Cobham. These are fully described by Mr. Waller in the "Arch. Cant." All the brasses at Cobham are well represented in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses," as also (in smaller size) in the "Arch. Cant." Vols. xi and xii.

(b) "Henry Cobham, son and heir of John Lord Cobham" is alluded to in Pat. 7 Hen. VI. (See Hasted, 2nd. edit., Vol. i, p. 421) but this appears to have been one of Sir John's four children by a previous wife. Sir John Lord Cobham, he had, apparently, but one child, a dr., Joan, who d. young.

(c) It is printed in Proceedings "Privy Council during reign, 1387-1432."

(d) There is proof in the Rolls of Pat. of the alteration.

(e) The writ of 1513 is directed to "Cobham" instead of to "Thomas," i.e. to his Father (who was dead) by mistake for himself.

Cobham. Brass and M.I.(a) Will (not signed but to which he set his "seale of armes") dat. 7 July 1529, registered (no probate) 1530. His widow living 31 March 1552.

IX. 1529. *9.* George (Brooke), Lord Cobham, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., by 1st wife, was *b.* about 1497. He attended with his Father at the marriage in France, 1514, of the Princess Mary with Louis XII. In 1522 he was Knighted in the French war by the Earl of Surrey. From 2 Nov. (1529) 21 Hen. VIII to 20 Jan. (1557/8) 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, he was sum. to Parl. In 1536 he was one of the 27 Peers for the trial of Queen Anne Boleyn. In 1546 was Lieut.-Gen., under the Earl of Hertford, against the Scots: and shortly afterwards was Deputy of Calais; el. K.G. 24 April and inst. 13 Dec. 1549. Like the other courtiers, he had large grants of the ecclesiastical lands, including that of the College of Cobham. He was one of the 4 lay Lords for the trial of the Protector Somerset: and was, in 1551, Lieut.-Gen. of the forces sent into the north. He was one of the Council who subscribed to the King's limitation of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey but acquiesced in Queen Mary's proclamation. He was considered as implicated in Wyatt's rebellion (in which his yr. son Thomas had joined) and was arrested, but was (with his 1st son William) one of the seven, whose pardon was extorted from the Queen by the Council. He received Cardinal Pole at Cowling Castle (in his progress), 23 Nov. 1555, and in 1556 was on the commission to enquire about heretics. He *m.* before 1526 Anne, 1st da. of Edmund (Braye), Lord Braye, by Jane, da. and h. of Sir Richard Haligwell, which Anne was one of the six sisters and coheirs of John, Lord Braye, who *d.* s.p. 19 Nov. 1557. By her he had 10 sons and 4 daughters. He *d.* (a few weeks before Queen Mary) 29 Sep. 1558 aged 61. M.I. (on a magnificent tomb) at Cobham commemorating his "defence of the Gospel," erected in 1561. His will dat. 13 Jan. 1557/8, signed "George Cobham," pr. 6 Dec. 1560. His widow *d.* a few weeks after him, 1 Nov. 1558.

X. 1558. *10.* William (Brooke), Lord Cobham, 1st s. and h., *b.* 1 Nov. 1527. At the age of 13 he was affianced in marriage, and was sent to travel. In 1559, he was found one of the coheirs of Jane, Baroness Braye. He was sum. to Parl. 5 Nov. (1558), 5 and 6 Ph. and Mary, to 19 Feb. (1592/3) 35 Eliz.; was Lord Warden and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover and Lord-Lieut. of Kent, 1558-1596. In November 1558, he was sent to Brussells to announce to Philip of Spain the death of Queen Mary, his Consort. He received Queen Elizabeth at Cobham Hall, in her progress, July 1559, and again in Sep. 1573. In 1578, and again in 1588, was on an embassy to the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands; P.C., 2 Feb. 1585/6; el. K.G., 23 April 1584, inst. 14 April 1585. Custos of Eltham Palace and Park, 1592. Lord Chamberlain (a few months before his death), Aug. 1596. He added greatly to Cobham Hall, refounded the College at Cobham for the good of the poor, and was also a great patron of literature. He *m.* firstly Dorothy, da. of George (Nevill), Lord Abergavenny, by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of Edward (Stafford), Duke of Buckingham. She *d.* s.p.m. 22 Sep. 1559. He *m.* secondly 25 Feb. 1559/60, at Westm. Palace (the bride being one of the ladies of the Bedchamber), Frances, da. of Sir John Newton. She *d.* 17

(a) Wherein he is described as "cousin and heir of Sir Richard Beauchamp, Knt" so that, apparently, he must have inherited some considerable property in right of such cousinship. This Richard (Beauchamp), Lord St. Amand, was s. and h. of Sir William Beauchamp (*d.* 1457) by Elizabeth, the only child that had issue of Gerard Braybroke, who was only s. and h. ap. of Sir Gerard Braybroke, by Eleanor de St. Amand (the only child that had issue of Lord St. Amand), the issue of which last-named couple came to an end on the death, s.p. legit. of the above named "Sir Richard Beauchamp, Knt.," (Lord St. Amand) their great grandson, in 1508. Through this Richard's mother (Elizabeth Braybroke), the Lords Cobham thus became "his heir," being descendants of Sir Reginald Braybroke and Joan, *suo jure* Baroness Cobham (No. IV), as set forth in the text, the said Reginald being next br. to the said Sir Gerard Braybroke, who *m.* the heiress of St. Amand as aforesaid. See pedigree of Braybroke in Howard's "*Mis. Gen. et Her.*," N.S. Vol. ii, p. 72.

Oct. 1592, at Cobham, and was *bur.* there. Fun. certif. in the Coll. of Arms. The death (24 Jany. 1596/7) of his da. Elizabeth, wife of the celebrated Robert Cecil, affected him much, and he himself *d.* 6 March 1596/7, and was *bur.* in Cobham church. Will dat. 24 Feb. end sealed 1 March 1596/7, pr. 23 May 1597.

XI. 1597. to 1603. *11.* HENRY (BROOKE), LORD COBHAM, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h.,[a] was *b.* 22 Nov. 1564, at Cobham Hall. He was sum. to Parl. 24 Oct. (1597) 39 Eliz. to 27 Oct. (1602) 44 Eliz. Warden of Cinque Ports, 1598 ; el. K.G. 23 April, and inst. 6 June 1599. He sumptuously entertained the Queen at his house at Blackfriars, 16 June 1600. Being "but one degree from a fool,"[b] "a worthless mortal, known to have neither honour, virtue, principle, or veracity,"[c] he was arrested in July 1603, together with his br. George Brooke, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Griffin Markham, and Lord Grey de Wilton, as being involved in a plot against the King, called "*the treason of the Maine.*"[d] His dastardly behaviour at his trial is well-known. He was condemned to death, and *attainted* when his *honours* became *forfeited.*[e] His execution, however, was never carried out, and he was, on 15 Dec. 1603, re-committed to the Tower of London, and (though, for his health, he had in 1618 been allowed a journey to Bath), he *d.* there, or possibly (*near* there), in the Minories, 24 Jany. 1618/9, the place of his burial being unknown. He *d.* s.p., but he had *m.* (contract 27 May 1601), Frances, Dow. COUNTESS OF KILDARE [I.], 2nd da. of Charles (HOWARD), 1st EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, by his 1st wife, Katherine, da. of Henry (CARY), BARON HUNSDON. This lady, who was *b.* before 1572, and who became a widow 30 May 1597, took no notice whatever of her husband, after his trial, but lived in solitary state at Cobham Hall,[f] which, with other his lands, had, on 13 May 1604, been granted to her for life by the King. She was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey, 11 July 1628. Will dat. 21 June 1628, pr. 8 July 1628. The peerage had, as afsd., been *forfeited*, long before, *viz.* in 1603.

[WILLIAM BROOKE, who *but for the attainder* would have been LORD COBHAM, and who, occasionally, has been so designated, nephew and h., being s. and h. of George Brooke (attainted and executed for high treason, 5 Dec. 1603) by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (BURGH or BOROUGH), LORD BURGH DE GAYNESBORO, which George Brooke was br. to the last Lord Cobham. He was *b.* 1598, and by Act of Parl. (7 Jac.) 1610, was *restored in blood* and to some small portion of the estate at Cowling and elsewhere, but a clause was added that he should not claim any of the property of his Father or of his uncle Henry, Lord Cobham, and that he was "*not to enjoy the title of Lord Cobham* without the King's special grace," which was never vouchsafed to him. He was K.B., 1 Feb. 1625/6, at the coronation of Charles I, and was M.P. for Rochester, 1628. He *m.* firstly, Pembroke, da. of Henry (LENNARD), Lord DACRE, by Crisagon, da. of Sir Richard BAKER. He *m.* secondly, before 1642, Penelope, da. of Sir Moyses HILL of Hillsborough, co. Down, Provost Marshal of Ulster, by his 1st wife Alice, sister of Sorley Boye MACDONNEL. He *d.* s.p.m., fighting against his King, from wounds received at the first battle of Newbury, 20 Sep. 1643, when the right to the

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[a] His eldest br. Maximilian, was *b.* 4 Dec. 1560, at the Blackfriars, London, and *bap.* the 6th at Westm. Palace, the Queen (who was present), William (Parr), Marquess of Northampton, and the "Younge Erle of Arundell" being the Sponsors. He had good abilities, but *d.* unm. and v.p. at Naples, 5 Dec. 1583, aged 23, and was *bur.* there.

[b] Weldon's "James I."

[c] *Carte*, as quoted in Brydges' "Peers, *temp.* James I."

[d] The *main* plot (so called to be distinguished from the *bye* plot) was alleged to be to kill "the King and his cubs" and to place Arabella Stuart on the throne.

[e] On 16 Feb. 1603/4 his achievement as K.G. was taken down and kicked out of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. See a list of Knights of the Garter who have been degraded, *ante*, p. 64, note "i."

[f] The reversion of this noble mansion was granted by James I to his cousin Ludovic (Stuart), Duke of Richmond, in which family it remained till the death of Katharine (Stuart), *suo jure*, Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, when it passed (with that title, which see) to her descendants who still possess it, being, now, Earl of Darnley [I.]

Barony, subject to the attainder, fell into *abeyance*[a] between his 4 daughters and coheirs.[b] His widow, to whom and to whose children by him the Parl., in 1647, voted £4,000, *m.* the Hon. Edward RUSSELL (s. of Francis, 4th EARL OF BEDFORD), who *d.* 21 Sep. and was *bur.* 19 Oct. 1665 at Chenies, Bucks. She was *bur.* there 12 July 1694.]

COBHAM.

Barony by writ.

I. 1324.

SIR RALPH DE COBHAM (whose relationship to the other members of that great family is very obscure) was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COBHAM), by writs 30 Dec. (1324) 18 Ed. II. to 20 Feb. (1324/5) 18 Ed. II and never afterwards. According to "Courthope" he *d.* 1325, leaving a s. and h., John, aged 1 year. According to "Dugdale," however, he *m.* (in, or after 1338) Mary, DOW. COUNTESS OF NORFOLK (widow of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, son King Edward I.), da. of William (DE ROS), LORD DE ROS. This lady *d.* as late as 1362. Their s. and h., "Sir John Cobham, commonly called the son of Mary, the Countess Marshal,"[c] made proof of his age (1346) 20 Ed. III, and 14 years later was in the wars of France, and was living (1377-78) 1 Ric. II, when he states that (from affection to Edward the Black Prince) he had made the Crown heir to all his lands after his death.

COBHAM (of Rundale).

Barony by writ.

I. 1326.

STEPHEN DE COBHAM, of Rundale and Alington, co. Kent, s. and h. of Sir Henry de Cobham,[d] of Rundale, Kent, Warden of the Cinque Ports, by Joan, da. and coheir of Stephen DE PENCESTRE, was Knighted (with Prince Edward) in 1306. Having, on the death of his mother in (1324-25) 18 Ed. II, inherited her lands, he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COBHAM) by writs 3 Dec. (1326) 20 Ed. II to (posthumously) 20 Jany. (1333/4) 7 Ed. III. He *m.* Avice. He *d.* (1332) 6 Ed. III. His widow *d.* (1340) 14 Ed. III.

[JOHN DE COBHAM, s. and h., aged 13 years at his father's death, was in the French expedition 1342. Neither he nor any of his descendants were sum. to Parl., and can hardly be supposed entitled to any hereditary dignity. He *d.* 14 Sep. 1362, seized of the Castle of Alington and the manors of Rundale and Hever, co. Kent, leaving THOMAS COBHAM, his s. and h., then aged 19 years old, who *d.* (1393-94)

(a) The resuscitation of the title in 1645 in the person of the heir *male* must be considered a *new* dignity, in spite of the precedency clause therein contained.

(b) These were (1) Pembroke (by the 1st wife) who *m.* Matthew Tomlinson (who *d.* 5 Nov. 1681) and *d.* 10 June 1683 and was *bur.* at East Malling, Kent, her issue becoming extinct in 1703. (2) Hill (by the 2nd wife) who *m.* 6 April 1657 (as his 2nd wife) Sir William Boothby, Bart. and *d.* 24 March 1706 aged 68 (*bur.* at Ashbourne, co. Derby), leaving issue. (3) Margaret, *m.* 25 May 1665 (as his 2nd wife) Sir John Denham, K.B., the Poet. She *d.* s.p. 6 and was *bur.* 9 Jan. 1666/7 at St. Margarets, Westm. (4) Frances, who *m.* firstly, before May 1665, Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., who *d.* 1682, and secondly Matthew Harvey of Twickenham, Midx., who *d.* 1693. She *d.* 1690 and her issue was extinct in 1694. Of these Ladies, the 3 younger, daughters of the 2nd wife, were by royal warrant 19 May 1665, raised to the same *precedency* they would have enjoyed had their father suc. to *Barony of Cobham.* This favour was probably obtained by Sir John Denham, who, within a few days, *m.* one of these coheirs. It was not extended to the eldest sister, whose husband, Col. Matthew Tomlinson, was one of Cromwell's "House of Lords," and even one of the Regicides. See, *ante*, p. 84, note "c," No. 56.

The representation therefore of the Barony of Cobham, after 1703, devolved on the of issue Dame Hill Boothby, the 2nd da., alone. Her representatives, "in 1837 were Robert Thorp, M.D., Disney Alexander, M.D., Mrs. Lucy Cockerell and Miss Harriet Lund." See "Courthope."

(c) "Sandford," p. 206.

(d) This Henry was yr. br. of John de Cobham, of Cobham and Cowling, Kent, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who was father of Henry, Lord Cobham, so *cr.* 1313

17 Ric. II, leaving REGINALD COBHAM, his s. and h., who *d.* (1405-06) 7 Hen. IV, leaving THOMAS COBHAM, his 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h., who was of Rundale at that date.

COBHAM (of Sterborough).

Barony by writ.

I. 1342. *1.* REGINALD DE COBHAM, of Sterborough,[a] in Lingfield, co. Surrey, s. and h. of Sir Reginald[b] C., of Orkesden and Eynesford, Kent, by Joane, da. and h. (or coheir) of William DE EVERE, was *b.* about 1295 ; was distinguished (1327-60) in nearly all the battles in France and Flanders ; was (with the Earl of Warwick and Sir John Chandos) one of the three to whom the charge of the Black Prince was committed at Cressy (1346) ; was Marshal of that Prince's army at Poitiers (1356), where he conducted the French King, John, to the English tent, &c. He was also employed in embassies to Brabant, to the Pope, &c. Knight Banneret, 1339. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COBHAM) by writs from 15 Feb. (1341/2) 16 Ed. III to 20 Nov. (1360) 34 Ed. III ; was Admiral of the Fleet, 1344, and received an annuity of £500 in 1347. He was, in or shortly after 1352, el. K.G., being the 4th Knight elected since the institution of that order. He *m.* Joan, da. of Thomas (BERKELEY), LORD DE BERKELEY, by his 1st wife, Margaret, da. of Roger (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH. She had a portion of £2,900 and the manor of Langley Burrell, Wilts. He *d.* "of the second pestilence," 5 Oct. 1361, and was *bur.* in Lingfield Church. Monument there. Will pr. at Southwark 7 Oct. 1361. His widow *d.* 2 Oct. 1369. Will, in which she directs to be *bur.* at Southwark[c] if she dies there, dat. 13 Aug. 1369, pr. 23 May 1370 at Orford, in Kent.

II. 1361. *2.* REGINALD (DE COBHAM), LORD COBHAM, only s. and h., *b.* 1348, being aged 13 at his father's death, and who, like him, distinguished himself in the wars of Gascony and France. From 8 Jan. (1370/1) 44 Ed. III to 6 Oct (1372) 46 Ed. III he was sum. to Parl. as a Baron. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, widow of John, LORD FERRERS DE CHARTLEY (who *d.* 2 April 1367) formerly wife of Fulke, LORD STRANGE DE BLACKMERE, da. of Ralph (STAFFORD), 1st EARL OF STAFFORD, by Margaret, *suo jure* BARONESS AUDLEY. She *d.* 7 Aug. 1376. He *m.* secondly, about 1380, Eleanor, widow of John (FITZALAN, *alias* DE ARUNDEL) LORD ARUNDEL (1377 to 1379) and *de jure*, apparently, *suo jure*, BARONESS MALTRAVERS being da. of John MALTRAVERS. This marriage being within the third degree[d] absolution for it was given by a bull from the Pope, 11 Nov. 1384, and the issue rendered legitimate. He *d.* 6 July 1403 (a few days before the battle of Shrewsbury) and was *bur.* at Lingfield. M.I. Will in which he styles himself "*Raynald de Cobbeham, Sr. de Stresburgh*," dat. 8 Sep. 1400, pr. at Canterbury 13 July 1403. His widow, who was *b.* 1345, *d.* 10 Jan. 1404/5. Will, in which (curiously enough) she styles herself (only) "*Alianor Arondell*[e] en pur ma viduité," dat. 26 Sep. (1404) 5 Hen. IV and pr. at Maidstone 16 Jan. 1404/5, directing her burial to be at Lewes Priory, where "*mon tres honorable seigneur John Arundell*" lies

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(a) See an article by "John Wickham Flower" on this family, with tabular pedigree by "Charles Spencer Perceval," in the "Surrey Archæological Collections," Vol. ii, pp. 115-194.

(b) This Reginald was *br.* (of the half-blood) of Sir Henry C., of Rundale, and of John Cobham, Baron of the Exchequer, being eldest son of the *second* marriage (with Joan, da. of Hugh Nevill) of John de Cobham, of Cobham and Cowling.

(c) The brass in Lingfield Church, sometimes attributed to her, is supposed to belong to Isabella Cobham (wife of Reginald Cobham of Gatewyck) who died 2 April 1460.

(d) The lady's grandfather, Lord Maltravers, had *m.* Ela, sister to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, the maternal grandfather of Lord Cobham.

(e) Of her identity there can be no doubt ; (*inter alia*) her will mentions "my da. de Roos" and "my da. Margaret Curteys," of which one was the da. of Lord Arundel and the other of Lord Cobham. See the spec. ies. for marriage 9 April 1394 and 17 April 1403. See Mr. Flower's article as in note "a."

[After 1372 (46 Ed. III) no writ of summons was issued to any members of the family. Presuming the writ of 1342 to have established an hereditary dignity, those that would have been entitled thereto are as under.]

III. 1403. *3.* Sir Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough Castle, *de jure* apparently Lord Cobham, but who was never so styled, s. and h. by 2nd wife. He was *b.* 1381, and appears to have taken no part in the French wars, but to him, on 12 May 1436, was committed the custody of the Duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis XII), who had been taken prisoner at Agincourt more than 20 years before. In 1431 he and his second wife founded the College of Lindfield. He *m.* firstly Eleanor, da. of Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Rayal. She *d.* 1422, and was *bur.* at Lingfield. Brass and M.I. He *m.* secondly, in or shortly before 1427, Anne, widow of Sir William Clifford, da. and coheir of Thomas (Bardolph), Lord Bardolph, by Joane, da. of Ralph (Cromwell), Lord Cromwell. He *d.* 1446, and was *bur.* at Lindfield. M.I. Will dat. 12 Aug. 1446.[a] His widow, who was *b.* 24 June 1389, *d.* s.p. about 1453-54) 32 Hen. VI. M.I. at Lingfield.

IV. 1446. *4.* Margaret, Countess of Westmorland, and *de jure* apparently, *suo jure*, Baroness Cobham, grandaughter and h., being da. and h. of Sir Reginald Cobham, by Thomasine, da. of Sir Thomas Chideocke, or (possibly) Anne, da. of (—) Beaumont, which Reginald who was s. and h. ap. (by his 1st wife) of Sir Reginald C., of Sterborough abovenamed, *d.* v.p. (1441-42) 20 Hen. VI. She *m.*, as his second wife, after Oct. 1437, Ralph (Nevill), 2nd Earl of Westmorland, when the family estates were settled (by her grandfather) on her and her issue, with rem. to her uncle, Sir Thomas Cobham. The Earl *d.* 3 Nov. 1484, aged about 80. She *d.* s.p.s. before 1471,[b] probably about 1460, and was *bur.* at Doncaster, in the Church of the Friars Minor.

V, 1460 ? *5.* Sir Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough Castle, *de jure* apparently Lord Cobham, but never so styled, uncle and h., being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. male of Sir Reginald C., by his 1st wife, Eleanor, da. of Sir Thomas Colepeper abovenamed. He *suc.* to the family estates on the death s.p. of his niece abovenamed. He *m*, Anna, widow of Aubrey de Vere (beheaded with his father, the Earl of Oxford, 26 Feb. 1461/2), da. of Humphrey (Stafford), Duke of Buckingham, by Ann, da. of Ralph (Nevill), 1st Earl of Westmorland. He *d.* s.p.m. legit.[b] 1471, and was *bur* at Lindfield. Will dat. 2 April, and pr. 10 July 1471.[c] His widow *d.* April 1472, and was *bur* at Lindfield. Will dat. 12 April, and pr. 2 May 1472.

VI. 1471. *6.* Anne Cobham, *de jure* apparently, *suo jure*, Baroness Cobham, only da. and h. She was *m.* (when very young) to Edward (Blount), 2nd Baron Montjoy, who *d.* s.p., aged 8, and was *bur.* 1 Dec. 1475, at the Grey Friars, London.[d] She *m.* secondly Edward (Burgh or Borough), Lord Burgh, who became "distracted of memorie," and *d.* (1528-29) 20 Hen. VIII. She *d.* (1526-27) 18 Hen. VIII. See "Burgh," Barony by writ, *cr.* 1487, with which dignity any right to this Barony of Cobham became, on the death of this lady, united.[e]

(a) Eleanor, one of his daughters by his 1st wife, *m.*, in 1428, Humphrey (Plantagenet), Duke of Gloucester (the Lord Protector), and after being accused of treason and convicted of "sorcery," did penance, 9 Nov. 1441, and *d.* a prisoner in 1454.

(b) *Inq. post mortem* of Sir Thomas Cobham, 2 Ed. IV. Esch. 20 Hen. VII.

(c) In it he mentions "my bastard son, called Reginald Cobham," to whom he leaves his manor at Pentlow, &c.

(d) See, *ante*, p. 76, note "b."

(e) "Cobham, of Sterborough, I conceive to be in abeyance along with the Barony of Borough, or Burgh, of Gainsborough." Note by F. Townsend (*Windsor Herald*) in his "Dugdalia," p. 1756.

COBHAM.

Barony.

I. 1645, to 1660. "John Brooke of Heckington, co. Lincoln, Knt.," was on 3 Jan. 1644/5, *cr.* BARON COBHAM, by letters patent at Oxford, in which the King "granteth and restoreth him and his heires males to the same dignity with all privileges and imunitie thereunto belonging, and that he shall enjoye the same place and precedencie as well in Parliament and publique counsells as elsewhere within the Kingdome of England which George, late Lord Cobham, his Grandfather whilst he lived enjoyed."[a] The grantee, on the death of his cousin Sir William Brooke, in 1643 (see, *ante*, p. 320) was the heir *male* of Henry (*Brooke*), the last Lord Cobham, though not the heir general (on whom all right of succession thereto would devolve) of the old Barony of Cobham, *cr.* by the writ of 1313 issued to Henry *Cobham*. He was 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h. of Sir Henry COBHAM,[b] *alias* BROOKE, by Anne, da. of Sir Henry SUTTON, of Notts, which Sir Henry was 7th s. of George (Brooke) LORD COBHAM, grandfather of the lord who was *attainted* in 1603. He had been knighted before his mother's death, Jan. 1611/2, had, early in life, mortgaged the Heckington estate for £7,000, and disposed of all the freehold that remained to him in Kent to the Duke of Richmond, the owner of the Cobham estate. "He seems to have been a weak-minded man, wedded to a very strong-minded wife",[c] and it is curious that such a worthless spendthrift should have been so highly favoured. He *m.* firstly Anne, who, probably, was the Anne, wife of Sir John Brooke, of the Savoy, Knt., who was *bur.* 23 Feb. 1625 at Kensington. He *m.* secondly, before Oct. 1636,[d] Frances, da. of Sir William BAMFIELD. He *d.* s.p.s. and was *bur.* at Wakerley, co. Northampton, 20 May 1660, when his title became *extinct.*[e] His admon. is in the *Calendar* (but not in the Act Book) of June 1659 (*sic.* but probably a mistake for 1660). His widow was *bur.* at Surfleet, co. Lincoln, 1676.

II. 1714, to 1749.

Viscountcy, and Barony.

I. and III. 1718.

1. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., of Stowe, co. Buckingham, s. and h. of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.B., by Mary, da. of Henry KNAPP, of Rawlins, Oxon, was *b.* about 1669; became an Ensign, in Prince George of Denmark's foot, in 1685, *suc.* his father in the Baronetcy and the family estates in May 1697; was M.P. for Buckingham, 1697-1702; and for Bucks, 1704-13; Lieut. of the town of Buckingham, 1703; distinguished himself in the Flemish wars and particularly at the siege of Lisle in 1708; Major-Gen., 1709; Lieut.-Gen. and Col. of the 4th Dragoons, 1710; was on the accession of George I, 19 Oct. 1714, sent Envoy to Vienna (which post he held till May 1715) being, 19 Oct. 1714, *cr.* BARON COBHAM, of Cobham, co. Kent, having, through a series of females, a descent from, though no representation of, the Lords Cobham.[e] He was Col. of the "Royal" Reg. of Dragoons, 1715-21; P.C., 1716: Constable of Windsor Castle, &c., 1716-23. On 23 May 1718 he was *cr.* BARON COBHAM of Cobham, co. Kent, and VISCOUNT COBHAM, with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his body, of those dignities to his second sister, *Hester Grenville*, and the heirs male of her body, failing which, to his third sister, *Dame Christian Lyttelton*, in like manner. He was Col. of the "King's Own" Horse, 1721-33; Gov. of Jersey, 1723; Lord Lieut. of Bucks, 1728; Gen. in the Army, 1735; Col. 1st Horse Gren. Guards, 1741-44; FIELD-MARSHAL, 1742; Col. 5th Horse, 1744; Col. 10th Dragoons, 1745; Ranger of Windsor Forest, &c. He *m.* Anne, da. of Edmund HALSEY, of Southwark, Surrey, and Stoke Pogis, Bucks. He *d.* s.p. 13, and was *bur.* 18 Sep. 1749, at Stowe, when the

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(a) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Report D.K.P. Records. This creation, however, whatever precedency it might command, was unquestionably a new one.

(b) He appears to have been better known as "Cobham." He was *b.* 5 Feb. 1537, and was on several diplomatic missions. His admon. as "Sir Henry *Brooke Cobham*, Knt., of Sutton at Hone, Kent," dat. 10 Feb. 1591/2. The will of his widow as "Dame Anne *Cobham*," dat. 8 and pr. 10 Jan. 1611/2.

(c) *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. xi, p. 206.

(d) Baptism at East Barnet; 1636, Oct. 15, George, s. of Sir John Brooke, *alias* Cobham, and Frances, his wife, *b.* 11.

(e) See next page note "a."

Barony of Cobham, cr. 1714, became *extinct.* Will dat. 8 June 1748, pr. 13 Oct. 1749. His widow *d.* 20 March 1760. Will dat. 28 Oct. 1759, pr. 9 April 1760.[a]

II. and IV. 1749. 2. HESTER, *suo jure*, VISCOUNTESS COBHAM AND BARONESS COBHAM, 2nd surv. sister and coheir, being heir to the above-named dignities under the spec. rem. in the creation thereof. Within 6 months of her succession thereto, she was, on 18 Oct. 1749, *cr.* COUNTESS TEMPLE, with rem. of that dignity to the heirs male of her body. She had *m.*, in 1710, Richard GRENVILLE, of Wootton, Bucks, who *d.* 17 Feb. 1726/7, aged 48. She *d.* 6 Oct. 1752.

III. and V. 1752. 3. RICHARD (GRENVILLE, *afterwards* GRENVILLE TEMPLE), EARL TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM AND BARON COBHAM, s. and h., *b.* 26 Sep. 1711, *d.* s.p. 11 Sep. 1779.

See fuller account under "TEMPLE," Earldom of, *cr.* 1749.

(a) Pedigree shewing the relationship of the patentees of 1645 and 1714 to the former Lords Cobham (*i.e.*, to those entitled to that dignity, under the writ of 1313) and to each other.

George (Brooke), **Lord Cobham**, *d.* 1558.

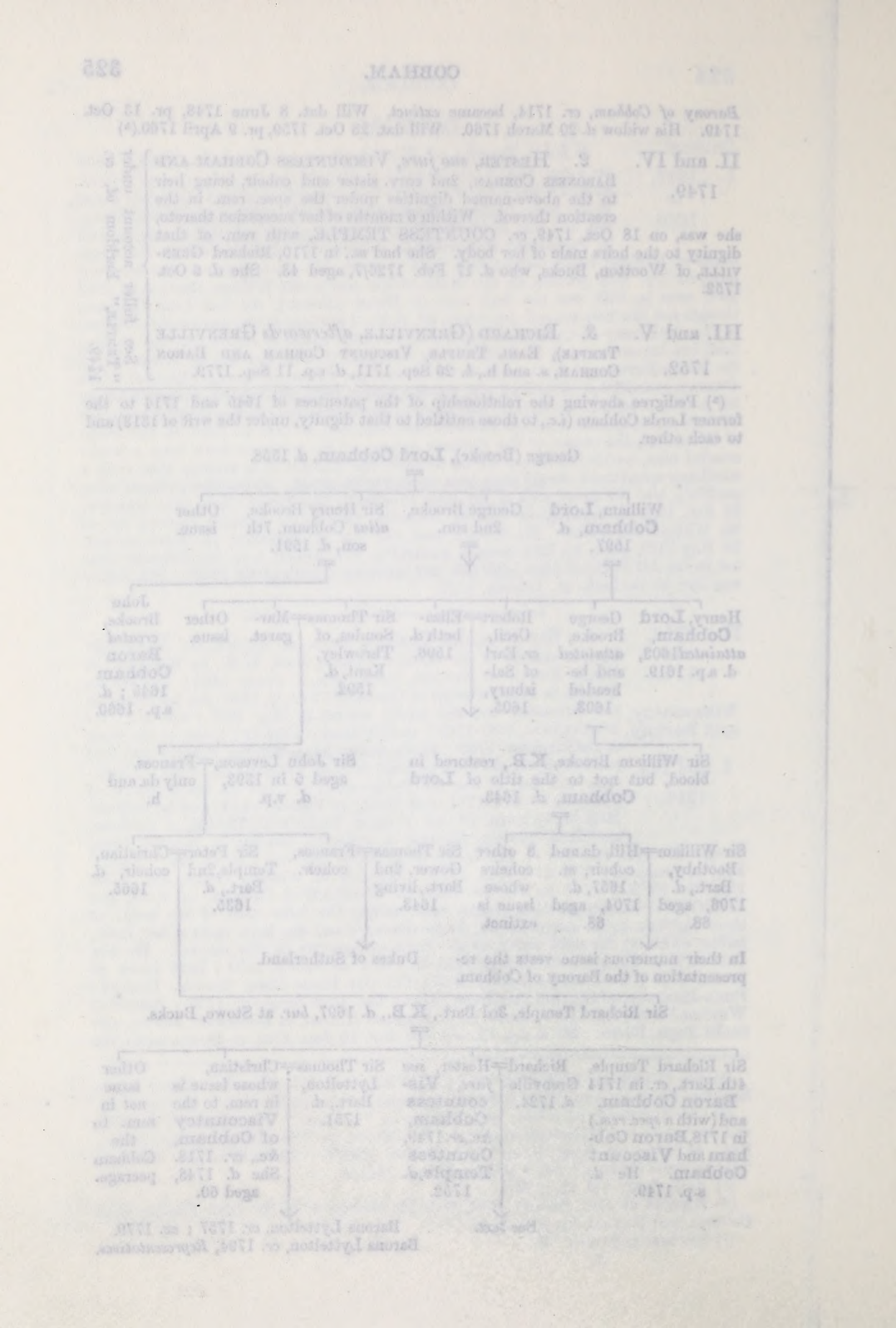
- William, **Lord Cobham**, *d.* 1597.
  - Henry, **Lord Cobham**, *attainted* 1603, d. s.p. 1619.
  - George Brooke, *attainted* and beheaded 1603.
  - Robert Cecil, *cr.* Earl of Salisbury, 1605.
  - Elizabeth *d.* 1596.
  - Sir William Brooke, **K.B.**, restored in blood, but not to the title of **Lord Cobham**, *d.* 1643.
    - Sir William Boothby, Bart., *d.* 1706, aged 68.
    - Hill, da. and coheir, *m.* 1657, *d.* 1704, aged 68.
    - 3 other coheirs whose issue is extinct.
- George Brooke, 2nd son.
- Sir Henry Brooke, *alias* Cobham, 7th son, *d.* 1591.
  - Sir Thomas Sondes, of Throwley, Kent, *d.* 1592.
  - Margaret.
  - Other issue.
  - Sir John Leveson, aged 5 in 1593, *d.* v.p.
    - Frances. only da. and h.
      - Sir Thomas Gower, 2nd Bart., living 1643.
      - Frances, coheir.
      - Sir Peter Temple, 2nd Bart., *d.* 1635.
      - Christian, coheir, *d.* 1665.
- Other issue.
- John Brooke, *created* **Baron Cobham** 1645; *d.* s.p. 1660.

In their numerous issue vests the representation of the Barony of Cobham.

Dukes of Sutherland.

Sir Richard Temple, 3rd Bart., **K.B.**, *d.* 1697, *bur.* at Stowe, Bucks.

- Sir Richard Temple, 4th Bart., *cr.* in 1714 **Baron Cobham**, and (with a *spec. rem.*) in 1718, **Baron Cobham** and **Viscount Cobham**. He *d.* s.p. 1749.
- Richard Grenville *d.* 1724.
- Hester, *suo jure*, **Viscountess Cobham**, &c., *cr.* 1749, **Countess Temple**, *d.* 1752.
  - See *text.*
- Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., *d.* 1751.
- Christian, whose issue is in rem. to the **Viscountcy of Cobham**, &c., *cr.* 1718. She *d.* 1748, aged 60.
  - Barons Lyttelton, *cr.* 1757; *ex.* 1779.
  - Barons Lyttelton, *cr.* 1794, *Representatives.*
- Other issue *not* in rem. to the Cobham peerage.



IV. and VI. 1779. *4.* GEORGE (GRENVILLE *afterwards* NUGENT-TEMPLE-GRENVILLE), EARL TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM AND BARON COBHAM, nephew and h., being s. and h. of the Rt. Hon. George GRENVILLE, next br. to the last named Peer, *b.* 17 June 1753. He was *cr.* MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, in the co. of Buckingham on 4 Dec. 1784. He *d.* 11 Feb. 1813.

V. and VII. 1813. *5.* RICHARD (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, EARL TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM AND BARON COBHAM, also EARL NUGENT [I.], s. and h., *b.* 20 March 1776. On 4 Feb. 1822 he was *cr.* EARL TEMPLE OF STOWE, co. Buckingham (*with a spec. rem.*), and (*without such rem.*) MARQUESS OF CHANDOS and DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS. He *d.* 17 Jany. 1839.

VI. and VIII. 1839. *6.* RICHARD PLANTAGENET (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., VISCOUNT COBHAM, BARON COBHAM, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 11 Feb. 1797 ; *d.* 29 July 1861.

VII. and IX. 1861. *7.* RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL (TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS [1822], MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM [1784], MARQUESS OF CHANDOS [1822], EARL TEMPLE [1749], EARL TEMPLE OF STOWE [1822], VISCOUNT COBHAM and BARON COBHAM [1718], *also* EARL NUGENT [I., 1786], and *also* LORD KINLOSS [S., 1602], only s. and h. He was *b.* 10 Sep. 1823.

See fuller account under "BUCKINGHAM" (town) Marquessate of, *cr.* 1784, and "BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1822.

COCHRANE OF DUNDONALD, and COCHRANE OF PAISLEY AND OCHILTREE.

Barony [S.] I. 1647. I. 1669. *1.* SIR WILLIAM COCHRANE, of Cowdon, was, by pat. dat. at Carisbrook Castle, 26 Dec. 1647, *cr.* LORD COCHRANE OF DUNDONALD [S.], with rem. to the heirs male of his body, and was, subsequently, by pat. dat. at Whitehall, 12 May 1669, *cr.* EARL OF DUNDONALD, LORD COCHRANE OF PAISLEY AND OCHILTREE [S.], with a more extended limitation. See "DUNDONALD," Earldom of [S.], *cr*, 1669.

COCKERMOUTH.

i.e. "COCKERMOUTH, co. Cumberland," Barony (*Seymour*, afterwards *Wyndham*), *cr.* 3 Oct. 1749, with "EGREMONT," Earldom of, which see ; *ex.* 1845.

CODNOR.

i.e. "GREY DE CODNOR," co. Derby, under which designation the Lords Grey (of Codnor), from 1335 to 1441, were sum. to Parl, by various writs. See "GREY, or GREY DE CODNOR," Barony, *cr.* 1299.

COKE OF HOLKHAM.

i.e. "COKE OF HOLKHAM, co. Norfolk," Viscountcy (*Coke*), *cr.* 9 May 1744, with "LEICESTER," Earldom of, which see ; *ex.* 1759.

COKE.

i.e. "COKE," Viscountcy (*Coke*), *cr.* 12 Aug. 1837, with "LEICESTER OF HOLKHAM, co. Norfolk," Earldom of, which see.

COLBORNE OF WEST HARLING.

Barony.
I. 1839, to 1854.

Nicholas William RIDLEY-COLBORNE, formerly RIDLEY, 2nd s. of Sir Matthew White RIDLEY, 2nd Bart., of Heaton, co. Northumberland, by Sarah, da. of Benjamin COLBORNE, of Bath, co. Somerset, sister of William Colborne, was *b.* 14 April 1779, ed. at Westm. School and at Ch. Ch., Oxford ; B.A. (Grand Comp.), 1800 ; Student at Gray's Inn, 1795, but never called to the bar. By Royal lic., 21 June 1803, he took name of *Colborne* after that of *Ridley*, in compliance with the writ of his maternal uncle, William Colborne. He was M.P. for Blechingley, 1805-06 ; for Malmesbury, 1806-07 ; for Appleby, 1807-12 ; for Thetford, 1818-26 ; for Horsham, 1827-32 ; and for Wells, 1834 to 1837, and having been a consistent supporter of the Whig party, was, by the Melbourne administration, *cr.* 15 May 1839, BARON COLBORNE OF WEST HARLING, co. Norfolk. He was a great patron of Art, and bequeathed to the Nat. Gallery, of which he was a trustee, 8 valuable pictures. He *m.*, 14 June 1808, at St. Marylebone, Charlotte, 1st da. of the Rt. Hon. Thomas STEELE, by Charlotte, 1st da. of Gen. Sir David LINDSAY, Bart. [S.] He *d.* s.p.m.s. 3 May 1854, in Hill Street, Midx., aged 75, when his *peerage* became *extinct*.[a] Will pr. June 1854. His widow *d.* at the same place a few months later, 17 Feb. 1855. Her will pr. March 1855.

COLCHESTER.

Viscountcy.
I. 1621.

THOMAS (DARCY), BARON DARCY OF CHICHE, was 5 July 1621, *cr.*, VISCOUNT COLCHESTER, co. Essex, "*for life*, with reversion to Thomas SAVAGE, Knt. and Bart., one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber, husband to Elizabeth, da. of Thomas, Lord Darcy [*the grantee*], and to the heirs male of his body, by the said Elizabeth."[b] On 4 Nov. 1626 he was *cr.* EARL RIVERS, with, failing the heirs male of his body, a similar rem. He *d.* s.p.m., 21 Feb. 1639/40, when the Earldom and Viscountcy devolved on the family of Savage, according to the spec. rem. See "RIVERS," Earldom of, *cr.* 1626 ; the *Viscountcy of Colchester* (together with that Earldom) becoming *extinct* in 1728.[c]

Barony.
I. 1817.

1. "CHARLES ABBOT, of Kidbrook, co. Sussex, late Speaker of the House of Commons," was, 3 June 1817, on retiring from that office, *cr.* BARON COLCHESTER, of Colchester, co. Essex. He was 2nd s. of John ABBOT, D.D., Rector of All Saints, Colchester,[d] by Sarah, da. of Jonathan FARR, of Moorfields, Mldx., citizen and draper, of London. He was *b.* 14 Oct. 1757, and *bap.* 30th at St. Nicholas, Abingdon, Berks ; ed. at Westm. School, becoming a Collegian when 13 ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 14 June 1775, winning the Chancellor's prize (Latin verse) "Petrus Magnus" (when he received a medal from the Empress Catharine) in 1777 ; B.C.L., 1783 ; D.C.L. (Grand Comp.), 1793 ; Vinerian scholar, 1781 ; Vinerian fellow, 1786-92. He was called to the bar (Mid. Temple), 1783, and joined the Oxford circuit ; Clerk of the Rules in the court of King's Bench (worth £27,000 a year) in 1794 ; M.P. for Helston, 1790-1802 ; for Woodstock, 1802-06 ; for Oxford Univ., 1806-17, introducing into Parl. several practical measures for law reform ; Chairman of the Finance Committee, 1797 ; Chairman of the Record Committee, 1800, and, subsequently, of the Record Commission. In 1801 he introduced a bill, which is the origin of the now *census* ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1801 ; SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 11 Feb. 1802, for 15 years, during which time he, in 1805, gave his casting vote (which in such cases is more usually withheld) for the impeachment of Lord Melville as Treasurer of the Navy. He retired in 1817, and was *raised to the Peerage* as above stated, with a pension of £4,000 for life and one of £3,000 for his next successor.

(a) His only s., the Hon. William Nicholas RIDLEY-COLBORNE, *b.* 24 July 1814 ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 7 June 1832 ; B.A., 1836 ; M.P. for Richmond, 1841-46 ; *d* unm. v.p. 23 March 1846.

(b) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

(c) See account of Thomas Savage, *styled* Viscount Colchester, s. and h. ap. of Thomas, 3rd Earl Rivers, but who *d.* v.p. (before 1694), under the Earls Rivers.

(d) Hence his selection of the name of that town for the title of his peerage.

Strongly opposed to the Roman Catholic emancipation, he was a Tory of the "anti-Canning" view. His services to the literary world were considerable, as a trustee of the Brit. Museum, &c. He was F.S.A. (1792), F.R.S.; Bencher of the Middle Temple, &c. He *m.*, 29 Dec. 1796, at St. Marylebone, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Sir Philip GIBBES, 1st Bart., of Barbados, by Agnes, da. and h. of Samuel OSBORNE, of that island. He *d.* at Spring Gardens, Whitehall, 8, and was *bur.* 14 May 1829, at Westm. Abbey, aged 72. Will pr. July 1829. His widow *d.* 10 June 1847, in Upper Berkeley Street, Midx., aged 86. Admon. July 1847.

II. 1829. *2.* CHARLES (ABBOT), BARON COLCHESTER, 1st s. and h., *b.* 12 March 1798, and *bap.* at St. James, Westm.; ed. at the Royal Naval Coll., entered the Navy, 1811; becoming an Admiral on the reserved list, 1864; P.C., 1852; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster Gen., Feb. to Dec. 1852; Postmaster Gen., Feb. 1858 to June 1859. He *m.*, 3 Feb. 1836, Elizabeth Susan, 2nd da. of Edward (LAW), 1st BARON ELLENBOROUGH, by Anne, da. of George Philips TOWRY. He *d.* 18 Oct. 1867, at 34, Berkeley Sq., Midx. Will pr. 6 Dec. 1867, under £14,000. His widow, who was *b.* 6 Sep. 1799, *d.* 31 March 1883, in her 84th year, at 37, Montagu Sq., Midx. Will pr. 4 May 1883, at £10,946.

III. 1867. *3.* REGINALD CHARLES EDWARD (ABBOT), BARON COLCHESTER, only s. and h., *b.* 13 Feb. 1842, in Great Cumberland Place, Marylebone; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; matric. 19 Oct. 1859; 1st class in classics, 1st class in law and history; Stanhope prizeman in 1863; B.A., 1864; Fellow of All Souls' College, 1864-69; M.A., 1864; Barrister (Linc. Inn), 1867; Examiner in law and history at Oxford Univ., 1869; Charity Commissioner, 1880-83. He *m.*, 28 Jany. 1869, Isabella Grace, 1st da. of Cornwallis (MAUDE), EARL DE MONTALT, by Clementina, da. of Admiral the Hon. Charles ELPHINSTONE-FLEEMING. She was *b.* 15 Jany. 1846.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, were under 2,000 acres,

COLDBURNE.

See "COLLINGWOOD OF COLDBURNE AND HETHPOOLE, co. Northumberland," Barony (*Collingwood*). *cr.* 1805; *ex.* 1810.

COLE.

Note.—The *style* of "VISCOUNT COLE" is used by the family of Cole, Earls of Enniskillen [I.], as the *courtesy title* of the h. ap. of that Earldom. These Earls are, however, *not* entitled to a Viscountcy of *Cole*, but to one of Enniskillen [I.], *i.e.*, a Viscountcy of the *same* name as the Earldom. See "ENNISKILLEN," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1789, and see also Vol. i, p. 316, note "b."

COLEPEPER OF THORESWAY.

Barony.

I. 1644. *1.* SIR JOHN COLEPEPER, Master of the Rolls, was, 21 Oct. 1644, *cr.* BARON COLEPEPER OF THORESWAY, co. Lincoln. He was only s. and h. of Sir John C., of Wigsell, co. Kent, by Elizabeth, da. of William SEDLEY, of Southfleet; served, sometime, in the Army, was elected M.P. for co. Kent, in the Long Parl., where (9 Nov. 1640) he made a famous speech against Monopolies, but opposed "the Grand Remonstrance." He was made P.C. and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 2 Jan 1642, and his advice (not always very judicious) was greatly esteemed by the King, who, on 25 Aug. 1642, sent him from Nottingham to treat with the Parl., which refused to hear him as a member thereof. There being "in those troubled times less need of lawyers than of counsellors and soldiers,"[a] he obtained, 28 Jan. 1643, the office of Master of the Rolls, "for which his previous education had in no degree prepared him."[a] His influence with

[a] Foss's "*Judges.*"

the King in military affairs roused much jealously, so that when, in 1644, he was *cr. a Peer* as abovementioned, "it did much dissatisfy both the court and army."[a] In March 1645 he was one of the Council of the Prince of Wales, whom, in 1646, he accompanied to Paris. By Charles II he was sent to Russia, and obtained therefrom in 1650, a loan of £50,000 in corn and furs. Shortly after this date he purchased the estate of Leeds Castle, in Kent. He remained with the King when in exile, and returned at his restoration, which he only survived a few weeks. He *m.* firstly, 29 Oct. 1628, at St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, London, Philippa, da. of Sir John SNELLING, of West Grinstead, Sussex. She was *bur.* 16 Sep. 1630, at Hollingbourne, Kent. He *m.* secondly, before 1637, his cousin, Judith, da. of Sir Thomas COLEPEPER, of Hollingbourne, and sometime of Leeds Castle, Kent, by Elizabeth, da. of John CHENEY, of Guestling, Sussex. He *d.* 11 July 1660, aged 60, and was *bur.* at Hollingbourne. M.I., in which the date is wrongly stated as 1661. Will dat. 3 July 1660, pr. 6 Aug. following.

II. 1660. *2.* THOMAS (COLEPEPER), BARON COLEPEPER OF THORESWAY, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h.,[b] by 2nd wife. He was Gov. of the Isle of Wight, 1660-67 ; and Gov. of Virginia, 1675, but did not proceed there till 1680, returning thence in 1682 (against orders), whereby he forfeited that post. He *m.* Margaret, da. and coheir of Jean VAN HESSE, Signeur de Perschill and Wena, in Holland. He *d.* s.p.m. 27 Jan. 1688/9. Admon. 22 Feb. 1688/9 to Margaret, the widow. She, who was naturalised by Act of Parl., *d.* 10 May 1710, aged 75, at Leeds Castle afsd., and was *bur.* at Bromfield. Her will, signed "*M. Culpeper*," dat. 8 May 1710, pr. 19 June 1710 by her dau., Katharine, Lady Fairfax, widow.[c]

III. 1689. *3.* JOHN (COLEPEPER), BARON COLEPEPER OF THORESWAY, br. and h., *bap.* 16 March 1640. He *m.* 30 (settlement 23 and 24) June 1707 Frances, da. of Sir Thomas COLEPEPER, of Hollingbourne, co. Kent, by Alice, da. of Sir William COLEPEPER, of Aylesford. He *d.* s.p. 8 July 1719. Will, &c., dat. 12 Aug. 1710 to 7 Feb, 1714, pr. 2 Nov. 1719. His widow, who was *b.* 4 Feb, 1644, at Aylesford, *d.* 17 Feb, 1740/1, and was *bur.* at Hollingbourne. Will signed "*F. Colepeper*," dat. 31 Aug. 1738, pr. 1 April 1741, by John Spencer Colepeper.

IV. 1719, to 1725. *4.* CHENEY (COLEPEPER), BARON COLEPEPER OF THORESWAY, br. and h., *bap.* 6 Sep. 1642. He was sometime of the Inner Temple, London. He *d.* unm. 25 June 1725, aged 85, when the *peerage* became *extinct.*

COLERAINE.

Barony [I.] I. 1625. *1.* "Hugh Hare, Esq.," was, on 31 Aug. 1625, *cr.* "BARON COLERAINE, of Coleraine, in Ireland"[d] [I.] He was s. of John Hare (7th s. of John H., of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk), Bencher of the Middle Temple, by Margaret (afterwards COUNTESS OF MANCHESTER), da. of John CROUCH, of Cornbury, Herts. He was of Langford, Wilts ; was, in 1625, advanced to the peerage as above stated, and continued ever afterwards a faithful adherent to the King. He *m.*, before 1636, Lucy, 2nd da. of Henry (MONTAGU), 1st EARL OF MANCHESTER, by his 1st wife, Catharine, da. of Sir William SPENCER. He was *bur.* 19 Oct. 1667 at Totteridge, Herts, aged 61. Will dat. 18 Jan. 1653, pr. 11 Nov. 1667. His widow was *bur.* 9 Feb. 1681/2, at Tottenham, Midx. M.I. Her will, &c., dat. 19 April 1680 to 4 Nov. 1681, pr. 20 Feb. 1681/2, by her son the Hon. Hugh Hare.

(a) Clarendon's "*Rebellion.*"

(b) His elder br., of the half-blood, Alexander Colepeper, *m.* (at her age of 12), Catharine, da. and h. of Sir Edward Ford, of Harting, Sussex, but *d.* s.p. and v.p., his widow marrying, before 1655, Ralph (Grey), 2nd Baron Grey of Werke.

(c) Catharine, their da. and h., *m.* Thomas (Fairfax), 5th Baron Fairfax of Cameron [S.], and conveyed to that family the estate of Leeds Castle,

(d) See "Creations, 1433-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K.P. Records.

II. 1667. *2.* HENRY (HARE), BARON COLERAINE [I.], s. and h., *bap.* 21 April 1636, at Totteridge, Herts. He was a well-known antiquary, and was author of a history of Tottenham, Midx. He *m.* firstly Theodocia, da. of Sir Richard LUCY, 1st Bart., of Broxbourne, Herts, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir Henry COCK, of the same. He *m.* secondly (gen. lic. from Vic. Gen., 17 July 1682), Sarah, Dow. DUCHESS OF SOMERSET (then about 40), yst. da. and coheir of Sir Edward ALSTON, M.D., by Susan, da. of Christopher HUDSON, of Norwich. She (whose 1st husband, George GRIMSTON, had *d.* 5 June 1655, and whose 2nd husband, the Duke, had *d.* 29 April 1675), *d.* s.p. and was *bur.* 2 Nov. 1692, in Westm. Abbey. He *m.* thirdly 4 Aug. 1696, at Charter House Chapel, Midx,, Dame Elizabeth READ, of Basinghall Street, London, and Edmonton, Midx., widow, aged about 50, probably da. of Thomas WERG. He was *bur.* 15 July 1708, at Tottenham. Will pr. July 1708. His widow *d.* 2 and was *bur.* there 19 Jan. 1731/2, "aged 90." Will pr. Feb. 1731/2.

III. 1708, to 1749. *3.* HENRY (HARE), BARON COLERAINE [I.], grandson and h, being s. and h. of the Hon. Hugh Hare, of Bettesworth, Surrey, by Lydia, da. of Matthew CARLTON, of Edmonton, which Hugh was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord (by his 1st wife), and *d.* v.p., being *bur.* 1 March 1706/7, at Tottenham. He matric. at Oxford (Corpus) 2 Feb. 1711/2, being then 17. He was a great collector of prints and drawings (during three tours he made in Italy) which he gave partly to Corpus Coll., Oxford, and partly to the Soc. of Antiquaries, of which he was a member. In 1730 he was M.P. for Boston. He *m.* (lic. from Bp. of London, 8 Jany. 1717/8, being then 24, Bach.), Anne (aged 17, spr.), da. and coheir of John HANGER, of Trinity Minories, merchant, of London, sometime Gov. of the Bank of England.[a] He *d.* s.p.s. 10 and was *bur.* 24 Aug. 1749, at Tottenham, when the *peerage* became *extinct*.[b] His widow *d.* 10 Jan 1754. Her will pr. Jan. 1754.

IV. 1762. *1.* GABRIEL HANGER, of Driffield, co. Gloucester, 3rd s. of Sir George H., of Driffield, merchant of London, by Anne, da. and coheir of Sir John BEALE, Bart., of Farningham, co. Kent; was M.P. in two Parls. for Maidstone, and subsequently for Bridgewater, and was, on 26 Feb. 1762, *cr.* BARON COLERAINE,[c] of Coleraine, co. Londonderry [I.] He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of Richard BOND, of Cowbery, co. Hereford. He *d.* 27 Jan. 1773, at his seat at Bray, in Berkshire, but was *bur.* at Driffield M.I. Will, in which he strictly entails his estates on his 3 sons and his only dau., and their issue in tail male, dat. 22 May 1771, pr., with 17 codicils, 10 March 1773. His widow *d.* Dec. 1780, at Windsor, and was *bur.* at Driffield afsd. Her will dat. 27 May 1779, pr. 8 Feb. 1781.

V. 1773. *2.* JOHN (HANGER), BARON COLERAINE [I.], s. and h. He matric. at Oxford (Queen's Coll.), 30 May 1761, aged 18. He *d.* unm. Nov. 1794.

VI. 1794. *3.* WILLIAM (HANGER), BARON COLERAINE [I.], br. and h. He (also) matric. at Oxford (Queen's Coll.), 30 May 1761, aged 17. He was M.P. for East Retford, 1775-78; for Aldborough, 1778-80, and for St. Michael, 1780-84. He *d.* unm. 11 Dec. 1814, at 81, Gloucester Place, Midx., and was *bur.* at Kempsford, co. Glouc. Will pr. 17 Dec. 1814 by William Vansittart, clerk, the nephew and residuary legatee.

VII. 1814, to 1824. *4.* GEORGE (HANGER), BARON COLERAINE [I.], br. and h. He entered the army when young, serving through the whole of the American war. He is better known as "Col. Hanger" (for a long time he never assumed the peerage), but retired with the rank of Major Gen. He was "at one period a distinguished character in high life, and even admitted among the convivial associates of his present Majesty [George IV], but though he mixed much in fashionable dissipations, he devoted much of his

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(a) On 20 May 1739, by the death of Mary Hanger, "her fortune of £13,000" went "to her two sisters, Lady Coleraine and Eliz. Hanger."

(b) "The Hon. Henry Hare, Esq., h. ap. to the Barony of Coleraine," died Oct. 1733. *Hist. Reg.*

(c) The Dow. Baroness Coleraine [I.], who *d.* 1754, was first cousin to his father.

II. 1667, 2. HENRY (HARE), BARON COLERAINE [I.], s. and h., bap. 21 April 1636, at Tattersidge, Herts. He was a well-known antiquary, and was author of a history of Tottenham, Middx. He m. firstly Theodosia, da. of Sir Richard Lucy, 1st Bart., of Broxbourne, Herts, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir Henry Cocks, of the same. He m. secondly (per lic. from Vic. Gen., 17 July 1682) Sarah, [bur. 29 Dec. 1729, aged about 68], par. da. and coheir of Sir Edward Alston, M.D., by Susan, da. of Christopher Burton, of Norfolk. She (whose 1st husband, George Cranmer, died c. 5 June 1682, and whose 2nd husband, the Dale, died c. 22 April 1687) d. s.p. and was bur. 2 Nov. 1687, in Wrotham. Abbey. He ex. thirdly 4 Aug. 1686, at Chester House (Chapel, Middx., widow, aged about 50, probably da. of Thomas Wynn. He was bur. 15 July 1703, at Tottenham. Will pr. July 1703. His widow d. 2 and was bur. there 19 Jan. 1731/2, "aged 90." Will pr. Feb. 1731/2.

III. 1708, to 1742. 3. HENRY (HARE), BARON COLERAINE [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of the Hon. Hugh Hare, of Beaconsfield, Surrey, by Lydia, da. of Matthew Cranmer, of Kilmainton, which Hugh was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord (by his 1st wife), and d. v.p., being bur. 1 March 1708/9, at Tottenham. He matric. at Oxford (Corpus) 2 Feb. 1711/12, being then 17. He was a great collector of prints and drawings (during three tours he made in Italy) which he gave partly to Corpus Coll., Oxford, and partly to the Soc. of Antiquaries, of which he was a member. In 1730 he was M.P. for Boston. He s. (by his 1st wife) as 2nd Lord, 8 Jany. 1741/2, and d. 10 Jan. 1756. Her will pr. Jan. 1761.

IV. 1762. 7. GARRET HANOVER, of Driffield, co. Gloucester, 3rd s. of Sir George H., of Driffield, merchant of London, by Anne, da. and coheir of Sir John Rous, Bart., of Purningham, co. Kent; was M.P. in two Pnls. for Midleton, and subsequently for Bridgewater, and was, on 28 Feb. 1762, cr. BARON COLERAINE[5] of Coleraine, co. Londonderry [I.]. He m. Elizabeth, da. and h. of Richard Dunn, of Cowley, co. Hereford. He d. 27 Jan. 1778, at his seat at Bray, in Berkshire, but was bur. at Driffield. M.I. Will, in which he strictly entails his estates on his 2 sons and his only dau., and their issue in tail male, dat. 22 May 1771, pr. with 17 codicils 16 March 1778. His widow d. Dec. 1780, at Windsor, and was bur. at Driffield aforesaid. Her will dat. 21 May 1779, pr. 8 Feb. 1781.

V. 1778. 8. JOHN (HANOVER), BARON COLERAINE [I.], s. and h. He matric. at Oxford (Queen's Coll.), 30 May 1761, aged 18. He d. unm. Nov. 1794.

VI. 1794. 9. WILLIAM (HANOVER), BARON COLERAINE [I.], br. and h. He (also) matric. at Oxford (Queen's Coll.), 30 May 1761, aged 17. He was M.P. for East Retford, 1776-78; for Aldborough, 1778-80, and for St. Michael, 1780-84. He d. unm. 11 Dec. 1814, at 21, Gloucester Place, Middx., and was bur. at Kensington, co. Glouc. Will pr. 17 Dec. 1814 by William Vansittart, clerk, the nephew and residuary legatee.

VII. 1814, to 1823. 4. GEORGE (HANOVER), BARON COLERAINE [I.], br. and h. He entered the army when young, serving through the whole of the American war. He is better known as "Col. Hanger" (for a long time he never exceeded the permy), but retired with the rank of Major Gen. He was "a man of a distinguished character in high life, and even admitted among the convivial associates of his present Majesty (George IV.), but though he mixed much in fashionable dissipations, he devoted much of his

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(5) On 30 May 1823, by the death of Mary Hanger, "her fortune of £12,000" went "to her two sisters, Lady Coleraine and Mrs. Hanger."

(6) "The Hon. Henry Hare, b. ap. to the Barony of Coleraine," died Oct. 1723. Will dat. May

(7) The Dow. Baroness Coleraine [I.], who d. 1778, was first cousin to the father

time to reading, and was the author of several pamphlets. He also published his *Life, adventures and opinions.*"[a] He *m.* before Jan. 1823, Mary Anne Katherine, da. of (—). He *d.* s.p. 31 March 1874, near Regent's Park, Midx., aged 73, when the *peerage* became *extinct.* Will dat. 10 Jan. 1823, pr. 3 Aug. 1824, by his widow and universal legatee. She *d.* 27 Dec. 1846, in Ridgemount Place, Hampstead Road, Midx., aged 70. Will, leaving all her property (save £20) to "John Greenwood Hanger, Esq.," and Mary, his wife, dat. 24 Dec. 1846, pr. 3 Feb. 1847.

COLERIDGE OF OTTERY ST. MARY.

Barony.

I. 1874. *1.* "The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, Knt., Chief Justice of H.M.'s Court of Common Pleas," was, on 10 Jan. 1874, *cr.* BARON COLERIDGE OF OTTERY ST. MARY, co. Devon, He was 1st s. of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge,[a] of Heath's Court, in Ottery St. Mary afsd., many years (1835-58) one of the Justices of the Court of the King's Bench, by Mary, da. of the Rev. Gilbert BUCHANAN, D.D., Vicar of Woodmansterne, Surrey. He was *b.* 3 Dec. 1821 ; ed. at Eton, 1831-39 ; and at Ball. Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar ; matric., 29 Nov. 1838 ; B.A., 1842 ; Fellow of Ex. Coll., Oxford, 1843-46 ; M.A., 1846 ; Barrister (Mid. Temple), 1846 ; Recorder of Portsmouth, 1856-65 ; Queen's Counsel and Bencher of the Middle Temple, 1861 ; M.P. for Exeter, 1865-73 ; Solicitor Gen., 1868-71 ; receiving Knighthood, 12 Dec. 1868 ; Attorney Gen., 1871-73 ; Lord Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas, and P.C., 1873, being *raised to the Peerage* (in his father's[b] life-time) in Jan. 1874 as abovementioned ; F.R.S., 1875 ; D.C.L., Oxford, 13 June 1877. On the death of Chief Justice Cockburn, he was, 29 Nov. 1880, appointed LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND,[c] in which office the powers and privileges of the offices of *Lord Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas* and of *Lord Ch. Baron of the Exchequer*[d] (both of which had previously been abolished), were shortly afterwards vested. He *m.* firstly, 11 Aug. 1846, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Jane Fortescue, 3rd da. of the Rev. George Turner SEYMOUR, of Farringford Hill, in that parish. She *d.* 6 Feb. 1878, aged 53, at No. 1, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, Midx. He *m.* secondly, 13 Aug. 1885, by spec. lic., at No. 42, Victoria Road, Kensington, Midx. Amy Augusta Jackson, 1st da. of Henry Baring LAWFORD, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, were under 2,000 acres.

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[a] Annual Register, 1824.

[b] This exemplary judge, who *d.* 11 Feb. 1876, aged 85, was nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (*b.* 1772 ; *d.* 1834), the famous poet. He was also br.-in-law (wife's brother) to a judge of like eminence and virtue as himself, *viz.*, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Patteson, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench (1830-52), who *d.* 28 June 1861, aged 71.

[c] In Block's "Table of the Judges, *temp.* Victoria," the office of "Lord Chief Justice of *England*" is (wrongly) attributed to DENMAN, CAMPBELL, and COCKBURN, who held the office of Chief Justice of the *Queen's Bench* during that reign. These three were appointed (1832, 1850, and 1859 respectively) under the same style, *viz.*, as "Chief Justice to hold Pleas *before us*," a style which, properly enough, may be considered as equivalent to "Chief Justice of the (King's, or) Queen's Bench," but not to that of "*Justiciarius Angliæ.*" A change of *style*, but *not*, however, *of rank*, took place, when, on 29 Nov. 1880 (44 Vict., pt. i, No. 27), the patent to Lord Coleridge granted him "the office of *Lord Chief Justice of England,*" an office which apparently is the same (in *style*, though hardly in *rank*) as that of the ancient "*Justiciarius Angliæ,*" held (last) by the famous Hugh Le Despencer, slain 1265.*

It is presumed that the authority for creating this office is to be found somewhere in the Judicature Acts, and that there is therein an authority for abolishing the Court of *Queen's Bench*, as well as that of the Common Pleas and the Exchequer.

[d] This office had been vacant since the death of Ch. Baron Kelly, on the 17th of Sept. previous.

* Had the "*Justiciarius Angliæ*" been then in existence, there is little doubt but that Henry VIII would have assigned him a place *somewhat* equivalent to that of the Lord Chancellor (whose rank was placed above that of all Dukes) and the other great officers to whom so high a precedence was accorded under the statute, 31 Hen. VIII. It certainly seems an anomaly that the precedence of "the *Chief Justice of England*" should be (no higher than was that of the Ch. Justice *of the Queen's Bench, i.e.*) *below*, not only *all* Peers, but even all *sons of Peers* (save only the *younger* sons of Viscounts and Barons), below, also, *all Privy Councillors*, and only next above the Master of the Rolls and the puisne Judges.

COLESHILL (Berks).

i.e. "PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE OF COLESHILL, co. Berks," Barony (*Bouverie*), *cr.* 1765, with "RADNOR," Earldom of, which see.

COLESHILL (co. Warwick).

i.e. "COLESHILL, co. Warwick," Viscountcy (*Digby*), *cr.* 1790, with "DIGBY," Earldom of, which see; both titles *ex.* 1856.

COLLINGWOOD OF COLDBORNE AND HETHPOOLE, co. Northumberland.

Barony.

I. 1805, to 1810.

CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD, s. of Cuthbert C. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, by Milcha, da. and coheir of Reginald DOBSON of Darwess, co. Westmorland, *b.* 26 Sep. 1750, *bap.* at St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24 Oct. following; ed. at the Grammar School there; entered the Navy at eleven, became Lieut. R.N. in 1775, since which time he *suc.* to almost every post vacated by the promotion of (his firm friend) Horatio Nelson. He was, with Nelson, in 1780, in the expedition to St. Juan, on the Spanish main, where, from the effects of the climate, out "of 1,800 men who were sent at different times on this expedition, only 300 ever returned."(a) He distinguished himself on 1 June 1794, at the engagement off Ushant, and again on 14 Feb. 1797, receiving a gold medal for each; Rear-Admiral, 1799; Vice-Admiral, 1804, and, as such, led the lee line at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, where, by Nelson's death, he became the head in command. His services were recognised by his being *cr.*, 20 Oct. 1805, BARON COLLINGWOOD OF COLDBURNE AND HETHPOOLE, co. Northumberland, and made Admiral of the Red, with a pension of £2,000 a year for his own life, to be continued on his death as £1,000 for that of his wife, and £500 for each of his two daughters. He received also the thanks of Parl. He was subsequently Com.-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet. He *m.* 16 June 1791, at St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sarah, da. and coheir of John Erasmus BLACKETT, Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Sarah, da. and coheir of Robert RODDAM, of Hethpoole, co. Northumberland. He *d.* s.p.m. on board his flagship, the *Ville de Paris*, 7 March 1810, when the *pecrage* became *extinct.* After lying in state in Greenwich Hospital, he was *bur.* in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the side of Nelson. M.I. there.(b) Will pr. May 1810. His widow *d.* 17 Sep. 1819. Her will pr. Nov. 1819.

COLLON.

i.e. "ORIEL OF COLLON, co. Louth," Barony [I.] (*Foster*), *cr.* 1790; see "FERRARD," Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1797.

COLONSAY OF COLONSAY AND ORONSAY.

Barony.

I. 1867, to 1874.

"The Rt. Hon. DUNCAN MCNEILL, late Lord Justice Gen. and President of the Court of Session in Scotland," was, 26 Feb. 1867, *cr.* BARON COLONSAY OF COLONSAY AND ORONSAY, co. Argyll. He was 2nd s. of John MCNEILL, of Colonsay and Oronsay afsd., by Hester, da. of Duncan MCNEILL, of Dunmore, and was *b.* at Colonsay 1794; ed. at the Univ. of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh; Advocate [S.], 1816; one of the junior Counsel for the Crown, 1820-24; Sheriff of Perthshire, 1824-34; Solicitor

(a) Annual Register, 1810, where it is stated that his relation, "the late E. Collingwood, Esq., left him his estate, worth about £2,000 [a year?] besides a handsome library," and that "with this addition it is presumed that his Lordship possessed a very ample fortune."

(b) "As a Captain or an Admiral where he had Nelson's example or instruction he did *splendidly*; where Nelson's influence was wanting, he won *no especial distinction*; and, after Nelson's death, as Com.-in-Chief he did at most *no better than scores of other respectable mediocrities* who have held high command." To speak of him "who never commanded-in-chief before the enemy as a tactician worthy of being named along with the Victor of the Nile, at Copenhagen, and at Trafalgar is simply a misuse of language." See Stephen's "*Nat. Biog.*"

Gen. [S.] from Nov. 1834 to Apr. 1835, and again from Sep. 1841 to Oct. 1842 ; M.P. for Argyllshire, 1843-51 ; Dean of the Faculty [S.], 1843-51 ; a Lord of Session (under the designation of *Lord Colonsay*), May 1851 to May 1852 ; Lord Justice Gen. and President of the Court of Session [S.], May 1852 to 1867 ; when, on his retirement, he was *cr. a Peer*, as abovementioned, by the Derby ministry, having previously purchased the estates of Colonsay and Oronsay from his eldest brother. He *d.* unm. 31 Jan. 1874, aged 84, at Pau, in the south of France, when his *peerage* became *extinct*.

COLOONY.

See "COOTE OF COLOONY. co. Sligo," Barony [I.] (*Coote*), *cr.* 1660; *ex.* 1800.

COLUMBERS, or DE COLUMBERS.

Barony by writ.

I. 1314, to 1342.

PHILIP DE COLUMBERS, of Stowey, co. Somerset, &c., s. and h. of John de C., of the same (who was sum. by writ,[a] 8 June (1294) 22 Ed. I to Parl., but never afterwards), by Alice, da. and coheir of Stephen DE PENCESTRE, of co. Kent, *suc.* his Father in 1306, being then aged 24, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COLUMBERS) by writs, 29 July (1314) 8 Ed. II to 3 March (1340/1) 15 Ed. III. He *m.* Joane, widow of William (MARTIN), LORD MARTIN, by Eleanor, da. of William DE MOHUN, she being sister and coheir (1326) to William, LORD MARTIN. He *d.* s.p. 1342, when the *Barony became extinct*.[b] He was *bur.* at the Priory of Barnstaple. His widow, who was aged 40 in 1325, *d.* (also) s.p.

COLVILL or DE COLVILL.

Barony by writ.

I. 1264.[d]

1. WALTER DE COLVILL,[c] of Bytham Castle, co. Lincoln, s. and h. of Robert C. of the same, was one of the Barons who were sum. 24 Dec. (1264) 49 Hen. III[d] to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COLVILL) by Simon, Earl of Leicester, in the name of King. He was taken prisoner at Kenilworth in 1264, by Prince Edward, and his lands forfeited, but they were redeemed, and he *d.* possessed of them in 1276. He *d.* 1276. *Esch.* 5 Ed. I.

II. 1276.

2. ROGER (DE COLVILL), LORD COLVILL, s. and h., aged 26 at his father's death. He was never sum. to Parl. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir Richard DE BRAOSE or BREWS, of Stinton, co. Norfolk. He *d.* April 1288. *Esch.* 16 Ed. I. His widow *d.* 1335. *Esch.* 9 Ed. I.

III. 1288.

3. EDMOND (DE COLVILL), LORD COLVILL, s. and h., only 3 months old at his father's death, being *b.* 25 Jan. 1287/8, at Bytham Castle, and *bap.* at St. James' Church there. Formal proof of his full age was made at Corby, 14 Feb. 1308/9, but at his age of 4 years Royal assent was given, 10 Feb. 1291/2, to his marriage with Margaret, da. of Robert DE UFFORD, who brought him the manor of Weston, co. Cambridge. He, too, was never sum. to Parl., but *d.* 1316, aged 28. *Inq. post. mort.* 9 Ed. II.

(a) As to this writ of 1299 not constituting an hereditary peerage dignity, see Vol. i, p. 259, note "c," *sub.* "Basset de Sapcote."

(b) Stephen de Columbers, Parson of Shirewell, was his br. and h., and then aged 40. His sister Joan, *m.* Geffrey Stawel, to whose descendants the family estates passed.

(c) For a full account of this family and of the honour of Bytham, as also of the family of Gernon (one of the coheirs thereof), see "*Chester of Chicheley*," by R. E. Chester Waters, Vol. i, pp 198-198, of which the Editor has made free use.

(d) "The first writ extant is that of the 49 Hen. III [24 Dec. 1264], but very little can be gathered from it as it does not contain the names of one-third part of the Baronial body, and though issued in the King's name, the King was himself a prisoner to [Simon de Montford] the Earl of Leicester, the leader of the rebellious Barons who, it may fairly be inferred, summoned only those Barons who took part with him *against* the Royal cause." See "Courthope," p. xxv.

IV. 1316. *4.* ROBERT (DE COLVILL), BARON COLVILL, only s. and h., aged 11 in 1316. He was sum. to Parl., as a Baron, by writs from 25 Feb. (1341/2) 16 Ed. III to 20 Jan. (1365/6) 39 Ed. III, having previously, as far back as (1331) 5 Ed. III, sat in Parl., apparently as a Baron, though not recorded to have been so summoned. He served in the wars with France. He *d.* 1368.

V. 1368, to 1370. *5.* ROBERT (DE COLVILL), LORD COLVILL, aged 4 years, in 1368, grandson and h., being only s. of Walter de C., by Margaret, da. of Giles, and grandchild and h. of Humphrey BASSINGBOURNE, of Abington, co. Northampton, which Walter (who was aged 8, and then married in 1348) was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, and *d.* v.p. 1367. He *d.* unm. aged 6, in 1369/70, when his two cousins,[a] descendants of the daughters of Roger, Lord Colvill (his grandfather's grandfather), were found his heirs, and between them the *Barony*, if an hereditable dignity, fell into *abeyance*.

COLVILL.

1295, June 8. WILLIAM DE COLVILL, was, by writ of this date, sum. with about 60 others to attend the King, wherever he might be, but such writ is not supposed to constitute an hereditable Barony,[b] and neither he nor any of his descendants were ever afterwards summoned.

COLVILL [or COLVILLE] OF CULROSS.[c]

Barony [S.]
I. 1604.
I. 1609. *1.* SIR JAMES COLVILL, of Easter Wemyss, co. Fife, s. and h. of Sir James C., of the same, by Margaret,[d] da of Sir Robert DOUGLAS, of Lochleven, was *b.* about 1551 ; *suc.* his father (who was *b.* 1532) in 1561 ; served in the Huguenot army under the King of Navarre (afterwards Henri IV of France), for many years, though occasionally returning to Scotland, where, in 1471, he successfully defended Stirling Castle for James VI [S.] against the Regent Lennox, but being involved in the "Raid of Ruthven" (1582), fled again to France. On 20 June 1589, however, the lands of the dissolved Abbey of Culross (in the peninsula between the friths of Tay and Forth) were created into a *temporal Lordship* in his favour, *with the title of free Baron of Culross*. He was sent on several missions to the French King, for whom for 2 years (1592-94) he held the Governorship of St. Valery, receiving also "the dignity of a Knight of Honour in France"[c] in 1603 from him. In 1594 he was on an Embassy from Scotland to the Queen. "After the death of Alexander [Colville], Commendator of Culross, another charter, 10 March 1604,[e] again erecting

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[a] These were (1) Ralph Basset of Sapcote, then aged 17, s. and h. of Simon, who was s. and h. of Ralph, Lord Basset de Sapcote, by Elizabeth, da. of Roger, Lord Colvill. He was sum. as a Baron in 1371. See "BASSET DE SAPCOTE," Barony, *sub.* the 5th Lord ; and (2) Sir John Gernon, then aged 40, s. and h. of Sir John G., by Alice, widow of Guy Cobaud, da. of Roger, Lord Colvill. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 13 Jan. 1383/4. See p. 333, note "d."

[b] See Vol. i, p. 259, note "e."

[c] See the best account of this branch of the family in a privately printed work (34 pages, large folio), entitled, "*The ancestry of Lord Colville of Culross*," by "Georgiana M. Colville, London, 1887," who acknowledges her great obligations to "George Burnett, Esq., Lyon King at Arms," and to "W. A. Lindsay, Esq., of the College of Arms" [London], "without whose aid," she adds, "I could not have completed my task, and to whose knowledge and research I am deeply indebted."

[d] She was half-sister to the powerful Earl of Moray, the Regent [S.], who was son of her mother, Lady Margaret Erskine, by James V. [S.]

[e] There is no reason to doubt the creation of 1604, and "COLVILLE OF CULROSS" certainly existed as a peerage *of that date* in the "Decreet of Ranking" in 1606, being there placed *before* "SCONE," a Barony *cr.* in 1605. The charter of 1604 being, however, lost, the only Barony that could be claimed by the heir male *whomsoever* (when such claim was made in 1723), was the *subsequent* Barony of 1609. See "Carmichael's tracts," 28.

the property of the Abbey into a hereditary Lordship, was granted to Sir James Colville, with rem. to heirs male, and *with the title of Lord Culross* In the first *part* of the document he is styled *Sir James Colville*, but *after* the clause regarding the title, *James, Lord Culross*. This charter, though not in the great seal register, is recorded in an original Protocol Book in the Gen. Register House. A third charter, 20 Jan. 1609, proceeding on the resignation of *John Colville, now Commendator of Culross*, was granted, conveying once more the possessions of the Abbey and the title of *Lord Colville of Culross*, to his issue male, whom failing, to his heirs male whatsoever. At the general ranking on the 5th of March 1606, the title of *Lord Colville of Culross* appears, and the precedence given is that of the charter of 1604."[a] The patent of 25 April 1604, *cr.* him LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], and that of 20 Jan. 1609, dat. at Royston, *cr.* him LORD CULROSS [S.], with rem. to his heirs male whatsoever, being the name and arms of Colvill.[b] On 13 March 1614 he received a grant of some lands in Ireland.[c] He *m.* firstly, charter 22 Aug. 1570, Isabel, sister of William, 1st EARL OF GOWRIE [S.], da. of Patrick (RUTHVEN), 1st LORD RUTHVEN [S.], by his 1st wife, formerly Janet DOUGLAS, spinster. He *m.* secondly, Helen, widow of Robert MOUBRAY, of Barnbougle, formerly Helen SHAW, spinster. He was living in 1624, but *d.* about 1630. from a fall from the terrace at Tillicoultry.

[ROBERT COLVILL, MASTER OF COLVILL, 2nd s., was, in 1598, only s. and h. ap., at which date he had charter of the Baronies of Easter Wemyss and Tillicoultry. He *d.* v.p. in 1615.]

II. 1630? *2.* JAMES (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], grandson and h., being only s. and h. of Robert Colvill, Master of Colvill abovenamed. He had a charter of the lands of Tillicoultry, 5 Aug. 1630, and sat in Parl. [S.] in June 1633. In 1634 he sold Tillicoultry (and doubtless the Abbey lands of Culross therewith, being in the next parish), as also, about the same time, the lands and Castle of Easter Wemyss, leaving Scotland for Ireland, where he possessed lands, about 1640. Here he distinguished himself during Cromwell's expedition in 1649, and had a grant of the lands of Bally McLaughlin, co. Kilkenny. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, who *d.* in Edinburgh, and was *bur.* there 28 Oct. 1638. He *m.* secondly (—), who was, apparently, the mother of his children. He *m.* lastly, shortly before his death, Margaret CLYNTON. He *d.* 1654, and was *bur.* in the vaults of Trinity Church, Dublin. Admon. 4 June 1656 to "the Hon. Lady Margaret Colvill," the relict. His

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[a] See p. 334, note "c."

[b] It is observed in "Riddell" (p. 354, &c.) that "there is not a vestige of such a dignity [as *Colvill* of Culross] in the whole compass" of the charter of 1609, but "on the contrary, that of *Culross* is *solely* carried;" yet, in spite thereof, the title adjudged to the claimant of 1723 was that of *Colvill* of Culross. This decision is apparently tantamount to recognising the existence of two distinct peerages in the grantee (one of 1604, and the other of 1609), of which the claimant of 1723 was allowed the *latter*, though with the designation of the *former*. The peerage of *Colvill* of Culross, with its proper precedency of 1604, was allowed to the *lineal* descendant of the grantee as late as 1633 (see "Riddell," p. 358), and a peerage *of that designation* was ordered in 1723, to be inserted in the Union Roll [S.], not, however, as a creation of 1604, when *Colvill* was created, but as one of 1609, being the date of the Barony of *Culross*. Mr. Riddell has the merit of calling attention, not only to the laxity of treatment of this case (the first Scottish case that ever came before the House of Lords by a reference from the Crown), but also to the fact (which in his time was becoming almost forgotten) that the Court of Session was *not* deprived of its jurisdiction in Peerage claims by the Union Act. He (p. 354-359) is very severe on the incompetence shewn by the tribunal which, in 1723, judged "this strange and rather untractable case," and his remarks are certainly more than justified when it is considered that of the statements made by the petitioner, two are palpably false, *i.e.* (1) the date of the death of the second Lord, and (2) that (the *most* important statement to the petitioner's case), the said 2nd Lord died *without male issue*, while (3) the deduction of his own pedigree, from a *brother* of the first Lord, is unsupported by any evidence, and is open to grave doubts. See p. 336, note "e."

[c] See 15th Report of the Irish Record Commission.

widow *m.* John ARTHUR, both being living 13 Feb. 1663.(a) She *m.* (for the 3rd time) Nicholas HOOPER. She *d.* 1686, and was *bur.* at St. Ibereus' Church, Wexford. Will dat. 11 Aug. 1686, leaving all to her only child, Margaret, wife of Cadwallader EDWARDES.

III. 1654. *3.* WILLIAM (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], s. and h., who, in 1655, rec. lands of Bally McLaughlin "as son and heir(b) of James, Lord Colville, then decd., in satisfaction of arrears due to the said James for service in the field in 1649."(a) He *d.* unm. 1656, leaving, by will dat. 1656, his property "to his sole br. and h., John."

IV. 1656. *4.* JOHN (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], br. and h., an "infant" at that date under the guardianship of his sister, Marjory, wife of Isaac DOBSON, as, also, in Feb. 1663. He is mentioned in 1667 and 1678, as owner of property in Ireland.(c) He *d.* probably about 1678, and, not *im*probably, without issue, there being no further mention of him.

[*V. 1680 ?*] *5.* ALEXANDER COLVILL, of Kincardine, *de jure*(d) LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], being 1st s. and h. of the Rev. John Colvill, D.D., also of Kincardine (by Mary, da. of Sir John PRESTON, of Valleyfield), which John (*b.* about 1640, at Sedan, in France, and *d.* about 1677-78), was s. and h. of the Rev. Alexander Colvill, D.D. (*b.* 1610, and *d.* 1676), who was s. and h. of John C., Laird of Comrie (*b.* 1573, *d.* 1645-1650), who was s. and h. of Alexander C., the Commendator of Culross, said to be a yr. br. of the 1st LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS.(e) He was *b.* 1666. He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir Charles ERSKINE, Bart. [S.], of Cambo, Lyon King of Arms. He *d.* 1721.

[*VI. 1721.*] *6.* JOHN COLVILL, of Kincardine, *de jure*(d) LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], s. and h., *b.* 1690. He was an Ensign at the
VI. 1723. battle of Malplaquet in 1709. On 2 April 1722 he was served heir to John, 2nd Lord Colville of Culross, and, on the 21st, requested to vote at the gen. election of Scotch Peers, but was refused on the ground of the peerage not being on the roll at the Union. In 1723 he presented a petition, in which he stated "that James, 2nd Lord Colvill of Culross, died about 50 years ago" [*i.e.* about 1673, instead of, *as was the fact*, in 1654] "leaving no male issue behind him" [whereas he, in fact, left at least *two sons*, one living 24 years after him]. "and that *thus* [!!] the heirs male of the body of the first Lord failing," the dignity "descended to the heirs

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(a) Records of the Court of Chancery at Dublin.

(b) His recognition, during the lifetime of his father's widow, almost precludes the idea (which has been suggested) of his having been a bastard.

(c) Irish Record Commission.

(d) According to the statements (so far as they have not been subsequently disproved) in the petition of 1723, whereon the House of Lords decided that the then petitioner was entitled to the peerage of Lord Colvill of Culross.

(e) In 'the ancestry of Lord Colville" (see, *ante*, p. 334, note "c"), the following note is given—"In the narrative of the life of Alexander Colville, Commendator of Culross, the accounts given in the older peerages have been adhered to, between which, however, and other documents consulted on the subject, *unquestionable discrepancies* have been found to exist." Such, indeed, is, most truly, the case, and there appears little else but the unsupported, and by no means disinterested, statement of the claimant of 1723 to support such pedigree. The late Mr. Alexander Sinclair is said to have had *proof* that Alexander the Commendator was an *uncle*, not *brother*, of the first Lord. This is the more probable, as in 1566, when Alexander received the Abbey lands (of which, in 1569, he appointed Robert Colvill, of Cleish, heritable bailie), he would, *if* a yr. br. of the 1st Lord, have been aged at the outside but 14, and there would be no apparent reason for preferring him to his elder br., whose preferment came much later on. The gross misstatements in the allegation of the petitioner of 1723 are alluded to, *ante*, p. 335, note "b." It is to be regretted that the author of "the ancestry" does not indicate what the "*other documents*" say as to these "*unquestionable discrepancies*" from the statements in the peerage.

male of Alexander, who was the only *brother*[a] [*sic* but more probably *uncle*] of the said first Lord," to which Alexander the petitioner was [which statement, so far as regards Alexander the Commendator is, apparently, correct] the heir male of the body. His right to the peerage claimed, under the patent of 20 Jan. 1609, as heir male of the grantee, was acknowledged 27 May 1723, by the House of Lords, to whom his petition had been referred by the Crown,[b] whereby he became, *de facto*, LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.] He was at the siege of Gibraltar, 1727; was Lieut.-Col., 1739, in the war with Spain; being in command of a battalion off Carthagena in 1741, where he fell a victim to the fatal epidemic. He *m.* in 1716, in Ireland, Elizabeth, da. of (—) JOHNSTON, of that kingdom. He *d.* as afsd. on board a transport off Carthagena, 20 April 1741, in his 52nd year. Admon. 2 May 1744. His widow *d.* at Dundee, 1747 or 1748, aged 47.

VII. 1741. *7.* ALEXANDER (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], s. and h., *b.* 28 Feb. 1717, entered the Royal Navy 1731, becoming, finally (1769), Vice-Admiral. He was in command in America in 1755; was at the reduction of Louisbourg in 1758; made a gallant relief of Quebec, then besieged, in 1760, and drove the French from Newfoundland. He was continued in this command till 1766, when he returned to Scotland. He *m.*, 1 Oct. 1768, Elizabeth, widow of Walter MACFARLANE, da. of Alexander (ERSKINE), 5th EARL OF KELLIE [S.], by his 2nd wife, Janet, da. of Archibald PITCAIRN, M.D. He *d.* s.p. legit., at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, 21 May 1770, in his 54th year. Will pr. Oct. 1770. His widow *d.* there 2 Nov. 1794, in her 60th year.

VIII. 1770. *8.* JOHN (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], next surv. br. and h., *b.* at Dundee 24 Jan. 1724/5; entered the army in 1741, and served in the West Indies; was at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745; at Culloden, 1746; and at the reduction of Belleisle, 1761; retired in 1764, and, in 1770, was made Inspector Gen. of the outposts [S.] He *m.* at Gibraltar, 18 July 1758, Amelia, da. of (—) WEBBER. She *d.* 5 Aug. 1788, at Stoke House, near Bath; *bur.* in Walcot Church. He *d.* 8 March 1811, *bur.* at Bath Abbey. Will dat. 22 Dec. 1810, pr. 17 April 1811.

[JAMES JOHN COLVILLE, MASTER OF COLVILL, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* in London 10 Aug. 1763; Lieut. R.N. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 18 Feb. 1786, in his 23rd year, at Bath.]

IX. 1811. *9.* JOHN (COLVILLE), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], 4th but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 15 March 1768: entered the Navy, 1780, becoming, finally Admiral of the White. REP. PEER [S.], 1819-49. He *m.* firstly, 14 Oct. 1790, at Welford, co. Stafford, Elizabeth, da. of Francis FORD, of the Lea, in St. Michael's parish, Barbadoes, by Elizabeth, da. of John HOTHERSALL. She, who was sister of Sir Francis Ford, 1st Bart., was *b.* Feb. 1754, and *d.* 19 Aug. 1839. He *m.* secondly, 15 Oct. 1841, at St. Marylebone, Anne, 1st da. of Edward (LAW), 1st BARON ELLENBOROUGH, by Anne, da. of George Philips TOWRY. He *d.* s.p.s. 22 Oct. 1849. Will pr. Jan. 1850. His widow, who was *b.* 21 Jan. 1815, *d.* 30 May 1852. Will pr. July 1852.

X. 1849. *10 and 1.* CHARLES JOHN (COLVILLE), LORD COLVILL OF CULROSS [S.], nephew and h., being s. and h. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. and G.C.H., by Jane, da. of William MURE, of Caldwell, co. Ayr, which Sir Charles was next br. to the last Lord, and *d.* 27 March 1843. He was *b.* 23 Nov. 1818, at Edinburgh, and *bap.* at Caldwell afsd., ed. at Harrow School; sometime Capt. 11th Hussars, being Lieut.-Col. of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, 1859-66. REP. PEER [S.], 1852-85; Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, Feb. to Dec. 1852, and again March 1858 to June 1859; Master of the Buckhounds, 1866-

Barony [U.K.] I. 1885.

(a) See as to this and other statements in this petition, *ante*, p. 336, note "e," and p. 335, note "b."

(b) He was accordingly placed on the roll in the precedency of 1609, *i.e.* before "Cranstoun" and after "Cardross," a lower precedency than that given at the decreet of ranking. See, *ante*, p. 334, note "e" and p. 335, note "b."

68 ; P.C., 1866 ; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, 1873 ; K.T., 12 Dec. 1874. On 31 Dec. 1885 he was *cr.* a Peer [U.K.] as BARON COLVILLE OF CULROSS, co. Perth. He *m.* 6 June 1853, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Cecile Katherine Mary, 1st surv. da. of Robert John (SMITH, *afterwards* CARRINGTON), 2nd BARON CARRINGTON OF UPTON, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth Katherine, da. of Cecil Weld (FORESTER), 1st BARON FORESTER OF WILLEY PARK. She was *b.* 12 Sep. 1829.

[CHARLES ROBERT WILLIAM COLVILLE, MASTER OF COLVILL, s. and h. ap., *b.* 26 April 1854, in Eaton Place, Midx. ; ed. at Harrow School ; joined the Gren. Guards, 1871 ; Lieut., 1874, and subsequently Capt. ; served with the 24th Reg. in the Zulu war, 1879 ; was A.D.C. to the Com.-in-Chief of the Bombay army, 1881. He *m.*, 7 Oct. 1885, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, Ruby, da. of Col. Henry Dorrien STREATFIELD, of Chiddingstone, Kent.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, were under 2,000 acres.

COLVILL OF OCHILTREE.

Barony [S.] I. 1651. *1.* SIR ROBERT COLVILL, of Cleish, s. and h. of Robert C. of the same, by Beatrix, da. of John HALDANE, of Gleneagles, *suc.* his father, Jan. 1634, to whom he was served heir, 12 Sep. 1643 ; was Knighted by Charles I, and was, by Charles II when in exile, *cr.*, on 4 Jany. 1651, LORD COLVILL OF OCHILTREE [S.], with rem. to his heirs male whatsoever. He *m.* Janet, sister of John, 1st EARL OF WEMYSS [S.], da. of Sir John WEMYSS by his 2nd wife, Anne, da. of Sir James STEWART, of Doun. She *d.* at Cleish, April 1655. He *d.* s.p. 25 Aug. 1662, at Crombie, and was *bur.* there the same night.

II. 1662. *2.* ROBERT (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF OCHILTREE [S.], nephew and h., being s. and h. of David Colvill, by Agnes, da. of David BEATON of Balfour, co. Fife, which David was next br. of the last Lord, and *d.* before 1649. He *suc.* to the peerage under the spec. rem. in its creation, *as heir male* of his uncle, to whom he was served heir, 6 Nov. 1662. He *m.* Margaret, da. of David WEMYSS, of Fingask. He *d.* at Cleish, 12 Feb. 1671. His widow was imprisoned by the Privy Council at Edinburgh, 2 Dec. 1684, for bringing up her son in fanaticism and disloyal principles.

III. 1671, to 1728. *3.* ROBERT (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF OCHILTREE [S.], only s. and h., took his seat in Parl. 27 May 1700, warmly opposing the projected Union, against which he voted on every question. He *m.* Euphemia, da. of (—) MYRTON, of Cambo, by (—), da. of (—) HALKETT, of Pitfirrane. She *d.* 8 Nov. 1708, and was *bur.* in the Chapel of Crombie [Fun. entry at Lyon office]. He *d.* s.p. 25 March 1728, when the *peerage*, if not *extinct*, became *dormant*.[a]

The title was however assumed as under, *viz.* :—

(I.) By DAVID COLVILL, who called himself LORD COLVILL OF OCHILTREE [S.] claiming to be cousin and h. male of the last Lord, as s. and h. of William C., tenant of Balcormie Mill, co. Fife (*bap.* 1 Jan. 1676) s. of James C., whom he (falsely) stated to be next yst. br. to Robert, the 2nd Lord This David, who was Major in the 51st Foot, never tendered his vote at the election of Scotch Rep. Peers, and *d.*, suddenly, unm. in London 8 Feb. 1782. Will dat. 7 May 1781 at Mahon in Minorca, pr. 11 May 1782 by John Wemyss and "Robert Colvill, Esq."

[a] His heir of line was Robert Ayton, grandson of Sir John Ayton, by (his aunt) Margaret, da. of Robert, 2nd Lord Colvill of Ochiltree. This Robert took the name of Colvill after that of Ayton, and was of Craigflower.

[illegible] 1858; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, 1873; K.T., 12 Dec. 1874. On 31 Dec. 1885 he was cr. a Peer [U.K.] as BARON COLVILLE OF CULROSS, co. Perth. He m. 6 June 1850, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Cecile Kathrine Mary, 1st surv. da. of Robert John (Burtt, afterwards Cadbrooke), 2nd Baron Cadbrooke of Uvedale, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth Katherine, da. of Cecil Weld (Forester), 1st Baron Forester of Willey Park. She was b. 12 Sep. 1822.

[CHARLES ROBERT WILLIAM COLVILL, MASTER, OF COLVILL, s. and h. ap., b. 29 April 1851, in Eaton Place, Middx.; ed. at Harrow School; joined the Oxon. Guards, 1871; Lieut., 1874, and subsequently Capt.; served with the 24th Reg. in the Zulu war, 1879; was A.D.C. to the Com.-in-Chief of the Bombay army, 1881. He m., 7 Oct. 1885, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, Hon. Dorrien STRATFIELD, of Chobham Place, Surrey, da. of Col. Henry Family estate.—Three, in 1883, were under 2,000 acres.

COLVILL, OF COLTNESS.

Baronet [S.]

I. 1681. I. SIR ROBERT COLVILL, of Cleish, s. and h. of Robert C. of the same, by Beatrix, da. of John Haliburt, of Dirleton, co. Haddington, bap. 1634, to whom he was served heir, 12 Sep. 1643; was Knighted by Charles I. and was, by Charles II when in exile, cr., on 4 Jany. 1651, LORD COLVILL OF COLTNESS [S.] with rem. to his heirs male whatsoever. He m. Janet, sister of John, 1st Earl, or Wemyss [S.], da. of Sir John Wemyss by his 2nd wife, Anne, da. of Sir James Stewart, of Doun. She d. at Cleish, April 1652. He d. ap. 29 Aug. 1653, at Cromlix, and was bur. there the same night.

II. 1653. 2. ROBERT (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF COLTNESS [S.], nephew and h., being s. and h. of David Colvill, by Agnes, da. of David Haliburton of Haliburton, co. Fife, which David was next br. of the last Lord, and d. before 1643. He succ. to the peerage under the spec. rem. in its creation, as heir male of his uncle, to whom he was served heir, 6 Nov. 1653. He m. Margaret, da. of David Wemyss, of Pittencrieff. He d. at Cleish, 12 Feb. 1671. His widow was implicated by the Privy Council at Edinburgh, 2 Dec. 1684, for bringing up her son in Jansenism and disloyal principles.

III. 1671, 3. ROBERT (COLVILL), LORD COLVILL OF COLTNESS [S.] to 1728. only s. and h., took his seat in Parl. 27 May 1709, warmly opposing the projected Union, against which he voted on every question. He m. Euphemia, da. of (—) Murray, of Cowbin, by (—), da. of (—) Blackett, of Tillycorne. She d. 5 Nov. 1703, and was bur. in the Chapel of Cromlix (Fam. entry at Lyon office). He d. ap. 25 March 1728, when the peerage, if not extinct, became dormant.(a)

The title was however assumed as under, viz.:—

(I.) Sir DAVID COLVILL, who called himself LORD COLVILL OF COCHLETRIX [S.] claiming to be cousin and h. male of the last Lord, as s. and h. of William C., tenant of Ochtermuthill, co. Fife (Sept. 1 Jan. 1676) s. of James C., whom he (falsely) stated to be next br. but to Robert, the 2nd Lord. This David, who was Major in the 41st Foot, never exercised his vote at the election of Scots Rep. Peers, and d., suddenly, unm., in London 3 Feb. 1782. Will dat. 7 May 1781 at Mabou in Minorca, pr. 11 May 1782 by John Wemyss and "Robert Colvill, Esq."

(a) His heir of line was Robert, 4th grandson of Sir John Ayton, by (his sec.) Margaret, da. of Robert, 2nd Lord Colvill of Oxhillrie. This Robert took the name of Colvill after that of Ayton, and was of Craigbarnet.

(II.) By ROBERT COLVILL, cousin and possibly h. male of the above, being only s. and h. of John C. of Ely in the sd. co. of Fife, Wright (*bap.* 12 Sep. 1691), yst. (but not the next) br. to William C. the father of the last claimant. He not only called himself LORD COLVILL OF OCHILTREE [S.] but tendered *his vote as such*, which *was received* at the elections of Scotch Rep. Peers, 8 May 1784 and 28 March 1787. It was again tendered at the election of 10 Jan. 1788, but was disallowed, it appearing from very sufficient evidence that Robert, the 2nd Lord, had *no* brother of the name of James, but that the James Colvill in Lochtoun of Kippo (ancestor of the claimant), alleged to be such br., was son of an Arthur Colvill at Mylnetown of Pitmillie.[a]

(III.) By a person calling himself Lord Colvill of Ochiltree, who tendered his vote at the election of Scotch Rep. Peers in 1847, which was (notwithstanding a protest of the Earl of Selkirk) accepted; when, however, on the following year, he tendered the same, the title of *Colville of Ochiltree* was (under an act[b] passed in the interval) *ordered not to be called*, until the right thereto had been established.

COLVILLE OF CULROSS.

i.e. "COLVILLE OF CULROSS, co. Perth," Barony (*Colville*), *cr.* 1885; see "COLVILL OF CULROSS," Barony [S.], under the 10th Lord.

COLYEAR.

i.e. "COLYEAR," Barony [S.] (*Colyear*), *cr.* 1703, with "PORTMORE," Earldom of [S.], which see; *ex.* 1835.

COMBERMERE and COMBERMERE OF BHURTPORE.[d]

Barony.
I. 1814.
Viscountcy.
I. 1827.

1. Lieut.-Gen. SIR STAPLETON COTTON, Bart., K.B., was, on 17 May 1814, *cr.* BARON COMBERMERE of Combermere, co. Chester, and, subsequently, on 8 Feb 1827 was *cr.* VISCOUNT COMBERMERE OF BHURTPORE[c] in the East Indies and of Combermere in the County Palatine of Chester. He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. of Sir Robert Salusbury COTTON, 5th Bart., of Combermere afsd. by Frances, da. and coheir of James Russell STAPLETON of Boddryddon, co. Denbigh, was *b.* 14 Nov. 1773 at Llewenny Hall, co. Denbigh; ed. at Westm. School, 1785-89; joined the army, 1790; becoming in 1794, at the age of 21, Lieut.-Col. of 25th Light Dragoons, with whom he served against Tippo Sahib at Malavelly and, in 1799, at the siege of Seringapatam; Col. in the army and Lieut.-Col. of the 16th Light Dragoons, 1800; Major-Gen. 1805. Ha was M.P. for Newark, 1806-14, and *suc.* his father in the Baronetcy and family estates 24 Aug. 1809. He was then in command of a Brigade in the Peninsular, and for his signal service at Talavera, 28 July 1809, received the thanks of Parl. Being in command of the 1st division of the Cavalry he covered the retreat (July to Sep. 1810) to Torres Vedras, and, as Commander of the whole of the allied Cavalry (1811-14) he led the famous charge of

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(a) "*Robertson*," pp. 458-467.

(b) "By one of the provisions of the Act 10 and 11, Vic. (c. 52) a vote protested against by two Peers must be reported by the Lord Clerk Register to the House of Lords, and if the person voting fail to appear or make good his right, the House is empowered to order the Peerage in question not to be called again till the Claimant or some one else has established his right to it. The case of Colvill of Ochiltree is (1888) the only instance in which this provision has been put in force." *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(c) See vol. i, p. 79, note "a" (*sub* "AMHERST") for instances of peerage titles similarly commemorating a victory.

Salamanca (22 July 1812), being then a Lieut.-Gen. and second in command under Wellington, which decided that victory. For this they both received the thanks of Parl. and he was nom. **K.B.** (**G.C.B.** after 1815), 16 Aug. 1812, and made Col. of the 20th Light Dragoons, in 1813 ; K.G.C. of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, 1813 ; of St. Ferdinand of Spain and of Charles III of Spain. He was at the great and final victory of Toulouse 10 April 1814 and returning home was, five weeks afterwards, *raised to the Peerage* as before stated with a pension of £2000 a year to him and his two successors therein. In July 1815 he arrived at Paris and was in command of the allied Cavalry in France till the army of occupation dispersed. Gov. and Com. in Chief of Barbados, 1817-20 ; **G.C.H.** 1817 ; Col. of the 3rd Light Dragoons, 1821 ; Gov. of Sheerness, 1821 ; Com. in Chief in Ireland, 1822-25 ; P.C. [I.], 1822 ; Gen. in the army, 1825 ; Com. in Chief in the East Indies and second member of Council 1825-29, where he restored the English supremacy by the gallant capture of Bhurtpore, 11 Dec. 1825. For this signal service he was within fourteen months *raised to a Viscountcy* as before stated, when by Royal lic., 21 Nov. 1827, he took the name of *Stapleton* before that of *Cotton*. Col. of 1st Reg. of Life Guards and Gold Stick, 1829-65 ; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, 23 June 1830 ; P.C., 1834 ; Constable of the Tower of London and Lord Lieut. of the Tower Hamlets, 1852-65 ; FIELD MARSHAL, 1855 ; **K.S.I.**, 19 Aug. 1861. In his 90th year he attended at Windsor, 10 March 1863, in his capacity of "Gold Stick" the marriage of the Prince of Wales. He *m.* firstly 1 Jan. 1801, Anna Maria, 1st da. of Thomas (PELHAM CLINTON) 3rd DUKE OF NEWCASTLE by Anna Maria, da. of William (STANHOPE) 2nd EARL OF HARRINGTON. She, who was *b.* 29 July 1783, *d.* 31 May 1807. He *m.* secondly 22 June 1814, Caroline, da. of William Fulke GREVILLE, Capt. R.N., by Meliora, only child of Rev. the Hon. Richard SOUTHWELL. She *d.* at Dover 25 Jan. 1837, having for the last seven years lived apart from her husband. Her admon. Feb. 1837. He *m.* thirdly 2 Oct. 1838, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Mary Woolley, only child of Robert GIBBINGS of Cork and of Gibbings Grove, co. Limerick, Dr. of Medicine. He *d.* at Colchester House, Clifton, co. Glouc. 21 Feb. 1865, and was *bur.* 2 March at Wrenbury, Salop. Will pr. 25 April 1865 under £16,000. His widow was living 1888.

II. 1865. *2.* WELLINGTON HENRY (STAPLETON-COTTON), VISCOUNT COMBERMERE OF BHURTPORE [1827], and BARON COMBERMERE [1814], and also a Baronet [1677], only surv. s. and h., by 2nd wife, *b.* 24 Nov. 1818 at Barbados ; ed. at Eton ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 11 May 1837 ; entered the army 1837, betoming Capt. 1st Life Guards, 1846. He was M.P. for Carrickfergus, 1847-57. Sec. to the Master Gen. of the Ordnance, 1852 ; Col. in the army, 1861 ; Major 7th Dragoon Guards, 1866, when he retired. He *m.* 29 July 1894 at Eckington, co. Derby, Susan Alice, 1st da. of Sir George SITWELL, 2nd Bart., by Susan, sister of Archibald Campbell TAIT, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1st da. of Craufurd TAIT. She *d.* 12 Aug. 1869 at Combermere Abbey, aged 50.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 9,414 acres in Cheshire ; 2,447 in Shropshire, and 1,818 in Lancashire. Total 13,679 acres, worth £26,779 a year. besides estates in the West Indies worth £4,000 a year. *Principal residence*—Combermere Abbey, Salop.

COMPTON, or DE COMPTON.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1572. *1.* HENRY COMPTON, only s. and h. of Peter C. of Compton Wynyates, co. Warwick (only s. and h. of Sir William Compton, a courtier and soldier of great distinction), by Anne,(a) da. of George (TALBOT), 4th EARL OF SHREWSBURY, was *b.* 16 Feb. 1537/8, *suc.* his father, within a year of his birth, 30 Jan. 1538/9, was Knighted

(a) She was only child and sole h. of her mother (the Earl's second wife), Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir Richard Walden, of Erith, co. Kent.

by the Earl of Leicester, at Arundel House, 10 Feb. 1566, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD COMPTON or DE COMPTON) by writs directed "*Henrico Compton de Compton, Chev.*," from 8 May (1572) 14 Eliz. to 4 Feb. (1588/9) 31 Eliz. He was one of the Peers for the trial of the Queen of Scots, and one of the 4 chief attendants at her funeral, 1 Aug. 1587. He *m.* firstly Frances, da of Francis (HASTINGS), 2nd EARL OF HUNTINGDON, by Katherine, 1st da. and coheir of Henry (POLE), LORD MONTACUTE. She *d.* in 1574. He *m.* secondly, Anne, widow of William (STANLEY), LORD MONTEAGLE (who *d.* 1581), 5th da. of Sir John SPENCER, of Althorp, co. Northampton, by Katherine, da. of Sir Thomas KITSON, of Hengrave, Suffolk. He was *bur.* 10 Dec. 1589 at Compton afsd. Will dat. 17 May 1589, pr. 1589.[a] His widow *m.*, as his second wife, Robert (SACKVILLE), 2nd EARL OF DORSET, who *d.* 27 Feb. 1608/9. She *d.* 22 Sep. 1618. Will pr. 1618.

II. 1589. *2.* WILLIAM (COMPTON), LORD COMPTON, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* before 1572, was sum. to Parl. by writ, from 19 Feb. (1592/3) 35 Eliz. to 5 April (1614) 12 Jac. On 2 Aug. 1618 he was *cr.* EARL OF NORTHAMPTON. He *d.* 14 June 1630.

III. 1626. *3.* SPENCER COMPTON, s. and h. ap., *b.* May 1601, was, by writ, 1 April 1626, sum. v.p. to Parl. in his father's Barony as LORD COMPTON, and took his seat accordingly. On 14 June 1630 he *suc.* his father as EARL OF NORTHAMPTON. He *d.* 19 March 1642/3.

IV. 1643. *4.* JAMES (COMPTON), EARL OF NORTHAMPTON and LORD COMPTON, s. and h., *b.* 19 Aug. 1622, and *d.* 15 Dec. 1681.

V. 1681. *5.* GEORGE (COMPTON), EARL OF NORTHAMPTON and LORD COMPTON, s. and h., *b.* 18 Oct. 1664, and *d.* 13 April 1727.

VI. 1711. *6.* JAMES COMPTON, s. and h. ap., *b.* 2 May 1687, was, by writ, 28 Dec. 1711,[b] sum. v.p. to Parl. in his father's Barony as LORD COMPTON, and took his seat accordingly. On 13 April 1727 he *suc.* his father as EARL OF NORTHAMPTON. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 3 Oct. 1754, when the Earldom of Northampton devolved on his br. and h. male (see that dignity), but the Barony of Compton devolved as under :—

See fuller account under "NORTHAMPTON," Earldom of, *cr.* 1618.

VII. 1754. *7.* CHARLOTTE, *suo jure* BARONESS DE FERRERS and BARONESS COMPTON, only surv. da. and h. She, on 8 May 1749, by the death of her only surv. sister unm. had become sole h. to her mother, Elizabeth, *suo jure* BARONESS DE FERRERS (who *d.* 13 March 1740/1, aged 46), and had consequently inherited that dignity. She *m.* Dec. 1751, as his 1st wife, George TOWNSHEND, who, on 12 March 1764, *suc.* his father as 4th VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND OF RAINHAM, and who (after her death) was, 31 Oct. 1787, *cr.* MARQUESS TOWNSHEND OF RAINHAM (see that dignity), and who *d.* 14 Sep. 1807. The *suo jure* Baroness (Viscountess Townshend) *d.* at Leixlip Castle, co. Kildare, 14 Sep., and was *bur.* 1 Oct. 1770, at Raynham, co. Norfolk.

(a) He is called by Camden "a person of fine wit and solid judgment."

(b) See Vol. i, p. 269, note "d" (*sub.* "Bathurst") for an account of the 12 Peers *cr.* in 5 days, of which he was the first.

VIII. 1770. *8.* GEORGE (TOWNSHEND), LORD DE FERRERS and LORD COMPTON, s. and h., *b.* 18 April 1755, who, 25 April 1774, being sum. by writ in his father's Barony as "*George Townshend de Ferrers*, took his seat in the House on the 28th as "*Lord de Ferrers*," "next above the Lord Dacre" [1321]. On 18 May 1784 he was, v.p., *cr.* EARL OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.[a] On 14 Sep. 1807 he *suc.* his father as 2nd MARQUESS TOWNSHEND OF RAINHAM. He *d.* 27 July 1811.

IX. 1811, to 1855. *9.* GEORGE FERRERS (TOWNSHEND), MARQUESS TOWNSHEND OF RAINHAM (1787), EARL OF LEICESTER (1784), VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND OF RAINHAM (1682), LORD DE FERRERS (1299 ?), LORD COMPTON (1572), and BARON TOWNSHEND OF LYNN REGIS (1661), s. and h., *b.* 13 Dec. 1778. He *d.* s.p. 31 Dec. 1855, when the *Earldom of Leicester* became *extinct*; the three peerages of *Townshend* devolved on his cousin and h. male, while the *2 Baronies in fee* (De Ferrers and Compton) fell into *abeyance* between his sisters or their descendants.[b]

See fuller particulars under "TOWNSHEND," Marquessate of, *cr.* 1787.

COMPTON OF COMPTON.

i.e. "COMPTON OF COMPTON, co. Warwick," Earldom (*Compton*), *cr.* 1812, with "NORTHAMPTON," Marquessate of, which see.

CONGLETON.

Barony.

I. 1841. *1.* SIR HENRY BROOK PARNELL, Bart. [I.], was, 18 Aug. 1841, *cr.* BARON CONGLETON, of Congleton, co. Chester. He was 2nd s. of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Parnell, 2nd Bart. [I.], of Rathleague, in Queen's county, sometime, 1785-91, Chancellor of the Exchequer [I.], by Letitia Charlotte, da. and coheir of Sir Arthur BROOKE, Bart. [I.], of Colebrooke. He was *b.* 3 July 1776, and *suc.* to the family estates on the death of his father, 5 Dec. 1801, his elder br. (whom he subsequently, 30 July 1812, *suc.* in the Baronetcy) being passed over, as being dumb and a cripple, by Act of Parl. passed in 1789. He was M.P. for Maryborough in the last Irish Parl., 1798-1800; M.P. for Portarlington, July to Dec. 1802; M.P. for Queen's county, 1802-32; and for Dundee, 1833-41; sitting in all in 14 Parliaments and taking an active part in favour of the corn law measure and the Catholic emancipation. Was a Lord of the Treasury [I.], 1806; Chairman of the Finance Committee, 1828; P.C., 1831; Sec. at War, 1831-32, and Paymaster Gen., 1835-41; when he was *raised to the Peerage* as abovenamed. He was author of several financial works. He *m.* 17 Feb. 1801, Caroline Elizabeth, 1st da. of John (DAWSON), 1st EARL OF PORTARLINGTON [I.], by Caroline, da. of John (STUART), 3rd EARL OF BUTE [S.] Within 10 months of his creation as a Peer he hung himself, in a fit of temporary insanity, at Cadogan Place, Chelsea, 8 June 1842, aged 65. Will pr. Aug. 1842. His widow, who was *b.* 21 March 1782, *d.* in Paris 16 Feb. 1861, aged 78.

II. 1842. *2.* JAMES VESEY (PARNELL), BARON CONGLETON, s. and h., *b.* 16 June 1805, in Baker Street, Marylebone; ed. in France and subsequently at Edinburgh Univ. He adopted the religion of the "Plymouth brethren," of whom he became, in 1831, a missionary to Bagdad. He *m.* firstly, in

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(a) Being styled in that patent "Baron de Ferrers of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton," as to which designation of Bourchier, Lovaine, and Basset, see Vol. i, p. 257, note "f" (*circa finem*), *sub.* "Basset de Drayton."

(b) The coheirs were (1) his nephew, Marmion Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton co. Warwick, s. and h. of Edward F. of the same, by Harriet Anne (who *d.* 1 June 1845), 1st surv. sister of the deceased. (2) Elizabeth Margaret, yst. sister of deceased, who had *m.* 5 Aug. 1815, Joseph Moore Boultbee, of Springfield Park, co. Warwick, and who *d.* 24 May 1860, leaving issue.

1831 (or 1828), Nancy, da. of (—) CRONIN, of Cork. She *d.* at Bagdad in 1832. He *m.* secondly, at Bagdad, in 1833, an Armenian lady, Khatoon, widow of Yoosoof CONSTANTINE, of Bushire, merchant, yr. da. of Ovauness Moscow of Shiraz.[a] She *d.* 30 May 1865, in her 58th year, at No. 47, Cumberland Street, Marylebone. He *m.* thirdly, 21 Feb. 1867, at Croydon, Surrey, Margaret Catherine, da. of Charles ORMEROD, of the India board. He *d.* at 53, Great Cumberland Place, Marylebone, s.p.m.s., 23 Oct. 1883, aged 78, and was *bur.* in Kensal Green Cemetery. Will pr. 13 March 1884, at £7104. His widow was living 1888.

III. 1883. *3.* Henry William (Parnell), Baron Congleton [1841] also a Baronet [I. 1766], br. and h., *b.* 23 March 1809, in London; sometime an officer R.N., and as such present at the battle of Navarino, 20 Oct. 1827; High Sheriff of co. Westmeath, 1861. He *m.* firstly, 28 May 1835, Sophia, da. and h. of Col. the Hon. William BLIGH (s. of John, 3rd EARL OF DARNLEY [I.]), by Georgiana Charlotte Sophia, da. of John (STEWART), 7th EARL OF GALLOWAY [S.] She, who was *b.* 16 May 1807, *d.* 5 April 1846. He *m.* secondly, 10 March 1851, Caroline Margaret, 1st da. of his maternal uncle, the Hon. Lionel Charles DAWSON, by Elizabeth Emily, da. of George Frederick (NUGENT), 7th EARL OF WESTMEATH [I.] She, who was *b.* 28 Oct. 1822, was from July 1845 to March 1851, one of the Maids of Honour.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 4,426 acres in Queen county, Ireland and Cheshire, the greater part being in Ireland. Total value £2,674 a year. *Chief residence.*—Anneville, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

CONINGSBY OF CLANBRASSIL.

Barony [I.] I. 1692. *1.* THOMAS CONINGSBY of Hampton Court, co. Hereford, s. and h. of Humphrey C. of the same by Lettice, sister (whose issue became coheir) to Adam, 1st VISCOUNT LISBURNE [I.], da. of Sir Adam LOFTUS, was *b.* 1656; was M.P. for Leominster, 1679-1708, and again, 1715-16; Paymaster Gen. of the forces [I.] June 1690; distinguished himself at the battle of Boyne, July 1690[b]; Ranger of Phœnix Park; one of the Lords Justices [I.], 1690-92; and, on 17 April 1692, was *cr.* BARON CONINGSBY OF CLANBRASSIL, co. Armagh [I.]. P.C. [E.], 1693; Vice Treasurer [I.] 1692 and 1698; Paymaster Gen. of the Forces [I.] 1704. By George I he was made P.C. [I.], 1714. Lord Lieut. of co. Hereford and of co. Radnor, 1714-21, and was *cr.* 18 June 1716 BARON CONINGSBY of Coningsby, co. Lincoln, and, subsequently, 30 April 1719, EARL OF CONINGSBY, co. Lincoln, both being with a *spec. rem.* (see below under these titles). High Steward of Hereford. He *m.* firstly (lic. 18 Feb. 1674/5 from Vic. Gen.) Barbara, da. of Ferdinando GORGES of Eye, co. Hereford, and of St. Barth. by the Exchange, London, Merchant, she being about 18 and he about 19. This marriage (after the birth of seven children) was dissolved by Act of Parl.[c]. He *m.* secondly, Frances, yst. da. and coheir (whose issue became sole heir) to Richard (JONES), EARL OF RANELAGH [I.] by Frances, da. and coheir (whose issue became sole heir) to Francis (WILLOUGHBY), 5th BARON WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM. She, who was *b.* 1674, *d.*, at Hampton Court, 19 and was *bur.* at Hope-under-Dinmore, co. Hereford, 23 Feb. 1714/5. Admon. 5 Feb. 1717/8. He *d.* 1 and was *bur.* 9 May 1729 at Hope afsd. Will dat. 4 March 1724, pr. 10 Oct. 1729.

II. 1729. *2.* RICHARD (CONINGSBY), BARON CONINGSBY OF CLANBRASSIL [I.], grandson and h., being only surv. s. and h. of the Hon. Thomas Coningsby, by (—) da. of John CARR of Etal, co. Northumberland, which Thomas was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, by his 1st wife, but was disinherited by his father and *d.* before July 1717, v.p. He *m.* Judith, yst. da. of Sir Thomas LAWLEY, 3rd Bart., by his second wife Elizabeth, formerly Elizabeth PERKINS, widow. He,

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[a] It is said that she "being converted by their preaching, found herself cast adrift by her family, and, under the circumstances, it was decided that one of the missionaries should make the lady his wife." See "*Annual Reg.*" for 1883.

[b] The handkerchief with which he staunched a wound there received by King William is still (1888) at Cassiobury Park, Herts.

[c] She was living as late as 1715.

who was allowed £600 a year by his aunt, Margaret, Countess Coningsby, provided he asserted no rights as heir at law to the estates, *d.* s.p. 18 Dec. 1729 and was *bur.* at Hope afsd., when the *title* became *extinct.* Will dat. 17 Oct. 1729, pr. 12 Feb. 1729/30. His widow *m.* Joseph BUTLER of the Temple, London, Barrister, who *d.* at Pump Pourt, Temple, 3 Sep. 1737. She *d.* a widow, 23 and was *bur.* 28 April 1752 at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from St. John's, Westm., aged 38.

CONINGSBY, and CONINGSBY OF HAMPTON COURT.

Barony.
I. 1716, to 1729.

Earldom.
I. 1719.

1. THOMAS (CONINGSBY), BARON CONINGSBY OF CLANBRASSIL [I.] was, on 18 June 1716, *cr.* BARON CONINGSBY of Coningsby, co. Lincoln, with rem. to the heirs male of his body by any wife he might *thereafter* marry,[a] and, on 9 May 1719. was *cr.* EARL OF CONINGSBY, co. Lincoln, with a similar spec. rem., failing which (in this last case) with rem. to his da., *suo jure* VISCOUNTESS CONINGSBY. See fuller account of him above, under "Coningsby of Clanbrassil." He *d.* 1 May 1729 when the *Barony of Coningsby* (*cr.* 1716) became *extinct*, but the Earldom devolves as under.

II. 1729.

Viscountcy.
I. 1717, to 1761.

2 and 1. MARGARET, *suo jure*, COUNTESS OF CONINGSBY [1719], VISCOUNTESS CONINGSBY OF HAMPTON COURT and BARONESS OF HAMPTON COURT [1717], da. (by the 2nd wife) and heir to the Earldom according to the spec. rem. She was *b.* about 1709, and had been, v.p., *cr.* 26 Jan. 1716/7, BARONESS OF HAMPTON COURT, co. Hereford, and VISCOUNTESS CONINGSBY OF HAMPTON COURT afsd., with rem. of those dignities to the heirs male of her body. She *m.* 14 April 1730, at St. Anne's, Soho, Sir Michael NEWTON, 4th Bart., of Barr's Court, co. Glouc., and of Thorpe, co. Lincoln, K.B., who *d.* s.p.s. in London 6 and was *bur.* 21 April 1743 at Haydor, co. Lincoln, when the *Baronetcy* became *extinct.* Admon. 9 May 1743. The *suo jure* Countess *d.* in Hill street, Midx., s.p., 13 and was *bur.* 24 June 1761 at Haydor, aged 52. M.I. Will pr. 3 July 1761.

[JOHN NEWTON, *styled* VISCOUNT CONINGSBY, only s. and h. ap., *b.* 16 Oct. 1732; *d.* v.m., in infancy, in London, 4 and was *bur.* 8 Jan. 1732/3, at Haydor.[b] M.I.]

CONNAMORE.

i.e. "HARE OF CONNAMORE, co. Cork," Barony (*Hare*), *cr.* 1869. See "LISTOWEL," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1822, under the 3rd Earl.

CONNAUGHT.

[See Vol. i, p. xi (under "IRISH PEERAGE, &c., before the 16th century"), for some notice of the earlier holders of this ancient honour, which passed through De Burgh, Plantagenet, and Mortimer, to Plantagenet (again), and on the accession of Edward IV in 1460, became *merged* in the Crown.]

i.e. "CONNAUGHT," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1764, with "GLOUCESTER AND EDINBURGH," Dukedom of, which see; *ex.* 1834.

Dukedom.
I. 1874.

1. H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, PRINCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN ARD IRELAND, and also DUKE OF SAXONY, 3rd s. of Queen Victoria, by *H.R.H.* Albert, PRINCE CONSORT, Prince of Saxe-Coburgh and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony, was *b.* 1 May 1850, at Buckingham Palace, Midx., and *bap.* there 22 June following; ed. at Woolwich Academy, 1866; Lieut. R.E. and R.A., 1868; Capt. 7th

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[a] He was then a widower. He is said to have proposed marriage to Sarah, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

[b] He is said to have been dropped from the roof of a house by a monkey. *Ex inform.* E. M. Boyle, deceased.

Hussars, 1874; **K.G.**, May 1867; **K.T.**, 1869; **K.P.**, 30 March 1869; **G.C.M.G.**, 16 April 1870; P.C., 16 May 1871; Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia, 18 Jan. 1872; was, on 24 May 1874, *cr.* EARL OF SUSSEX, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.(a) Grand Cross Charles III of Spain, May 1876; **G.C.S.I.** (extra), 1 Jan. 1877; Grand Cross Redeemer of Greece, 5 May 1879. Ranger of Epping Forest, 1879. As Major Gen. and Col.-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade, he was in command in the expedition to Egypt, 1882, when he received the thanks of Parl.; **C.B.** (mil.), 17 Nov. 1882; Knight 2nd class Medjidie of Turkey, and Knight of the order of merit of Prussia, receiving the Egyptian war medal, all in 1882; Col. of the Scots Foot Guards, 1883; Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, 1886; **G.C.I.E.** (*extra*), June 1887. He *m.* 13 March 1879, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, 3rd da. of PRINCE FREDERICK Charles Nicholas of Prussia, **G.C.B.**, by Marie Anne, da. of Leopold Frederic, REIGNING DUKE OF ANHALT-DESSAU. She was *b.* 25 July 1860; **V.A.** (1st class) and **C.I.**

CONNELL.

See "BOURKE OF CONNELL," Barony [I.], (*Bourke*), *cr.* 1580; *forfeited* 1691.

CONNEMARA.

Barony.
I. 1887.

The Rt. Hon. ROBERT BOURKE, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, was, on 12 May 1887, *cr.* BARON CONNEMARA of Connemara, co. Galway. He was 3rd s. of Robert (BOURKE), 5th EARL OF MAYO [I.], by Anne Charlotte, only child of the Hon. John JOCELYN, and was, consequently, br. to the 6th Earl of Mayo, who was Gov. Gen. of India, 1868-72. He was *b.* 11 June 1827; ed. at Hall Place School, Bexley, Kent, and at Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister (Inner Temple), 1852; M.P. for Lynn, 1868-86; Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs, 1874-80, and again 1885-86; P.C., 1880; Governor of Madras, 1886, being in the next year *cr. a Peer* as aforesaid. **G.C.I.E.**, 1887. He *m.* 21 Nov. 1863, in Lambeth Palace Chapel, Susan Georgiana, 1st da. and coheir of James Andrew (BROUN-RAMSAY), MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE (Gov. Gen. of India, 1847-56), by Susan Georgiana, da. of George (HAY), 8th MARQUESS OF TWEEDALE [S.] She was *b.* 9 Jan. 1837; **C.I.**

CONSTABLE.

i.e. "CONSTABLE," Barony [S.] (*Constable*), *cr.* 1620, with "DUNBAR," Viscountcy [S.], which see; *dormant* 1721.

CONWAY,
CONWAY OF RAGLEY, and CONWAY OF CONWAY CASTLE.

Barony.
I. 1624.

Viscountcy.
I. 1627.

1. EDWARD CONWAY, s. and h. of Sir John C. of Ragley, co. Warwick, sometime Gov. of Ostend, by Helen, da. of Sir Fulke GREVILLE of Beauchamps Court, co. Warwick, being Col. of a Reg. of Foot at the taking of Cadiz was knighted there, 27 June 1596, by the Earl of Essex; Lieut. Gov. of the Brill, 1599-1609; *suc.* his father 4 Oct. 1603; was sometime in command of the English forces in the Netherlands; M.P. for Penrhyn 1610, for Evesham 1624; was on an embassy to Prague, June 1620; P.C. 1622; Sec. of State, Jan. 1623, and was, on 24 March 1623/4, *cr.* BARON CONWAY OF RAGLEY, co. Warwick.(b) He was in 1624 a Commissioner of the Council of War, and Gov. of the Isle of Wight. Lord Lieut. and Vice Admiral of Hants, 1625. On 15 March 1626/7 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT KILLULTAGH, co. Antrim [I.],(b) and on 26 June 1627 VISCOUNT CONWAY OF CONWAY CASTLE, co. Carnarvon.(b) Lord President of the Council 14 Dec. 1628. He *m.* firstly, about 1593, Dorothy, widow of Edward BRAY, da. of Sir John TRACY of

(a) One of the peerage titles being selected from each of the three kingdoms, according to the general practice in peerages granted to the Royal Family.

(b) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

Toddington, co. Glouc., by Anne, da. of Sir Thomas THROCKMORTON, of Corse Court. She was *bur.* 5 March 1612, at Arrow, co. Warwick. He *m.* secondly, before 30 Dec. 1619, Katharine, widow of Richard FUST, da. of Giles HUERIBLOCK [or HAMBLER], of Ghent, but by her had no issue. He *d.* 3 and was *bur.* 12 Feb. 1630/1, at Arrow. Will dat. 28 July 1629, pr. 12 Nov. 1631, and possibly again in Aug. 1660. His widow *d.* at Acton, Midx., 30 June, and was *bur.* there 5 July 1639. M.I. Will, leaving great part of her fortune to charitable uses, pr. 19 July 1639.

Barony.
II. 1628.

2. EDWARD (CONWAY), BARON CONWAY OF RAGLEY, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, was v.p. sum. to Parl. in his father's Barony, and took his seat 23 April 1628,[a] becoming, within 2 years afterwards, by his father's death, VISCOUNT CONWAY OF CONWAY CASTLE, and, also, VISCOUNT KILLULTAGH [I.] He was *bap.* 10 Aug. 1594, at Arrow; was Knighted 25 March 1618, at Whitehall; M.P. for Warwick, 1624-25, and for Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), 1626, till called to the House of Lords as abovementioned. P.C. [I.] and Marshal of the Army [I.], 1639; Gen. of the Horse (against the Scots), 1640; Member of the Assembly of Divines, 1643. He *m.*, about Oct. 1621, Frances, da. of Sir Francis POPHAM, of Littlecote, Wilts, by Anne, da. and h. of John DUDLEY, of Stoke Newington, co. Midx. He *d.* at Lyons, in France, and was *bur.* 16 June 1655, at Arrow. His widow *d.* 7 May and was *bur.* 16 June 1671, aged 74, at Arrow. Her will pr. July 1671.

Viscountcy.
II. 1631.

Viscountcy and Barony.
III. 1655.

Earldom.
I. 1679, to 1683.

3. EDWARD (CONWAY), VISCOUNT CONWAY OF CONWAY CASTLE [1627] and BARON CONWAY OF RAGLEY [1624], also VISCOUNT KILLULTAGH [I., 1626/7], 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* about 1623; Capt. of a troop of Horse [I.], 1660; Gov. of Charlemont fort, 1672; Gov. of the counties Armagh, Tyrone, Monaghan, and part of Down, 1672; Joint Commissioner of Customs [I.], 1673-75; Lieut. Gen. of the Horse [I.], 1674. On 23 April 1679, he was *cr.* EARL OF CONWAY, co. Carnarvon. Lord Lieut. of co. Warwick, 1681; P.C., 1681; Sec. of State for the North, Jan. 1681 to Jan. 1682/3. He was author of a Latin work called "*Opuscula Philosophica.*" He *m.* firstly, 11 Feb. 1650/1, at Kensington (mar. lic. from Fac. off.), Anne, sister, of the half-blood, to Heneage, 1st EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, da. of Sir Heneage FINCH, Recorder of London, by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Matthew CRADOCK. She, who became a Quakeress, *d.* at Ragley 23 Feb. 1678/9 and was *bur.* 17 April 1679, at Arrow.[b] Will pr. May 1679. He *m.* secondly Elizabeth, da. of George (BOOTH), 1st BARON DELAMERE, by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, da. of Henry (GREY), EARL OF STAMFORD. She *d.* s.p.s. 4 and was *bur.* 21 July 1681, at Arrow. He *m.* thirdly, Ursula, da. and coheir of George STAWELL, of Cotherstone, Somerset, Col. in the Army, by Ursula, da. of Sir Robert AUSTEN, Bart. He *d.* s.p. 11 and was *bur.* 25 Aug. 1683, at Arrow, when *all his honours* became *extinct.* Will dat. 9 Aug. and pr. Aug. 1683. His widow *m.* (as his first wife), 18 March 1685, at Littlecote Chapel, Ramsbury, Wilts, John (SHEFFIELD), EARL OF MULGRAVE, subsequently (1694) MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, and finally (1703), after her death, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. Her admon. as "Marchioness of Normanby," 10 Sep. 1697.

Barony.
IV. 1703.

1. FRANCIS SEYMOUR CONWAY, of Ragley, co. Warwick, yr. s. of Sir Edward SEYMOUR, Bart. (ancestor, by his 1st wife, of the Dukes of Somerset), being the 2nd s. by his *second* wife Lætitia, da. of Alexander POPHAM, of Littlecott, Wilts, *b.* 28 May 1679, *suc.* his next eldest br., Popham SEYMOUR-CONWAY, 18 June 1699,[c] in the estates of the late Earl of Conway,[d] according to the will of that nobleman (when he assumed the additional

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[a] This is, apparently, the *only* instance of the s. and h. ap. of a *Viscount* being sum. (v.p.) in his father's Barony; a like summons, in the case of the s. and h. ap. of a *Baron*, possessing two Baronies (Conyers and Darcy) occurred in 1680.

[b] See the curious inscription on her coffin plate in "*Mis. Gen. et Her.*," 2nd series, Vol. iii, p. 3. The long interval between her death and burial is accounted for, by her body having been preserved in a glass case till the return of her husband from Ireland.

[c] He *d.* unm. in his 24th year from a wound received in a duel with Col. Kirke.

[d] The Earl was first cousin, *ex parte materna*, to Lætitia, the mother of these

surname of *Conway*), and was, on 17 March 1702/3, *cr.* BARON CONWAY OF RAGLEY, co. Warwick.[a] On 16 Oct. 1712, he was *cr.* BARON CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH, co. Antrim [I.], not, however, taking his seat as such till 3 Oct. 1721. P.C. [I.], 1727; Gov. of Carrickfergus, 1728. He *m.* firstly, 17 Feb. 1703/4, Mary, da. of Laurence (HYDE), 1st EARL OF ROCHESTER, by Henrietta, da. of Richard (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON. She *d.* s.p.m. at Northwicke, in Blockley, 25 Jan. and was *bur.* 4 Feb. 1708/9, at Arrow. He *m.* secondly, in 1709, Jane, da. of (—) BOWDEN, of Drogheda. She *d.* s.p.m.s. at Sandywell 13 and was *bur.* 26 Feb. 1715/6, at Arrow, in her 26th year. He *m.* thirdly, July 1718, Charlotte (sister to Catherine, wife of the celebrated Sir Robert WALPOLE), da. of John SHORTER, of Bybrook, Kent, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Erasmus PHILIPPS, Bart. He *d.* at Lisburn, in Ireland, 3 Feb. 1731/2, and was *bur.* at Arrow. Will pr. March 1733. His widow *d.* 12 and was *bur.* 23 Feb. 1733/4, at Arrow. Admon. 15 March 1733/4 and 4 Oct. 1751.

V. 1732. *2.* FRANCIS (SEYMOUR-CONWAY), BARON CONWAY OF RAGLEY [1703], also BARON CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH [I., 1712], s. and h. by 3rd wife, *b.* about 1719. On 3 Aug. 1715 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP and EARL OF HERTFORD, and on 5 July 1793, was *cr.* EARL OF YARMOUTH and MARQUESS OF HERTFORD. See "HERTFORD," Marquessate of, *cr.* 1793.

CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH.

i.e. "CONWAY AND KILLULTAGH, co. Antrim," Barony [I.] (*Seymour-Conway*), *cr.* 16 Oct. 1712. See under "CONWAY OF RAGLEY," Barony, *cr.* 1703.

CONYBORO.

See "MONK BRETTON OF CONYBORO AND HURSTPIERPOINT, co. Sussex," Barony (*Dodson*), *cr.* 1884.

CONYERS.

Barony by writ.

I. 1509. *1.* SIR WILLIAM CONYERS, s. and h. of Sir John Conyers, K.G., by Alice, da. and coheir of William (NEVILL), LORD FAUCONBERG and EARL OF KENT, *suc.* his father in 1490; is said to have borne the title of LORD CONYERS (1506-1507) 22 Hen. VII, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CONYERS) by writs, directed "*Willielmo Conyers de Conyers, Chivalier*," from 17 Oct. (1509) 1 Hen. VIII to 23 Nov. (1514) 6 Hen. VIII. He fought in the wars with Scotland, being at the battle of Flodden. He was Constable of Richmond and Middleham Castles. He *m.* Anne, da. of Ralph (NEVILL), 3rd EARL OF WESTMORLAND, by Margaret, da. of Roger BOOTH. He *d.* (1524-25) 16 Hen. VIII.

II. 1525. *2.* CHRISTOPHER (CONYERS), LORD CONYERS, s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. by writs 3 Nov. (1529) 21 Hen. VIII to 5 Jan. (1533/4) 25 Hen. VIII. In 22 Hen. VIII (1530-31) he signed the provisional denial of the Pope's supremacy in case of his not consenting to the King's divorce. He *m.* Anne,[b] da. of William (DACRE), LORD DACRE DE GILLESLAND. He *d.* 1538.

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young men, her father, Alexander Popham, being br. of Frances, Viscountess Conway abovenamed, the Earl's mother.

[a] This was probably owing to his father, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1661-78, who exercised great influence till his death in 1708, and who, being in remainder to the Dukedom of Somerset, is said to have declined a peerage for himself. Bp. Burnet states that the Ministry prevailed on the Queen at this period, for the sake of having a clear majority in the next session, "to create four new Peers who had been the violentest of the whole party, FINCH, GOWER, GRANVILLE, and young SEYMOUR," while "Hervey, though of the other side, was at the same time made a Baron by private favour." See, "*ante*," p. 27, note "a," *sub.* "Bristol." The "*violence*" of young Seymour, who was not even in Parl., must, however, have been of small moment.

[b] "Dugdale," who quotes as his authority "*Ex script. Coniers, D. Darcie.*" According to the generally received account this lady was the second wife (about 1555) of Henry (Clifford), Earl of Cumberland, who *d.* 1570. This however is not absolutely inconsistent with the Conyers' match, though, if both took place, this Anne Dacre the mother of the 3rd Lord Conyers must have married (as her 2nd husband) the brother (the 2nd Earl of Cumberland) of that Lord's wife.

III. 1538, to 1557. *3.* JOHN (CONYERS), LORD CONYERS, s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. by writs 30 Jan. (1544/5) 36 Hen. VIII to 22 Oct. (1555) 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary. He served at the siege of Leith. Was Warden of the West Marches and Gov. of Carlisle, *temp.* Ed. VI; Warden of the East Marches and Gov. of Berwick, *temp.* Mary. He *m.* Maud, da. of Henry (CLIFFORD), 1st EARL OF CUMBERLAND, by his 2nd wife Margaret, da. of Henry (PERCY) EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. He *d.* s.p.m. (1556-57), 3 and 4 Ph. and Mary, when the *Barony fell into abeyance.*[a]

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IV. [*1641, or*] 1644. *4.* CONYERS (DARCY), LORD DARCY AND CONYERS, [1641], s. and h. of Thomas DARCY, by Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coheir of John (CONYERS), LORD CONYERS, last abovenamed, having on 13 July 1644, by the extinction of the issue of the other coheirs, become the representative of his said maternal grandfather, became in consequence *de jure*[b] LORD CONYERS [1509] He was *b.* in York about 1571, being admitted Fellow Commoner at Caius Coll., Cambridge, 10 Dec. 1588, and then aged 17. He was knighted 23 July 1603, *suc.* his father 6 Nov. 1605, and seated himself at Hornby Castle, co. York, the inheritance of his maternal ancestors. On 10 Aug. 1641 he was *cr.* BARON DARCY, and on the 11th, was *cr.* BARON CONYERS (some three years *before* he had by inheritance acquired a right to the latter Barony[c] as sole heir thereto), with, in each case, "declaration, acceptance, ratification, and confirmation of the dignity, as also new creation of the same, to the said Conyers and *the heirs male of his body*,[d] with the place and precedence of his ancestors, the former Barons."[e] The Royal warrant (dat. the 2nd of the same month) directs the preparation of *two bills*,[f] and declares more explicitly

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(a) The coheirs were his three daughters, of whom (1) Anne, *m.* Anthony Kempe, of Slindon, Sussex, by whom she had one child, Henry, who *d.* s.p. (2) Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Darcy, leaving by him Conyers Darcy, who in 1644 became sole representative of the Barony; and (3) Katharine, who *m.* John Atherton, of Atherton, co. Lanc., by whom she had an only child, John Atherton, whose only da. and h. *m.* Sir William Pennyman, Bart., and *d.* 13 July 1644 s.p.

(b) According to the decision, 27 April 1798, as to that Barony.

(c) See as to such right, p. 293, note "d," *sub.* "Clifford."

(d) A somewhat similar favour had been granted to his great uncle, George Darcy, s. and h. of Thomas, Lord Darcy (so *cr.* by writ, 1509), whose Barony was forfeited by his attainder in 1538. This George was restored in blood by Act of Parl. 1548, with the dignity of Baron Darcy to him and the *heirs male* of his body. To these heirs (tho' *not*, however, to himself) the precedence of 1509 was allowed till their extinction in 1635.

It should be noted that though, after 1635, Conyers Darcy was the heir *male* of his great grandfather, Thomas, Lord Darcy (*cr.* 1509), he was not heir *general*, and that the Barony of Darcy, of which he was a coheir (through his mother's family of Conyers) was quite distinct therefrom, being a Barony of (1332) a much higher precedence.

(e) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Report D.K. Pub. Records, where the reference given is "Privy Seals and signed Bills (Chancery) Bundles 337 and 338." The patent is not to be found.

(f) "Notwithstanding the direction in this warrant that two bills should be prepared for the expressed intention of restoring the ancient 'liberties, places, and states' of John, Lord Darcy, and John, Lord Conyers, it does not appear either from the concluding words or from his subsequent sitting, that two separate baronies were intended to be conferred upon him. The words are—'The one concerning the Barony of Darcy to be made for the said Sir Conyers Darcy by the name of Sir Conyers Darcy of Hornby, co. York, Knt., and the other concerning the Barony of Conyers to be passed in the latter place (Hornby) to be made to or for him by the title also of Baron D'Arcy.'" See "Courthope," p. 143, *sub.* "Darcy." It is, however, impossible to doubt that, whatever was "*intended* to be conferred on him" *two* (distinct) Baronies *were* so conferred, else how can be explained the position in the Parl. of 1685 of Father and Son, the one in the precedence of 1332 (Darcy) and the other in that of 1509 (Conyers). See below, p. 349, note "b." If the son were *not* sum. in a Barony vested in his father his precedence would have been one of 1680 in lieu of 1509.

the precedence intended to be conveyed, *viz.* "the ancient liberties, places, and states *in Parl. and elsewhere* in England of John, Lord Darcy[a] [*i.e.* 1332][b], and of John, Lord Conyers" [*i.e.* 1509].[b] He accordingly (says "*Cruise*") "took his seat in the House of Lords under a patent of restitution and creation," on 20 Jan. 1641. On 13 July 1644 he became entitled to the Barony of Conyers (*cr.* by the writ of 1509) *by descent* as abovestated. He *m.* Dorothy, da. of Sir Henry BELASYSE, 1st Bart., by Ursula, da. of Sir Thomas FAIRFAX. He *d.* 3 March 1653/4. His widow *d.* 1663. Both were *bur.* at Hornby.

V. 1654. *5.* CONYERS (DARCY), LORD CONYERS [1509] and LORD DARCY AND CONYERS [1641], s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. from 8 May 1661 to 1 March 1679/80 as "Conyers Darcie *de Darcie*,"[b] with, in the last two writs (7 Oct. 1678 and 1 March 1679/80), the addition of the words "*et Meynill*'."[c] On 5 Dec. 1682 he was *cr.* EARL OF HOLDERNESS within the parts of East riding, co. York. He *d.* 14 June 1689.

VI. 1680. *6.* CONYERS (DARCY), LORD CONYERS, s. and h. ap., who was sum. v.p.[d] in his father's Barony of Conyers [1509] 1 March 1679-80, as "Conyers Darcy *de Conyers*."[b] On 14 June 1689 he *suc.* his father as EARL OF HOLDERNESS, &c. He *d.* 1692.

VII. 1692. *7.* ROBERT (DARCY), EARL OF HOLDERNESS, LORD CONYERS, and LORD DARCY AND CONYERS, grandson and h., being s. and h. of John Darcy, s. and h. ap. of the last named Peer, who *d.* v.p. and before his father's accession to the Earldom, 7 June 1688. He *d.* 20 Jan. 1721/2.

VIII. 1722. *8.* ROBERT (DARCY), EARL OF HOLDERNESS [1682], LORD CONYERS [1509], and LORD DARCY AND CONYERS [1641], s. and h. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 19 May 1778, aged 60, when the *Earldom of Holderness* and the *Barony of Darcy and Conyers* (both being in tail male) became *extinct*, but the Barony of Conyers [*cr.* by the writ of 1509] devolved as under.

See fuller account under "HOLDERNESS," Earldom of, *cr.* 1682; *ex.* 1778.

IX. 1778. *9.* AMELIA, *suo jure* BARONESS CONYERS, only surv. child and h. of Robert (DARCY), EARL OF HOLDERNESS, LORD CONYERS, &c., abovenamed, by Mary, da. of Francis DOUBLET, Member of the States of Holland, *b.* 12 Oct. 1754, *m.* 29 Nov. 1773, at Holderness House, Hertford Street, St. Geo. Han.

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[a] In his petition to the King in Parl. he sets forth not only his descent as heir male from his great grandfather Thomas, Lord Darcy (*cr.* 1509) but that he is "s. and h. of Elizabeth, da. and coheir of John, Lord Conyers, lineal heir to Margery, da. and coheir to Philip, Lord Darcy, son of John, Lord Darcy, one of the Barons of this realm *temp.* Hen. IV."

This Margaret Darcy, the coheir, *m.* Sir John Conyers, by whom she was mother of Sir John Conyers, and grandmother of William, *cr.* Lord Conyers in 1509 as in the text.

[b] The precedency of 1332 was allowed to Conyers (Darcy) *Lord Darcy* (s. and h. of the grantee of 1641), who, in the Parl. of 1661, was placed between Lord Dacre (1321) and Lord Stourton (1448) and in the Parl. of 1679 between Lord Ferrers (1299) and Lord Fitzwalter (1369). The precedency of 1509 was allowed to that nobleman's s. and h. ap., Conyers Darcy (the 3rd successive bearer of that name) *Lord Conyers*, who had in 1680 been summoned v.p. in his father's Barony of *Conyers*, and who was placed in the Parl. of 1685 between Lord Stourton (1448) and Lord Cromwell (1539, or 1540).

[c] The Barony of Meynell, or Meinill, if it can be considered as a heritable one *cr.* by the writs of summons [1336-42], vested in the Lords Darcy from 1342 to 1418, when it fell into abeyance between the families of Conyers and Strangeways. In 1644 Conyers Darcy represented the former coheir. It was probably from an erroneous impression that the patent of 1641 "restored" *this* Barony *as well as* that of *Darcy*, that the words were here inserted.

[d] This is the only instance of the s. and h. ap. of a *Baron* (possessing two Baronies) being sum. v.p. in one of his father's Baronies; a like summons, in the case of the s. and h. ap. of a *Viscount* (Viscount Conway), occurred in 1628.

Sq., Francis GODOLPHIN-OSBORNE, *styled* MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN (then aged 22) afterwards (1789) DUKE OF LEEDS (see that title). Having eloped 13 Dec. 1778 from her husband, she was divorced from him by Act of Parl. in May 1779, and on 9 June 1779 *m.*, also at St. Geo Han. Sq., John BYRON, 1st s. of Admiral the Hon. John Byron. She *d.* 26 Jan. 1784, and was *bur.* at Hornby. Her second husband *d.* 10 10 April 1786, aged 63, being, by his 2nd wife, father of Lord Byron (1798-1824), the celebrated poet.

X. 1784. *10.* GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK (OSBORNE), LORD CONYERS, s. and h. by first husband, *b.* 21 July 1775, by judgment of the House of Lords, 27 April 1798, was pronounced to have made out his claim to the Barony of Conyers.(a) From 23 March 1789 to 31 Jan. 1799 he was *styled* MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN, becoming, on the latter date, on the death of his father, DUKE OF LEEDS, &c. He *d.* 30 July 1838.

XI. 1838. *11.* FRANCIS GODOLPHIN D'ARCY (OSBORNE, afterwards, 1849, D'ARCY-OSBORNE), DUKE OF LEEDS, MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN, EARL OF DANBY, VISCOUNT LATIMER, LORD CONYERS, &c., s. and h., *b.* 21 May 1798. He *d.* s.p. 4 May 1859, when the Dukedom of Leeds, &c., devolved on his cousin and heir *male*, but the Barony of Conyers devolved on the heir *general* as under.

See fuller account under "LEEDS," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1694, *sub.* the 6th and 7th Duke.

XII. 1859, to 1888. *12.* SACKVILLE GEORGE (LANE-FOX), LORD CONYERS, nephew and h., being s. and h. of Walter Sackville LANE-FOX, an officer in the Grenadier Guards, by his 1st wife, Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana (*b.* 16 July 1801 ; *m.* 22 June 1826), only sister of the last named Peer, which lady *d.* 17 Jan. 1836. He was *b.* in London, 14 Sep. 1827 ; entered the army, 1854 ; Lieut. 87th Foot, 1855 ,received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol ; *suc.* his maternal uncle, the Duke of Leeds, in the Barony of Conyers and took his seat therein 9 June 1859. He *suc.* his father, 18 Aug. 1874. He *m.* 16 Aug. 1860, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Mary, 1st da. of Reginald CURTEIS, Capt 1st Dragoons, by Frances Mary, 1st da. of Laurence REYNOLDS, of Paxton Hall, co. Huntingdon. He *d.* s.p.m. 24 Aug. 1888, at St. Clare, Walmer, Kent., and was *bur.* at Walmer, when the *Barony fell into abeyance.*(b) His widow living 1888.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,460 acres in the North and West ridings of Yorkshire, worth £2,573 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Oran House, near Tadcaster, co. York.

CONYERS.

i.e. "DARCY AND CONYERS," Baronies (*Darcy*) ; these were declared to be restored by patent 1641 ; *ex.* 1778. See under "CONYERS" Barony, *cr.* 1509, *sub.* the 4th to the 8th Peer.

(a) The patent of 1641 (see p. 348, note "e"), under which Conyers D'Arcy took his seat, was not to be found. It is remarkable that "the Attorney Gen., to whom the consideration of the petition by the mother of the claimant was referred, was of opinion that since the abeyance determined [1644] there had been no sitting in Parl. which could be referred to the original [1509] title ;" (see "*Cruise*") ignoring, apparently, the precedency [of 1509] allowed to Conyers Darcy, when sum. (v.p.) as Lord Conyers in 1680 ; see p. 349, note "b," *circa finem.*, or, perhaps, considering it as of no moment and liable to be abated, as in the case of Clifford [1628] in 1737. See Vol. i, p. 20, note "b," *circa finem.*

(b) The coheirs were his two daughters (1) Marcia Amelia Mary, COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH, *b.* 18 Oct. 1863, and (2) the Hon. Violet Ida Evelyn LANE-FOX (Spinster), *b.* 1 June 1865.

CONYNGHAM and CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES.

Barony [I.]
I. 1753, to 1781.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1756, to 1781.

Earldom [I.]
I. 1781, Jan. to April.

Barony [I.]
I. 1781.

1. The Rt. Hon. HENRY CONYNGHAM, of Slane, co. Meath, and of Mount Charles, co. Donegall, 2nd s. of Major Gen. Henry C. of the same, by Mary, Dow. BARONESS SHELBURNE [I.], only da. and h. of Sir John WILLIAMS, 2nd Bart., of Minster, in the isle of Thanet, *suc.* his elder br. Williams C. in the family estate [E. and I.], 26 Oct. 1738; was M.P. for Killibegs [I.], 1727-53; P.C. [I.], 1748; Vice Admiral of Ulster, 1760; Gov. of co. Donegall and co. Londonderry; M.P. for Tiverton [E.], 1747-54; and was, 3 Oct. 1753, *cr.* BARON CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES, co. Donegall [I.], not, however, ever taking his seat. He was M.P. for Sandwich (Kent), 1756-74. He was, 20 July 1756, *cr.* VISCOUNT CONYNGHAM in Ireland [I.], taking his seat, as such, 2 Oct. 1765; finally, 4 Jan. 1781, he was *cr.* BARON AND EARL CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES, co. Donegall [I.], with a *spec. rem.* as to the Barony (only) failing the heirs male of his body to (his nephew) Francis Pierpoint Burton. He *m.* Dec. 1744, Ellen, only da. and h. of Solomon MERRETT, of St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, merchant, by Rebecca, da. of Charles SAVAGE, of the same parish, Packer. He *d.* at Bath s.p., 3 April 1781, and was *bur.* in the church at Slane, when the *Earldom* and *Viscountcy*, as also the *Barony of* 1753 became *extinct.* Will pr. April 1781. His widow *d.* 15 June 1816, aged 97. Will pr. July 1816.

II. 1781.

2. FRANCIS PIERPOINT (BURTON, afterwards CONYNGHAM), BARON CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES [I.], heir, according to the spec. rem. in the creation (Jan. 1781) of that Barony. He was nephew and h. of the last Peer, being s. and h. of the Rt. Hon. Francis BURTON, of Buncraggy, co. Clare, by Mary, only surv. da. of Major Gen. Henry CONYNGHAM, and sister of Earl Conyngham abovenamed. He was M.P. for Killybegs, 1753-60; and for co. Clare, 1761-76. By Royal lic., 3 May 1781, he took the surname of *Conyngham*, in lieu of that of *Burton*,[a] and was introduced into the House and took his seat 29 April 1782. He *m.* 19 March 1750, Elizabeth, sister of Robert, 1st EARL OF LEITRIM [I.], da. of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel CLEMENTS, by Hannah, da. of the Rev. William GORE, Dean of Down. He *d*, 22 May 1787. His widow, who was *b.* 18 Aug. 1731, *d.* in Kent 31 Oct. 1814, in her 84th year. Will pr. Nov. 1814.

III. 1787.

Viscountcy [I.]
II. 1789.

Earldom [I.]
II. 1797.

Marquessate [I.]
I. 1816.

3 and 1. HENRY (CONYNGHAM), BARON CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES [I.], s. and h., *b.* in London 26 Dec. 1766.[b] He served in the army, in which finally (1830) he attained the rank of General. On 6 Dec. 1789 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES, co. Donegall [I.], and, on 5 Nov. 1797, VISCOUNT MOUNT CHARLES and EARL CONYNGHAM[c] [I.] REP. PEER [I.], 1801-32, being one of the 28 first so chosen; K.P., 18 Jan. 1801; G.C.H., 1821; Gov. of co. Donegall; Constable, &c., of Windsor Castle, &c. On 22 Jan. 1816 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT SLANE, EARL OF MOUNT CHARLES, and MARQUESS CONYNGHAM [I.],[c] and finally received a peerage of the realm, being, 17 July 1821, *cr.* BARON MINSTER OF MINSTER ABBEY,[d] co. Kent. During almost the whole reign of George IV, 1821 to

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[a] At the same date his only br., the Rt. Hon. William Burton, received a similar licence, he having inherited the estates in co. Donegall as also Slane Castle, &c., co. Meath, from Lord Conyngham, who devised those in co. Limerick and in England to his successor in the peerage. This William *d.* unm. 31 May 1796, aged 63, when the late Earl's estates became again re-united with the Peerage.

[b] Twin with his br., the Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton Conyngham, G.C.H., Lieut. Gov. of Canada, who *d.* 27 Jan. 1832.

[c] See, *ante*, p. 102, note "a."

[d] This was one of the "*Coronation Peerages*" (19 July 1821) of George IV.

1830, he was Lord Steward of the Household ; P.C., 1821 ; Judge of the Marshalsea Court and of the Court of the King's Palace. He *m.*, 5 July 1794, at St. Martins-in-the-fields, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Joseph DENISON, Banker, of St. Mary Axe, London, and of Denbies, in Dorking, Surrey, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, da. of William BUTLER, Merchant, of Lisbon. He *d.*, after a lingering illness, 28 Dec. 1832, aged 66, in Hamilton Place, Midx., and was *bur.* at Patrixbourne, co. Kent. Will pr. June 1833. His widow, who was sister and eventually sole h. of William Joseph Denison, of Seamer, in the East Riding of co. York, and who was well-known as a court favourite[a] of George IV, *d.* 11 Oct. 1861, aged 92, at Bifrons, near Canterbury.[b] Will pr. 30 Dec. 1861, under £200,000.

[HENRY JOSEPH CONYNGHAM, *styled* EARL OF MOUNT CHARLES, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 5 April 1795 ; M.P. for co. Donegall, 1818-24. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 26 Dec. 1824, at Nice, and was *bur.* there. Will pr. June 1825.

Marquessate [I.] II. / Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] III. / Barony [I.] IV. — 1832.

2 and 4. FRANCIS NATHANIEL (CONYNGHAM), MARQUESS CONYNGHAM, &c. [I.], also Baron Minster, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 11 June 1797, in Dublin. Page of Honour to the Prince Regent till 1820, when he entered the Army, in which finally (1874) he became General ; M.P. for Westbury, 1818-20, for co. Donegall, 1825-31 ; First Groom of the Chambers and Master of the Robes, 1820 ; Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 1823-26 ; G.C.H. (civil), 1823 ; one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1827-30 ; K.P., 27 March 1833 ; Postmaster Gen., July to Dec. 1834, and, again, for three weeks in May 1835 ; P.C., 1835; and Lord Chamberlain, 1835-39. He was also Commodore of the Irish Yacht Club and Vice Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club. He *m.* 24 April 1824, at the house of the Duke of Argyll in Brook Street, St. Geo. Han. Sq., Jane, 2nd da. of Henry William (PAGET), 1st MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, by his 1st wife, Catherine Elizabeth, da. of George (VILLIERS), 4th EARL OF JERSEY. She, who was *b.* 13 Oct. 1798, *d.* 28 Jan. 1876, at No. 14, Marine Crescent, Folkestone. He *d.* within six months, 17 July 1876, at 5, Hamilton Place, Midx., after an operation for lithotomy. Will pr. 25 Aug. 1876, under £500,000.

Divided into three classes, they were as under, *viz.*, 1 Marquessate [AILESBURY] and 5 Earldoms [ELDON, FALMOUTH, HOWE, SOMERS, and STRADBROKE] conferred on Peers of lower grade, *i.e.* the Earl of Ailesbury, Baron Eldon (the Lord Chancellor), the Viscounts Falmouth and Curzon, the Barons Sommers and Rous ; also 1 Viscountcy [HUTCHINSON] and 7 Baronies [KER, MINSTER, ORMONDE, WEMYSS, CLANBRASILL, KINGSTON, and SILCHESTER], conferred on Scotch and Irish Peers [*i.e.* the Earl of Donoughmore [I.], the Marquess of Lothian [S.], the Marquess Conyngham [I.], the Earl of Ormonde [I.], the Earl of Wemyss [S.], and the Earls of Roden, Kingston, and Longford [I.] respectively ; and *also* 8 Baronies conferred on Commoners, *viz.*, GLENLYON (*Murray*), MARYBOROUGH (*Pole-Wellesley*), ORIEL (*Foster*), STOWELL (*Scott*), RAVENSWORTH (*Liddell*), DELAMERE (*Cholmondeley*), FORRESTER (*Forrester*), and RAYLEIGH (*Strutt*). Total—1 Marquessate, 5 Earldoms, 1 Viscountcy, and 15 Baronies, *viz.*, in all 22, the same number [U.K.] as *cr.* by his br. and successor, William IV, in 1831, on the like occasion (see p. 312, note "a"), and twice the number *cr.* at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838 (see p. 145, note "b.")

(a) It is said that she had received jewels worth £80,000 from that King. Anyhow, Mr. Greville, in his "memoirs," states (1821) "she comports herself entirely as Mistress of the Household," "lives in one of the houses in Marlborough Row," "has presents of enormous value," and (1829) "the wealth Lady C. must have accumulated by savings and presents must be enormous ; the King continues to heap all kinds of presents upon her, and she lives at his expense. They [*i.e.* the Marquess and herself] do not possess a servant ; all [such] have situations in the King's household from which they receive their pay, while they continue in the service of the Conynghams. They dine every day, while in London, at St. James', and when they give a dinner, it is cooked at St. James' and brought up to Hamilton Place."

(b) Their 2nd and yst. s., Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, by Royal lic. 1849, took the surname of *Denison* on inheriting the estates of that family, and was in 1850, *cr.* Baron Londesborough.

1850, he was Lord Steward of the Household ; P.C. 1831 ; Judge of the Marshalsea Court and of the Court of the Lord's Tables. He m., 5 July 1796, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Elizabeth, 1st da. of Joseph Denison, Esquire, of St. Mary Axe, London, and of Denbies, in Dorking, Surrey, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, da. of William Burras, Merchant, of Lisbon. He d., after a lingering illness, 22 Dec. 1832, aged 69, in Hamilton Place, Mayfair, and was bur. at Farnborough, co. Kent. Will pr. June 1833. His widow, who was born 1 Jan. 1777, survived until 5 Jan. 1859, when she d. at Denbies, aged 82, and was bur. at Wotton, co. Surrey.

[Henry Joseph Conyngham, styled Earl or Mount Charles, 1st s. and h. ap., b. 8 April 1795 ; M.P. for co. Donegal, 1818-26. He d. unm., and v.p. 28 Dec. 1824, at Nice, and was bur. there. Will pr. June 1825.

Marquessate [I.] 1816.
II.
Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] 1797.
III.
Barony [I.] 1789.
IV.

2 and 3. Francis Nathaniel (Conyngham), Marquess Conyngham, &c. [I.], also Baron Minster, 32nd but 1st surv. s. and h. b. 3 June 1797, in Dublin. Page of Honour to the Prince Regent till 1820, when he entered the Army, in which finally (1824) he became General ; M.P. for Wexford, 1818-20, for co. Donegal, 1832-51 ; Privy Groom of the Chambers and Master of the Robes, 1829 ; Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852-59 ; G.C.H. (civil), 1833 ; one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1827-30 ; M.P. 17 March 1823 ; Postmaster Gen., July to Dec. 1834, and again, for three weeks in May 1835 ; P.C. 1834 ; and Lord Chamberlain, 1835-39. He was also Commodore of the Irish Yacht Club and Vice Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club. He m., 21 April 1824, at the house of the Duke of Argyll in Brook Street, St. Geo. Han. Sq., Jane, 2nd da. of Henry William (Paget), 1st Marquess of Anglesey, by his 1st wife, Caroline Elizabeth, da. of George (Villiers), 5th Earl of Jersey. She, who was b. 12 Oct. 1796, d. 23 Jan. 1876, at Sa. 13, Marine Crescent, Folkestone. He d. widdr. six months, 17 July 1876, at 5, Hamilton Place, Mayf., after an operation for lithotomy. Will pr. 25 Aug. 1876, under £300,000.

Divided into three classes, they were as under, viz., 1 Marquesate [Elrington] and 5 Earldoms [Exon, Fauconberg, Howe, Scarbo, and Strangford] conferred on Peers of lower grade, i.e., the 2nd of Aldebury, Baron Feldon (the Lord Chancellor), the Viscounts Palmouth and Cowan, the Baronet Commerell and Hoa ; also 1 Viscountcy [Hutchinson] and 7 Baronies [Kea, Mowbray, Darnock, Wakers, Cranbrook, Kinnaird, and Sidmouth] conferred on Scotch and Irish Peers (i.e. the Earl of Donoughmore [I.] the Marquess of Ledisdin [S.], the Marquess Conyngham [I.], the Earl of Ormonde [I.], the Earl of Wemyss [S.], and the Earls of Roden, Kingston, and Longford [I.] respectively ; and also 5 Baronies conferred on Commoners, viz., Graeyan (Murray), Hawkesbury (Peel-Hedley), Ongar (Tower), Sudeley (Hanbury-Tracy), Wrottesley (Forester), and Yarborough (Pelham). Total—1 Marquessate, 5 Earldoms, 1 Viscountcy, and 12 Baronies, in all 32, the same number [T.K.] as cr. by his br. and successor, William IV., in 1831, on the like occasion (see p. 317, note "a"), and twice the number cr. at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838 (see p. 145, note "b.").

(b) It is said that she had received Jewels worth £80,000 from that King. Anglesey, Mr. Greville, in his "memoirs," states (1821) "she comports herself entirely as Mistress of the Household." "I live in one of the Houses in Marlborough Row," "has presents of enormous value," and (1829) "the wealth Lady C. must have accumulated by savings and presents must be enormous ; the King sometimes to keep all friends presents upon her, and she lives at his expense. They give the Marquess and Lord[illegible] do not possess a servant ; all (and) have situations in the King's household from which they receive their pay, while they continue in the service of the Conynghams. They dine every day, while in London, at St. James', and when they give a dinner, it is cooked at St. James' and brought up to Hamilton Place."

(b) Their 2nd and 3rd s., Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, by Royal lic. 1840, took the surname of Denison on inheriting the estate of that family and was in 1850, cr. Baron Londesborough.

Marquessate [I.] III.
Earldom and Viscountcy [I.] IV.
Barony [I.] V.
1876.

3 and 5. GEORGE HENRY (CONYNGHAM), MARQUESS CONYNGHAM, &c. [I.], also BARON MINSTER, s. and h., *b.* 3 Feb. 1825, and *bap.* at St. James', Westm. Entered the Army, 1st Life Guards, 1844, becoming Lieut.-Col. of that Reg., 1861 to 1868; Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, 1881; sometime (1849) Lieut.-Col. of the Donegal militia, and (1863) Col. Com. of the East Kent militia; sometime, also, State Steward to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland; Equerry to the Queen, 1870 to 1873, when he was made an extra Equerry. Vice-Admiral of the coast of Ulster. He *m.* 17 June 1854, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Jane St. Maur Blanche, only da. and h. of Charles (STANHOPE), 4th EARL OF HARRINGTON, by Maria, da. of Samuel FOOTE, of Exeter. He *d.* at Belgrave Sq., Midx., 2 June 1882. Will pr. 15 Aug. 1882, under £118,000. His widow, who was *b.* 14 May 1833, living 1888.

Marquessate [I.] IV.
Earldom, and Viscountcy [I.] V.
Barony [I.] VI.
1882.

4 and 6. HENRY FRANCIS (CONYNGHAM), MARQUESS CONYNGHAM [1816], EARL CONYNGHAM [1797], EARL OF MOUNT CHARLES [1816], VISCOUNT CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES [1789], VISCOUNT MOUNT CHARLES [1797], VISCOUNT SLANE [1816], BARON CONYNGHAM OF MOUNT CHARLES [1781], in the peerage of Ireland, also BARON MINSTER, of Minster Abbey [U.K., 1821], s. and h., *b.* in London 1 Oct, 1857; ed. at Eton; Lieut. Rifle Brigade, 1879-80; Scots Guards, 1880-82. He *m.* 21 March 1882, at All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, Midx., Francis Elizabeth, 1st da. of Dayrolles Blakeney (EVELEIGH DE MOLEYNS), 4th BARON VENTRY [I.], by Harriet Elizabeth Frances, da. of Andrew WAUCHOPE, of Niddrie Marischal, Midlothian. She was *b.* 30 Dec. 1862.

[VICTOR GEORGE HENRY FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, *styled* EARL OF MOUNT CHARLES, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 30 Jan. 1883, in Charles Street, Berkeley Sq., Midx.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 9,737 acres in Kent, worth £17,432 a year, besides 122,300 acres in co. Donegal, worth £15,166 a year; 27,613 in co. Clare, worth £10,808, and 7,060 in co. Meath, worth £6,670 a year. Total 166,718 acres,(a) worth £50,076 a year.

COOLAVIN.

See "DE FREYNE OF COOLAVIN, co. Sligo," Barony (*French*), *cr.* 1851.

COOMB BANK.

See "SANDRIDGE OF COOMB BANK, co. Kent," Barony (*Campbell*), *cr.* 1766.

COOPER OF PAWLETT.

See "COOPER OF PAWLETT, co. Somerset," Barony (*Cooper*), *cr.* 23 April 1672 with the Earldom of Shaftesbury, which see.

(a) The Marquess Conyngham is one of the 28 noblemen who possess above 100,000 acres in the U.K., being in point of acreage the 12th, but in point of yearly value the 23rd or 24th. See a list of these, p. 51, note "a," *sub* "Buccleuch."

COOTE OF COLOONY.

Barony [I.]

I. 1660. *1.* RICHARD COOTE of Coloony, co. Sligo, 3rd s. of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. [I.], Provost Marshal of Connaught, by Dorothea, da. and coheir of Hugh CUFFE of Cuffe's Wood, co. Cork, was *b* 1620; was one of the Commissioners in the precinct of Athlone for examining the Irish "delinquents:" was Major to Gen. Monck's Reg. of Horse, and, having assisted the measures of his elder br., Sir Charles Coote, Bart., in promoting the restoration of the King, was, on 6 Sep. 1660 (the same day on which his said br. was *cr.* Earl of Mountrath [I.]), *cr.* LORD COOTE, BARON OF COLOONY, co. Sligo [I.],(a) taking his seat 6 May 1661. He *m.* Mary, sister of Sir Oliver ST. GEORGE, 1st Bart. [I.], da. of Sir George ST. GEORGE, Dep. Admiral of Connaught, by Katharine, da. of Richard GIFFORD, of Castle Jordan, co. Meath. He *d.* 10 and was *bur.* 12 July 1683, in Christ Church, Dublin. His widow (whose estate of £580 a year was sequestrated by the Parl. of James II), *d.* at Kilrush, co. Kilkenny, 5 Nov. 1701, and was *bur.* at Christ Church afsd.

II. 1683. *2.* RICHARD (COOTE), LORD COOTE, BARON OF COLOONY [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. On 2 Nov. 1689 he was *cr.* EARL OF BELLOMONT(b) [I.] He was Governor of New York in 1695, where he *d.* 5 March 1700.

III. 1700. *3.* NANFAN (COOTE), EARL OF BELLOMONT, LORD COOTE, BARON OF COLOONY [I.], s. and h. He *d.* s.p.m. 12 July 1708.

IV. 1708. *4.* RICHARD (COOTE), EARL OF BELLOMONT, LORD COOTE, BARON OF COLOONY [I.], only br. and h. male. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 10 Feb. 1766, aged 83, when the *Earldom of Bellomont* [I.], became *extinct*.(c)

See fuller account under "BELLOMONT," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1689; *ex.* 1766.

V. 1766, to 1800. *5.* CHARLES (COOTE), LORD COOTE, BARON OF COLOONY [I.], cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of Charles Coote, of Coote Hill, co. Cavan (sometime M.P. for that co.), by Prudence, da. of Richard GEERING (one of the six clerks of the Court of Chancery) which Charles was s. of the Hon. Thomas Coote of the same, 4th and yst. s. of Richard, 1st Lord Coote, Baron of Coloony [I.] On 4 Sep. 1767, he was *cr.* EARL OF BELLAMONT(b) [I.] On 12 May 1774 he was *cr.* a Baronet, with a *spec. rem.* He *d.* s.p. legit. 20 Oct. 1800, when *all his Peerage honours* became *extinct*.(c) See fuller account under "Bellomont," Vol. i, p. 315.

CORBET.

Barony by writ.

I. 1295. *1.* PETER CORBET, of Caus, Salop, s. and h. of Thomas C. of the same, by Isabel, widow of Alan DE DUNSTANVILLE, sister and coheir of Reginald DE VALLETORT, of Trematon Castle, Cornwall, *suc.* his father in 1273, had a grant in 1281 of taking the wolves in all the Royal forests, served in the wars with Wales and France, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD CORBET) by writs 23 June 1295(d) to 26 Sep. 1300. He *m.* Alice, and *d.* (28 Ed. I) 1300.

(a) See the preamble to the patent in "Lodge," Vol. iii, p. 207, note .

(b) Bellomont in the creation of 1689 but (contrary to grammar) Bellamont in that of 1767.

(c) The 4th Lord had two sons, each successively his heir ap., and the 5th Lord had one such son, all *styled* respectively Lord Coote, or Lord Coloony. See an account of these, *ante*, Vol. i, pp. 314 and 315.

(d) He was one of those sum. to attend the King, 8 June 1294, as to which writ see Vol. i, p. 259, note "c," under "BASSET."

II. 1300. *2.* Peter (Corbet), LORD CORBET, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. He petitioned for a share of the estates of the Valletort family, his father having, the year before he died (27 Ed. I), been found coheir to Roger de Valletort. His signature as "*Pet'r Corbet, D'n's de Cauz*" is to the famous letter of the Barons to the Pope in 1301.(a) He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron 13 Sep. 1302 to 14 March 1321/2. He *m.* before (31 Ed. I) 1302, Beatrix, who was living 1318. He *d.* s.p. (1321-22) 15 Ed. II.

III. 1322, to 1347. *3.* JOHN (CORBET), LORD CORBET, br. and h., then aged 24 years. He was never sum. to Parl., and *d.* s.p. (21 Ed. III) 1347, when, the issue of his father having failed, the *Barony* became *extinct.*(b)

CORBET OF LINCHLADE.

Viscountcy.

I. 1679, to 1682. DAME SARAH CORBET, widow, of Linchlade, *alias* Linslade, Bucks, relict of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart., was, 23 Oct. 1679, *cr.* a Peeress *for life*, as VISCOUNTESS CORBET OF LINCHLADE, co. Buckingham. She was 4th da. and coheir of Sir Robert MONSON, of South Carlton, co. Lincoln; was *b.* about 1624; *m.*, before 1642, Sir Andrew Corbet afsd., who was *cr.* a Baronet as "of Moreton Corbet, Salop," 29 Jan. 1642, in reward for his devoted loyalty, and who *d.* 28 Dec. 1656, aged 40. She *m.* secondly (2 months after her creation), 18 Dec. 1679, at Stoke Newington, Midx. (mar. lic. from Vic. Gen.), Sir Charles LEE, of Bittesley, co. Warwick, then aged 58, and a widower, who was *bur.* at Edmonton, Midx., 18 Oct. 1700. Will pr. same month. She *d.* 5 and was *bur.* 10 June 1682, at Edmonton afsd., when the *life peerage* became *extinct.*(c) Admon. 30 June 1682, 11 July 1682, and 7 Nov. 1709.

CORK (County of).

[For some account of the honour or Lordship of Cork (the largest in the south of Ireland) before the 16th century, see Vol. i, p. xi.]

Earldom [I.]

I. 1396? to 1415. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF RUTLAND, s. and h. ap. of Edmund, DUKE OF YORK, 5th s. of King **Edward III**, having been *cr.* EARL OF RUTLAND 25 Feb. 1389/90, was, at some period before 12 Aug. 1396 (in a patent of which date he is called "*Comes Rutland et de Cork*," &c.), *cr.* EARL OF CORK [I.] On 29 Sep. 1397 he was *cr.* DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, of which dignity, however, he was deprived 6 Oct. 1399. On 1 Aug. 1402 he *suc.* his father as DUKE OF YORK, &c. He *d.* s.p. (being slain at Agincourt) 25 Oct. 1415, when *all his honours*, acquired by *creation*, became *extinct.* See fuller account under "YORK," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1385.

II. 1620. *1.* RICHARD BOYLE,(d) 2nd s.(e) of Roger B. of Preston by Faversham, Kent, and Joan, da. of Robert (or John) NAYLOR, of Canterbury, was *b.* at Canterbury 3 Oct. 1566; ed. at the King's School there; admitted to Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1583; sometime Student of the Middle

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(a) See full account of this letter in "Nicolas," pp. 761-809.

(b) His coheirs were the descendants of his aunts (1) Alice, *m.* Robert de Stafford, whose great grandson and h. Ralph, Lord Stafford, then aged 32, inherited the Castle of Caus, &c.; and (2) Emma, *m.* Sir Bryan de Brampton, of whose great granddaughters and coheirs, Margaret, then aged 46, was wife of Robert Harley [ancestor of the Earls Oxford], and Elizabeth, then aged 42, was wife of Edmund de Cornwall.

(c) Her s. and h., Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., *d.* 4 Feb. 1680, leaving an only s. and h., Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., who *d.* unm. 6 Aug. 1688, in his 19th year, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

(d) and (e) see next page, notes "a" and "b."

Temple, London (being Clerk to Ch. Baron Manwood), but on 23 June 1588, emigrated to Ireland (with but £27), became, in 1590, Sub-Escheator to the Escheator Gen., "a situation which he doubtless knew how to utilize to his special personal advantage."(c) He was, indeed, accused of various charges of embezzlement, &c., and several times apprehended, and was, when he had returned to England after the rebellion in Munster, imprisoned in the Gatehouse for 2 months, but acquitted, to the discredit of his accusers,(d) and made Clerk of the Council of Munster, 8 May 1600, making, through the mediation of Cecil, purchase of all the lands of Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, 7 Dec. 1602 (some 12,000 acres in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary for the small sum of £15,000), and obtaining ratification thereof from the Crown, 10 May 1604, and again 5 March 1606. He was knighted (on the day of his 2nd marriage) 25 July 1603, at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, by the Lord Dep. Carew; P.C. for Munster, 12 March 1606; P.C. [I.], 15 Feb. 1613; Gov. of Loughfoyle, for life, 1614. On 6 May 1616 he was *cr.* LORD BOYLE, BARON OF YOUGHAL, co. Cork, and, on 26 Oct. 1620, VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, co. Waterford, and EARL OF THE COUNTY OF CORKE(e) [I.] On 26 Oct. 1629 he was made one of the Lords Justices [I.], and on 9 Nov. 1631, Lord High Treasurer [I.], holding office till July 1633, at which date Lord Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford) was Viceroy, to whose measures he was mostly opposed, and by whose judgments against him he "was prejudiced in no less than £40,000." On 14 July 1634 he first took his seat in the House of Lords. In the rebellion of 1641 he raised two troops of Horse, fortifying his Castle of Lismore, and, at the battle of Liscarroll, 2 Sep. 1642, no less than 4 of his sons(f) were engaged, one of them Viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky [I.] (who had been so *cr.* in his father's lifetime), being therein slain. He *m.* firstly, 6 Nov. 1595, at Limerick, Joan, da. and coheir of Capt. William APSLEY, of Limerick (5th s. of Nicholas A. of Pulborough, Sussex), by Annabella, da. of John BROWNE, of Awney, co. Limerick. She *d.* s.p.s. at Moyallow, 14 Dec. 1599, and was *bur.* in the church of Buttevant, co. Cork. He *m.* secondly, 25 July 1603, at Dublin, Catharine, da. of Sir Geoffrey FENTON, Prin. Sec. of State [I.], by Alice (widow of Hugh BRADY, Bishop of Meath), da. of Robert WESTON, LL.D., Lord High Chancellor [I.], Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and (1570-73) Dean of Wells. She (by whom he had 7 sons and 8 daughters) *d.* in Dublin 16 and was *bur.* 17 Feb. 1629/30, in St. Patrick's Cathedral there, where a "very fair monument"(g) was erected to her. He *d.* at Youghal 15 Sep. 1643, and was *bur.* in St.

(a) The Editor is indebted for a good account of the numerous Peers in the Boyle family (as also of those in several other noble families connected therewith) to the late Mr. Edmund Montagu Boyle (grandson of the 8th Earl of Cork), whose premature death at the age of 40, 11 Aug. 1885, deprived the world of a competent and ever most courteous genealogist. From his executors by his request, the Editor received two large MS. vols., containing (as far as practicable) the names of the ancestors in the "*seize quartier*" of all the Peers existing in 1884, compiled by Mr. Boyle with great care. Of this valuable MS. free use is made in this work.

(b) John Boyle, the 1st son, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne in 1618, *d.* at Cork 10 July 1620.

(c) See an able article on him by "T. F. Henderson" in Stephen's "Nat. Biography."

(d) The following extracts from "*Pym's MSS.*" (printed in Ap. vi, p. 84, of the 10th Report of the "*Hist. MSS. Com.*") shews the bitterness of many towards him, and as, since his marriage in 1595 he enjoyed an estate of £500 a year, it could not have, truly, applied to him at all events since that period, even if it did so previously. "The Lord Boyle made a Baron [1616] who they say not above 16 years afore, being a poore fellowe and in prison at Monster in Ireland, borrowed 6d., and now hath a great estate £12,000 yeerly of Irish Land."

(e) The preamble of creation of the the Barony is given in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 156. The title of the Earldom was spelt Corke till the time of the 8th Earl, who first adopted the modern spelling of Cork *Ex inform.*—E. M. Boyle. See *ante*, note "a."

(f) As to his sons, four of whom became Peers, see vol. i, p. 400, note "a."

(g) This tomb was actually "fixed in the place where the high altar anciently stood directly facing the door of the choir, for the erecting of which, in that place, his Lordship was [not unnaturally] called in question by the Lord Dep. Wentworth." It was removed to the south side of the altar. The action of the Lord Deputy, "tho' not unjustifiable, was sufficiently indicative of his sentiments" towards the Earl.

Mary's Abbey there. M.I.[h] Will dat. 24 Nov. 1642 (in which are several interesting bequests), pr. in Dublin.[i]

III. 1643. *2.* RICHARD (BOYLE), EARL OF CORKE, VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, VISCOUNT BOYLE OF KINALMEAKY, LORD BOYLE, BARON OF YOUGHAL and BARON OF BANDON BRIDGE, 2nd but 1st surv. s and h.,[k] *b.* 20 Oct. 1612 at Youghall. By the death s.p. on 2 Sep. 1642 of his br. Lewis, VISCOUNT BOYLE OF KINALMEAKY, and BARON OF BANDON BRIDGE, co. Cork [I.], who had been so *cr.* 28 Feb. 1627/8 with a spec. rem. failing the heirs male of his body, to those of his father, &c. (see under that title, vol. i, p. 404) he may possibly have *suc.* to those dignities, though at that date (1642) he was only heir *apparent* of his father; anyhow on his father's death in the next year (1643) he *suc.* thereto, as also to his father's titles. Having *m.* Elizabeth, *suo jure* BARONESS CLIFFORD [1628], he was on 4 Nov. 1644 *cr.* BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, co. York, and on 20 March 1664 *cr.* EARL OF BURLINGTON, *alias* BRIDLINGTON, co. York. He *d.* 13 Jan. 1697/8.

[CHARLES BOYLE, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., was v.p. sum. to the House of Lords [I.] 20 Feb. 1662/3 as VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN and to the House of Lords [E.] 16 July 1689 as LORD CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH.[l] He *d.* v.p. 12 Oct. 1694.]

IV. 1698. *3.* CHARLES (BOYLE), EARL OF BURLINGTON, &c. [E.], also EARL OF CORKE, &c. [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Charles Boyle styled Viscount Dungarvan abovenamed. He *d.* 9 Feb. 1703/4.

V. 1704. *4.* RICHARD (BOYLE) EARL OF BURLINGTON, &c. [E.], also EARL OF CORKE, &c. [I.], only s. and h. He *d.* s.p.m. 3 Dec. 1753, when the *Earldom of Burlington* and the *Barony of Clifford and Lanesborough* (English Peerages by Patent) became *extinct*, the Barony of Clifford (1628) and the large estates of the Clifford and Boyle families devolving on his da. and h., but the Earldom of Corke, &c. [I.] devolving as under.

See fuller account under "BURLINGTON," Earldom of, *cr.* 1664; *ex.* 1753.

VI. 1753. *5.* JOHN (BOYLE), EARL OF CORKE, EARL OF ORRERY, VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, VISCOUNT BOYLE OF KINALMEAKY, LORD BOYLE, BARON OF YOUGHALL, BARON OF BANDON BRIDGE, and BARON BOYLE OF BROGHILL [I.], also BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON [G.B.] cousin and h. male,[m] being s.

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[h] The most interesting account of "the great Earl of Cork" (as he is usually styled) down to the year 1632 is, by himself, in his "*True Remembrances*," printed in Birch's edition of the works of (his son) Robert Boyle, the Philosopher. "One of the chief causes of his success was the introduction of manufactures and mechanical arts by settlers from England. From his ironworks alone, according to Boate, he made a clear gain of £100,000." Sir Richard Cox, in his "Ireland," says of him that he "was one of the most extraordinary persons, either *that* or any other age has produced, with respect to the great and just acquisition of estate that he made, and the public works that he began and finished, for the advancement of the English interest and the protestant religion in Ireland, as charities, almshouses, free schools, bridges, castle and towns, *viz.*, Lismore, Tallaghe, Cloghnikilty, Tunyskeen, Castleton and Bandon, which last place cost him £14,000."

[i] A copious extract therefrom is in "Lodge," vol. i, p. 152.

[k] His eldest br., Roger Boyle, *b.* at Youghall 1 Aug. 1606, *d.* at School at Deptford, Kent, 10 Oct. 1615, before his father's elevation to the peerage, and was *bur.* there. M.I.

[l] See Vol. i, p. 81, note "a," as to this probably unique instance of an eldest son being sum. v.p., both to the English and Irish House of Lords in one of his father's peerages in each Kingdom.

[m] As to the smallness of the estates which he thus inherited, see Vol. i, p. 82, note "a," under "Burlington."

and h. of Charles, 4th EARL OF ORRERY and Baron Boyle of Broghill [I.], 1st BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON,[a] co. Somerset, by Elizabeth, da. of John (CECIL), 5th EARL OF EXETER, which Charles was br. and h. of Lionel, 3rd EARL OF ORRERY, both being sons of Roger, the 2d Earl, who was s. and h. of another Roger, the 1st Earl of Orrery and 1st BARON BOYLE OF BROGHILL [I.], who was the 2nd surv. s. of Richard, 1st EARL OF CORKE [I.] He was *b.* in Glasshouse Street 13 and *bap.* 18 Jany. 1706/7, at St. James, Westm. ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 16 Aug. 1723 ; *suc.* his father[b] as EARL OF ORRERY, &c. [I.], and BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON, 28 Aug. 1731 ; took his seat in the House [I.] 7 Nov. 1735 ; *cr.* M.A., Oxford (Univ. Coll.), 25 Aug. 1743 ; F.R.S., 17 Jan. 1750, *succeeding* his cousin as EARL OF CORKE, &c. [I.], 4 Dec. 1753. He *m.* firstly, 9 May 1728, Henrietta, 3rd and yst. da. and coheir of George (HAMILTON), 1st EARL OF ORKNEY [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Edward VILLIERS. She *d.* at Cork 22 Aug. and was *bur.* 18 Sep. 1732, at Taplow, Bucks. He *m.* secondly, 30 June 1738 (lic. dat. 3rd) at Dublin, Margaret, da. and h. of John HAMILTON, of Caledon (*alias* Kinard), co. Tyrone, by Lucy, da. of the Most Rev. Anthony DOPPING, Bishop of Meath. She *d.* in Great Marlborough Street, Midx., 24 May 1758, aged 48, and was *bur.* in St. John's Church, Frome, Somerset. He *d.* at Marston House, in Frome, 23 Nov. 1762, and was *bur.* in St. John's Church there. Will dat. 13 Oct. and pr. 14 Dec. 1762.

[CHARLES BOYLE, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, and formerly (1731-53) *styled* LORD BOYLE, 1st s. and h. ap., by 1st wife ; *b.* 20 Feb. 1728/9 ; mat. at Oxford (St. Mary's Hall), 23 Nov. 1745 ; M.P. for co. Cork, 1756-59. He *m.* 18 May 1753, at Stourton, Wilts, Susanna, da. and coheir of Henry HOARE, of Stourhead, in that parish, and of London, Banker, by his 2nd wife, Susan, da. and coheir of Stephen COLT. He *d.* v.p. and s.p.m.s.[c] at Bath, 16 Sep. 1759, and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome. Will dat. 3 Feb. 1758, pr. 4 Oct. 1759. His widow *m.*, as his 1st wife, 17 Feb. 1761, at the Chapel in Tottenham Park (registered at Great Bedwyn), Wilts, Thomas (BRUDENELL-BRUCE), 1st EARL OF AILESBURY, who *d.* 19 April 1814, aged 85. She *d.* 4 Feb. 1783, and was *bur.* at Maulden, Beds.]

VII. 1762. *6.* HAMILTON (BOYLE), EARL OF CORKE, EARL OF ORRERY, &c. [I.], also BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. male, by 1st wife, *b.* 3 Feb. 1729 ; ed. at Westm. School ; Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 14 June 1748 ; B.C.L., 15 May 1755 ; High Steward of the Univ. of Oxford, 1762 ; *cr.* D.C.L., 6 July 1763. He was M.P. for Charleville, 1759-60, and and for Warwick, 1751-62. He *d.* unm. 17 Jany. 1764, and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome. Admon. 20 Feb. 1764, and, with testamentary schedule, June 1785.

VIII. 1764. *7.* EDMUND (BOYLE), EARL OF CORKE, EARL OF ORRERY, &c. [I.], also BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON, br. of the half-blood and h. male, being s. of the 5th Earl by his 2nd wife, *b.* 21 Nov. 1742, at Marston ; Page of Honour to the Prince of Wales, 1759 ; Gent. Usher to the Queen Consort, 1761-63 ; mat. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 2 April 1763 ; Col. of the Somerset Militia. He *m.* firstly 31 Aug. 1764, at the Earl of Sandwich's house in Whitehall, Anne, sister and coheir

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[a] The estate of Marston was purchased by the 1st Earl of Cork for £10,350, and left by him to his yr. s. Roger, afterwards the 1st Earl of Orrery, whose grandson, Charles, the 4th Earl, was, in 1711, *cr.* Baron Boyle of Marston.

[b] In his father's will, dat. 6 Nov. 1728, allusion is made to him as having never "shewed much taste or inclination for the knowledge which study and learning afford," but this paternal pique is attributed by Dr. Johnson to the son not allowing his wife "to keep company with his father's mistress," and it is stated in "Lodge" (Vol. i, p. 196) that "his Lordship hath been eminently distinguished in the literary world." Pope writes of him as one whose praises are that precious ointment Solomon speaks of." He is, however, chiefly known as a friend of Swift, of Pope, and of Johnson, and as the author of some not very able tho' somewhat spiteful "*Remarks on Swift*," &c. See article on him by Henry Craik, LL.D., in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography*."

[c] Henrietta, his da. and h., *m.* 18 Oct. 1777, John (O'Neill), 1st Viscount O'Neill [I.], whose issue became *extinct* 12 Feb. 1885.

of Capt. Charles Kelland Courtenay, yr. da. of Kelland COURTENAY, of Painsford, Devon, and Tretburfe, Cornwall, by Elizabeth, sister of John, 4th EARL OF SANDWICH, da. of Edward Richard MONTAGU, *styled* VISCOUNT HINCHINBROKE. This marriage was dissolved 1782, and the lady *d.* 11 Dec. 1785, aged 43, in Queen Street, Mayfair, Midx., and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome. He *m.* secondly, 17 June 1786, at the house of her mother in Charles Street, St. Geo. Han. Sq., Mary, da. of John (MONCKTON), 1st VISCOUNT GALWAY [I.], by Jane, da. of Henry WESTENRA. He *d.* at Bath 6 Oct. 1798, and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome. Will pr. Dec. 1798. His widow, who was *b.* 21 May 1748, and who was celebrated for her eccentricities and as a leader of the fashion, *d.* s.p. 30 May 1840, aged 92, and was *bur.* at Fineshade, co. Northampton. Will pr. June 1840.[a]

[JOHN RICHARD BOYLE, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 27 May 1765. He *d.*, in infancy, v.p. 8 March 1768, and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome.]

IX. 1798. *8.* EDMUND (BOYLE), EARL OF CORK,[b] EARL OF ORRERY, &c. [I.], also BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 21 Oct. 1767; entered the Army, 1785; serving in Flanders, 1791; Major 87th Foot, 1793, and, subsequently, Lieut.-Col. thereof; taken prisoner at the capit. of Bergen-op-Zoom; Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, 1797; Brevet-Col. and A.D.C. to the King, 1798; serving in Holland, 1799, and in Egypt, 1801. Major-Gen. 1805; Lieut.-Gen., 1811; General, 1825. K.P., 22 July 1835. He *m.* 9 Oct. 1795, at Midgham, Berks, his first cousin, Isabella Henrietta, 3rd da. of William POYNTZ, of Midgham House, by Isabella (eldest sister of Anne, Countess of Corke), da. of Kelland COURTENAY abovenamed. She, who had been maid of honour to Charlotte, the Queen Consort, *d.* at Marston House, 29 Nov. 1843, and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome. He *d.* at Hamilton Place, Midx., 29 June 1856, and was *bur.* as afsd. Will pr. July 1856.

[EDMUND WILLIAM BOYLE, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* in London 2 April 1798. He *d.* unm. v.p. 1 Jan. 1826, and was *bur.* at St. John's, Frome.]

[CHARLES BOYLE, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* 6 Dec. 1800; entered the Army, 1819; Capt. 84th Foot, 1822; retired, 1826. He *m.* 18 March 1828 (mar. lic. on 3rd) at her mother's house, in St. Mary's parish, Dublin, Catherine, 5th da. of William (ST. LAWRENCE), 2nd EARL OF HOWTH [I.], by his 2nd wife, Margaret, da. of William BURKE, of Glinsk. He *d.* v.p. at Blount)s Court, Oxon, 25 Aug. and was *bur.* 3 Sep. 1829 at St. John's, Frome. Will pr. Dec. 1834. His widow *d.* at No. 10, Chesham Place, Midx., 4 and was *bur.* 9 April 1879 at Marston Bigod, Somerset. Admon. 19 April 1879 to her son, the Earl of Cork, under £1,500.]

X. 1856. *9.* RICHARD EDMUND ST. LAWRENCE (BOYLE), EARL OF CORK [1620], EARL OF ORRERY [1660], VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN [1620], VISCOUNT BOYLE OF KINALMEAKY [1628], LORD BOYLE, BARON OF YOUGHALL [1616], BARON OF BANDON BRIDGE and BARON BOYLE OF BROGHILL [1628], all in the peerage of Ireland, also BARON BOYLE OF MARSTON [1711], in the peerage of G.B., grandson and h., being s. and h. of Charles Boyle, *styled* Viscount Dungarvan, by Catharine, his wife abovenamed; *b.* 19 April 1829, and *bap.* at St. Mary's, Dublin; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford; matric. 27 May 1847; M.P. for Frome, 1854-56; K.P., 13 June

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(a) Her picture by Reynolds is well-known from Jacobé's print thereof, in 1779, as "the Hon. Miss Monckton." The description of her, by Miss Burney, in 1782, as "very short, very fat, but handsome, splendidly and fantastically dressed, rouged not unbecomingly, &c.," ends with the sarcastic remark that "her rage of seeing anything *curious* may be satisfied, if she pleases, by looking in a mirror."

(b) He was the first Earl of his line, who signed himself "Cork," in lieu of "Corke." See, *antc*, p. 356, note "e."

1860 ; Lieut.-Col. North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, 1862 ; Lord Lieut. of Somerset, 1864 ; P.C., 1866 ; Master of the Buckhounds, Jan. to July, 1866, 1868-74, and 1880-85 ; Master of the Horse, Feb. to Aug. 1886. He *m.* 28 July 1853, Emily Charlotte, da. of Ulick John (DE BURGH), 1st MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE [I.], by Harriet, da. of the Right Hon. George CANNING, and Joan, *suo jure* VISCOUNTESS CANNING. She was *b.* 19 Oct. 1828.

[GEORGE SPENCER CANNING BOYLE, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNGARVAN, s. and h. ap., *b.* 24 Feb. 1861, in Grafton Street, Midx. ; ed. at Eton.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,398 acres in Somersetshire, worth £5,094 a year, besides, in Ireland, 20,195 acres in co. Cork ; 11,531 in co. Kerry, and 3,189 in co. Limerick, worth £12,249 a year. Total 38,313 acres, worth £17,343 a year. *Principal residence*, Marston House, near Frome, Somerset.

CORNBURY.

i.e. "Cornbury, co. Oxford," Viscountcy, *cr.* 1661, with the Earldom of Clarendon, which see ; *ex.* 1753.

CORNWALL.

Earldom.

I. 1068 ? *1.* ROBERT, COUNT OF MORTEIN in Normandy, one of the two sons[a] of Herluin DE CONTEVILLE, by Herleve, mother of William the Conqueror, was *b.* about 1031, and, in 1051, was *cr.* COMTE DE MORTEIN in the Cotentin,[b] by his uterine br., William, then Duke of Normandy, whom he accompanied in the invasion of England, where he was in command of the chivalry of the Cotentin at the battle of Hastings, 1066. His share of the spoil was probably one of the greatest, as, with the exception of the lands of the King and the Church, he received nearly the whole of the county of Cornwall, and is, consequently, usually considered EARL OF CORNWALL, though only known as "*Comes Moritoniensis.*" At the time of Domesday he was possessed of 797 manors in various counties, besides the borough of Pevensey in Sussex, &c. In 1069 he, with Robert, Comte d'Eu, defeated the Danes in the parts of Lindsey with great slaughter. He joined his br. the Earl of Kent in 1088 in a rebellion against William II in favour of Robert Courthose, but was subsequently pardoned. He *m.* before 1066, Maud, da. of Roger (DE MONTGOMERY) EARL OF SHREWSBURY, by his 1st wife Mabel, da. of William, COUNT OF BELÉSME. He was living in 1088, but probably *d.* before 1097, being possibly slain in Northumberland in Mowbray's rebellion of 1095.[c]

II. 1095 ? to 1106. *2.* WILLIAM (FITZ-ROBERT, or DE MORTEIN), EARL OF CORNWALL, also COUNT OF MORTEIN in Normandy, s. and h. He appears to have been *b.* before 1084, and to have coveted the Earldom of Kent, held by his uncle, Odo, 1067-97, and, being disappointed thereof, to have rebelled, with Robert de Belesme, against the King in Normandy, in an endeavour to recover that Kingdom for Robert, the King's elder

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[a] Odo his br., Bishop of Bayeux, was in 1067 *cr.* Earl of Kent, and *d.* unmar. Feb. 1097.

[b] "Not to be confounded with *Mortagne* in La Manche." See Planché's "The Conqueror and his Companions," (vol. i, p. 107), where a good account is given of this Robert, a man (according to William of Malmesbury) "of a heavy and sluggish disposition." Here, also, the strange anecdote related by "Dugdale" is given at length, of the "very great black goat," (an "evil spirit") carrying the King "to judgment," which appeared to the Earl, *or his son*, at the very hour William Rufus was slain in the New Forest, 2 Aug. 1100.

[c] This is Mr. Planché's conjecture founded upon a statement in "Brooke" that Earl Robert "*was slain in Northumberland in* 1087. Vincent in his *Discoverie* points out the error of the date, but is silent respecting the account of the death, which he certainly would not have been could he have contradicted it."

brother. They were defeated and taken prisoners, 24 April 1106, at Tenchebray, when, being attainted, his *honours* became *forfeited*. After many years imprisonment, he became a Cluniac monk, in 1140, at Bermondsey, where he *d.*, probably s.p.,[a] and probably, having never married.

III. 1140, to 1141. 1140/1.[b] ALAIN DE BRETAGNE, "*Comes Britanniæ et Angliæ*," Lord of the honour (and sometimes called Earl) of RICHMOND, who, on 13 April 1137, had *suc.* his father, Stephen, in those dignities, is said to have been *cr.* by King Stephen,[b] in 1140, EARL OF CORNWALL, tho' deprived thereof (early next year) soon after 2 Feb. He *d.* 30 March 1146. See fuller account under "RICHMOND."

IV. 1141, to 1175. REGINALD DE DUNSTANVILLE, 3rd of the 14 illegit. children of HENRY I, was the son of Sibell, da. of Sir Robert CORBET of Alcester, co Warwick, and having *m.* Beatrice, da. and h. of William FITZRICHARD, a man of large estate in co. Cornwall, was *cr.*, about April 1141, [c] EARL OF CORNWALL, probably by the Empress Maud, but the title was fully recognised subsequently by King Stephen. He was a witness to the compromise between Stephen and Henry, 1153. Sheriff of Devon, 1173-75. He was in command, *ex parte Regis*, Oct. 1173, against the rebellious Barons. He *d.* at Chertsey, in Surrey, Dec. 1175, and was *bur.* in the Abbey of Reading, when the *Earldom* is supposed to have *reverted to the Crown.*

V. 1180 ? to 1188. BALDWIN, EARL OF CORNWALL, "*Consanguineus Regis*" is mentioned as having died in 1188.[d] He was not improbably a son of Reginald, EARL OF CORNWALL abovenamed.

VI. 1189, to 1199. JOHN (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF GLOUCESTER, 6th s. of King HENRY II, having received from his br., King Richard I, in 1189, the counties of Cornwall, Nottingham, &c.,[e] bore the title of EARL OF CORNWALL. On 6 April 1199 he ascended the throne (as **King John**) when *all his honours merged in the Crown.* See fuller account under "GLOUCESTER," Earldom of.

VII. 1217 to 1220. HENRY FITZ-COUNT, or FITZ-EARL ("filius Comitis"), bastard son of Reginald (de Dunstanville) EARL OF CORNWALL, by Beatrix DE VANNES, *b.* before 1175, was Constable of Totnes Castle 1209 ; Gov. of Porchester Castle 1211 ; Sheriff of Cornwall, Constable of Launceston Castle and Warden of the Stannaries 1215, and had, in that year, *a grant*

(a) The account in "Lodge," Vol. i, p. 118, that he "was the father [by some unspecified wife] of Adelm and John." of whom Adelm, "by Agnes, da. of Lewis VII, King of France," was ancestor of the De Burgh family, Earls of Clanricarde [I.], while John "had issue Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, one of the greatest subjects in Europe," is a reckless and unprovable assertion. The descent in the *male* line of this house, from Charlemagne, is there recorded, also in which Herluin de Conteville, father of the 1st Earl of Cornwall, is actually called "Harlowen *de Burgo*," &c., &c.

(b) *Gesta Stephani.*

(c) "There is reason, on charter evidence to assign the creation to about April 1141" *ex inform.* J. Horace Round.

(d) "*Annales de Waverleia*," in "*An. Monast.*" ii, p. 245, 1864-69. "Dr. Luard, the Editor, says that the MS. is in a hand of the 12th century or beginning of the 13th, so that the writer was contemporary." *Ex inform.* James E. Doyle, Editor of "The Official Baronage of England."

(e) *Chronicon* Walteri de Hemingburgh.

of the county of Cornwall from King John to farm till the realm should be at peace. This grant was renewed by Henry III, by patent dat. at Gloucester 7 Feb. 1216/7, with the words that he should hold the same "*sicut Reginaldus, Comes Cornubiæ, pater suus, illum tenuit,*" whereby he became EARL OF CORNWALL, and is so called in a charter to the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. He *resigned* the *said Earldom* to the King in 1220, when he took the cross and *d.* a Crusader in 1222. [a]

VIII. 1225. *1.* RICHARD PLANTAGENET, 2nd s. of KING JOHN, by Isabella, da. and h. of Aymer (TAILLEFER), COUNT OF ANGOULEME, was *b.* 5 Jan. 1209; was Constable of Wallingford Castle, 1216; Knighted on Candlemas Day, 1225, by his br., King Henry III, who, a few days afterwards, 13 Feb. 1225, granted him the *county of Cornwall* and the whole of Poitou, whereby he was styled EARL OF CORNWALL[b] and COUNT OF POITOU; Lieut. of Guienne, 1226-27; Ch. Commissioner for making a truce with France, 1230; Keeper of the Honour of Wallingford, 1230-31; of the Honour of Knaresborough, 1235; took the Cross, 1236; was on an Embassy to the Emperor Frederick, 1237; Lord of the forest of Dartmoor, 1239; Com.-in-Chief of the Crusaders, 1240-41, when he entered into a truce with the Soldan of Babylon. Joint Plenipo. to France, and Ambassador to Pope Innocent IV, 1250; P.C., 1253; Joint Guardian of England, 1253-54. He acquired vast estates and great wealth by farming the Mint, the Jews, &c., and in consequence,[c] probably, whereof was, in Dec. 1256, by the Princes of the Empire, elected **King of the Romans**, being crowned 27 May 1257, at Aachen. He was, however, "soon dispossessed, forsaken, and forced to return into England a poorer king than he went out an Earl"[d] In Oct. 1259 he was Ambassador to Pope Alexander IV. He was a faithful adherent to the King, his br., against the rebellious Barons, and both were taken prisoners at the battle of Lewes, 14 May 1264. He *m.* firstly, 30 March 1231, Isabel, widow of Gilbert (DE CLARE), EARL OF GLOUCESTER, da. of William (MARSHALL), EARL OF PEMBROKE, by Isabel, da. and h. of Richard (DE CLARE), also EARL OF PEMBROKE. She *d.* 19 Jan. 1240, and was *bur.* at Beaulieu, co. Southon, her heart being sent to Tewkesbury Abbey. M.I. He *m.* secondly, 23 Nov. 1243, Sanchia, 3rd da. and coheir[e] of Raymond (BERENGAR), COUNT OF PROVENCE, by Beatrix, da. of Thomas, COUNT OF MAURIENNE. She, who was crowned **Queen**[e] (with her husband) 1257, *d.* 9 Nov. 1261, and was *bur.* at Hailes Abbey, co. Glouc., of which her husband had, in 1251, been founder. He *m.* thirdly, 16 June 1269, Beatrice, da. of Theodoric VON FALKESTEIN, niece of Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne. He *d.* at Berkhampsted Castle, Herts, 2 April 1272, and was *bur.* in Hailes Abbey afsd., his heart being sent to Rewley Abbey, Oxon, of which, also, he was the founder. M.I.[f] His widow *d.* on the Vigil of St. Luke, 1277, and was *bur.* at the Friars' Minors, in Oxford.

[JOHN PLANTAGENET, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* and *d.* 1232, and was *bur.* (near King Henry I,) at Reading, Berks.]

(a) "Brooke," *un*contradicted by "Vincent," says he *d.* in Gascony, but 'Brooke" seems to have known little about him, not even mentioning his acquisition of the Earldom.

(b) The Earldom of Cornwall was subsequently confirmed by charter, 10 Aug. 1231, *habend* et tenend. de nob. et hered. n'ris, ipsi Com. et hered. suis."

(c) "*Nummus* ait pro me; nubit Cornubia Romæ.

(d) See "Sandford." In Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" (p. 212) it is said that "Three of the Electors finding his bribe to them was lower than to the others, seceded in disgust and chose Alfonzo X of Castile."

(e) "One of those 4 daughters of an Earl that by marriage came to be exalted to the thrones of so many Kings, an example not to be paralleled in any history." See "Sandford." The other three Queens were (1) Margaret, wife of Louis IX of France (2) Eleanor, wife of Henry III of England, and (3) Beatrix, wife of Charles I of Naples.

(f) Richard de Cornwall, one of his illegit. sons, was ancestor of the family of Cornwall seated at Burford, co. Salop, and at Berington, co. Hereford.

[HENRY PLANTAGENET, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., by 1st wife, *b.* 2 Nov. 1235, was knighted on the day of his father's coronation, 27 May 1257, being, with him, taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, 14 May 1264. On his return from the Crusade he *d.* unm. and v.p., being murdered in the church of St. Nicholas, at Viterbium, in Italy, by the sons of Simon de Montfort (in revenge for their father's death and defeat in 1265) in or about 1271.(a)

IX. 1272, to 1300. *2.* EDMUND (PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF ALMAINE,")(b) EARL OF CORNWALL, 5th but 1st surv. s. and h., being 1st s. by the 2nd wife, *b.* Dec. 1259 ; was *invested* with his father's Earldom and knighted by the King, 13 Oct. 1272 ; Joint Guardian of the Realm, Nov. 1272, to Jany. 1273, and April 1279 to 1280. Sheriff of Cornwall, 1278-1300 ; Sole Guardian of the Realm, June 1286 to Aug. 1289 ; Sheriff of, co. Rutland, 1288-1300 ; Councillor to the Prince of Wales, 1297 to 1298. He *m.* 6 Oct. 1272, Margaret, da. of Richard (DE CLARE), EARL OF GLOUCESTER and HERTFORD, by Maud, da. of John (DE LACY), EARL OF LINCOLN. She was divorced 1294,(c) and condemned "*ritam vivere cælibem.*" He *d.* s.p. 1 Oct. 1300, at the Abbey of Ashridge, Bucks (which he had founded in 1283), and was *bur.* near his father in the Abbey of Hailes afsd., when the *Earldom of Cornwall* became *extinct*, and, all legit. issue of his father having failed, the King was found his cousin and next heir.

X. 1307, to 1313. SIR PIERS DE GAVESTON, s. of Arnold de Gaveston, Seigneur D'Oleron in Gascony, *b.* there about 1284, was attendant on the Prince of Wales, by whom he was knighted, 22 May 1306 ; and by whom (directly after his accession as Edward II) he was, in 1307, made Secretary to the King ; P.C. ; Sheriff of co. Cornwall, and receiving a grant of the county of Cornwall by charter dat. at Dumfries 6 Aug. 1307, "*habend. et tenend. eidem Petro et heredibus suis, de nob. et heredibus nostris,*" became thereby EARL OF CORNWALL,(d) and was sum. to Parl. as such the 19th Jan. following. He was Guardian of the Realm, Dec. 1307 to Feb. 1308 ; was Bearer of the Crown at the coronation, 25 Feb. 1308 ; Lord Lieut. of Ireland, June 1308 to Sep. 1309. He was made Constable of Berkhampstead Castle and Provost of the county and city of Bayonne in 1308 ; Keeper of the Castles and Honours of Knaresborough and Wallingford in 1309 ; Constable of Nottingham Castle and Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, in 1310 and again in 1312 ; Keeper of Carlisle Castle and Constable of Scarborough Castle in 1312. The nobility being, not unnaturally, displeased at the influence over the King exercised by this Foreigner, demanded his banishment, and on the refusal thereof, captured the Earl, at Scarborough, and *beheaded him*, without any form of trial, 19 June 1312, at Blacklow, near Warwick. He *m.* 1309, Margaret, da. of Gilbert (DE CLARE), EARL OF GLOUCESTER and HERTFORD, by the Lady Joan PLANTAGENET, da. of King Edward I, the said Margaret being, consequently, niece of the Earl's Patron, the reigning King. He *d.* s.p.m.,(e) when the *Earldom of Cornwall* is presumed to *have reverted* to the Crown. His body was carried

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(a) See the latin verses in the said church, relating thereto, in "Vincent," p. 135.

(b) The inscription on his seal was "*S. Eadmundi* DE ALLEMANNIA *Comitis Cornubiæ*"; that on his father's royal seal was "*Ricardus, Dei gratia,* ROMANORUM *Rex, Semper Augustus.*" See "Sandford."

(c) There is an engraving alluded to in "Sandford" of her coat of arms, viz., "Cornwall" dimidiated, impaling "Clare," also dimidiated, the latter coat, "*Or*, 3 chevronels, *gules*," thus resembling (owing to its dimidiation) three bendlets.

(d) "By a subsequent charter, 5 Aug. 1309, the county of Cornwall with its appurtenances was settled upon the said Peter and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, by reason of which charter Margaret, widow of Gaveston and wife of Hugh de Audley, petitioned for restoration of the lands which had been seized into the hands of the Crown, and stating that there was issue of the said Piers by the said Margaret then living. But the Parliament ordained that the county, &c., should remain to the King, *quit of the claim* of Hugh and Margaret and *of the issue of Gaveston and Margaret* for ever." See "Courthope."

(e) His only da. and h., Joane, was by him destined to have *m.* Thomas Wake, and h. ap. of John, Lord Wake, but the said Thomas having *m.* elsewhere, King Edward II, in 1318, granted her marriage to John, s. and h. ap. of Thomas de Multon Lord of Egremont, as soon as they attained to the legal age of marriage.

to Orford, whence, 2 years afterwards, it was *bur.* in the presence of the King and others, 2 Jan. 1314, at King's Langley, Herts, in the church of the Friars Preachers, newly founded by the said King. His widow, one of the coheirs of the great family of Clare, being sister to Gilbert, the last Earl of *Gloucester* and Hertford of that family, *m* 28 April 1317, Hugh AUDLEY, who, on 16 March 1337, was, accordingly, *cr.* EARL OF GLOUCESTER, and who *d.* 10 Nov. 1347.

XI. 1330, to 1336. JOHN PLANTAGENET, *styled* "of Eltham," 2nd s. of King EDWARD II, by Isabel, da. of PHILIP IV, KING OF FRANCE, was *b.* 25 Aug. 1316, at Eltham Manor house, Kent. He was made Warden of the city and tower of London, Oct 1326; Guardian of the Realm, May to June 1329, and again April 1331. On 1 Dec. 1330 he was *cr.* EARL OF CORNWALL, with rem. to the heirs male of his body. Warden of the Northern Marches, 1335, and Commander against Scotland, 1336. He *d.* unm. at Perth, Oct. 1336, when his *honours* became *extinct.* He was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey under a magnificent monument.

Dukedom.

I. 1337, to 1376. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF WOODSTOCK," but generally known as "*The Black Prince*" from the colour of his armour, 1st s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD III, by Philippa, da. of William, COUNT OF HAINAULT in Flanders, *b.* 15 June 1330, at Woodstock, Oxon, was, by charter, 18 May 1333, *cr.* EARL OF CHESTER (being invested with that county), with rem. "to his heirs, being Kings of England. On 17 March 1337 he was in Parl. *cr.* DUKE OF CORNWALL,[a] and invested with the (thereby created) *Duchy* of Cornwall "habend. et tenend. eidem Duci et ipsius et hæredum suor., Regum Angliæ, filiis primogenitis, et dicti loci Ducibus in regno Angliæ hereditarie successuris." On 12 May 1343 he was, also in Parl., *cr.* **Prince of Wales**,[b] and invested with a coronet, &c. He was knighted by the King, 12 July 1346, at la Hogue, "winning his spurs" at the battle of Cressy on 26 Aug. following.[c] **K.G.**, being included in the list of the founders of that Order,

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[a] "This is the first instance of the creation of a **Duke** in England; the charter erects the castles, lordships, &c., as well in Cornwall as elsewhere into a DUCHY, and settles the same "habend. et tenend. eidem Duci, et ipsius et hæredum suorum Regum Angliæ filiis primogenitis, et dicti loci Ducibus in regno Angl' hereditar' successur'." See "Courthope," p. 9, note "b." As to the construction of these words, a correspondent (most able as to such points, but whose absence precludes him from reference to authorities) makes this suggestion:—"I am tempted to construe the words *Regum Angliæ* as *when Kings of England*, and it seems to me that the words *et dicti loci ducibus* have been unduly ignored. How can the persons indicated *become* Dukes of Cornwall, if they *were* such Dukes already? Is it not the inference that the *ducatus* in question was *not the dignity itself*, but, rather *the territorial Duchy*?"

[b] There had only been one **Prince of Wales** before, *viz.*, his grandfather, Edward "of Carnarvon" (afterwards King EDWARD II), who was, in 1301, *cr. Prince of Wales* and Earl of Chester. See "CHESTER," Earldom of, *cr.* 1301. His father, King EDWARD III, though in 1320, or before, he was *Earl of Chester*, was *never* created *Prince of Wales.*

[c] The tradition that the 3 ostrich feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve), borne by him and by subsequent Princes of Wales, was the devise of John of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia, said by some to have been slain at Cressy* (1346) is a good deal discredited by the fact that such devise does *not* appear to have appertained to that King, whose crest was an eagle's wing, the arms of his kingdom being the double-headed eagle. The ostrich feathers appear to have been a badge, not only of this Prince, but of Edward III, Richard II, and even of John "of Ghent," Duke of Lancaster, and his descendant, the Duke of Somerset. The motto seems singularly appropriate to the heir apparent, in the sense of St. Paul's words, "that the heir, while he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant." See "Sandford" (who evidently destructs the "Bohemian" story), and see also an able article on "Feathers" in Parker's "Glossary of Heraldry," 1847, where the matter is fully discussed.

* He is not among the long list of those slain in this battle, which is printed in Kennet's "History of England," being taken from Daniel's "Edward III." It is, however, there stated that "in Gi. Villani's Italian History 'tis mentioned that the old King of Bohemia was killed at the battle of Cressy," as also was "James, King of Majorca."

23 April 1344, when not yet 14, tho' not fully qualified till (2 years afterwards) he had received his Knighthood. On 19 Sep. 1356 he gained the splendid victory of Poitiers, taking prisoner John, King of France. From 1355 to 1372 he was Lieut. of the Duchy of Aquitaine, and by charter,[a] 19 July 1362, was *cr.* PRINCE OF AQUITAINE [in France], being sum. to Parl. 24 Feb. 1368/9 to 6 Oct. 1372, under the style of "Prince of Aquitaine and Wales," soon after which he, apparently, *resigned* the *Principality of Aquitaine*, and was sum. as "Prince of Wales" (only) on 28 Dec. 1375. On 23 Sep. 1366 he had been *cr.* (by Pedro, King of Castille) LORD OF BISCAY AND CASTRO URDIALES, in Spain. He *m.* 10 Oct. 1361, by papal dispensation (the lady being first cousin to his father), Joan, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF KENT, the repudiated wife of Thomas (MONTAGU), EARL OF SALISBURY, and the widow of Sir Thomas HOLAND, K.G., who, in her right, was EARL OF KENT, and who *d.* 28 Dec. 1360. This lady, usually called "*The Fair Maid of Kent*," was, in 1352, heir to her br. John, Earl of Kent, being da. of Edmund (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF KENT, by Margaret, da. of John (WAKE), LORD WAKE, the said Earl Edmund being s. of King EDWARD I, by his 2nd wife, Margaret of France. The Black Prince *d.* v.p., after a long illness, at Westm., 8 June 1376, and was *bur.* with great state in Canterbury Cathedral. M.I. On his death all his *peerage dignities* (none of which devolved on his son in consequence of the spec. rems. thereof) *lapsed to the Crown.*[b] His widow, who, under the name of "*The King's Mother*," was one of the ladies for whom robes of the *Order of the Garter* were provided in 1378-79, *d.* at Wallingford, Berks, 8 July 1385.

II. 1376, to 1377. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF BORDEAUX," 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CORNWALL, and EARL OF CHESTER abovenamed, by Joan, his wife, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF KENT, was *b.* 6 Jan. 1367 at Bordeaux in Aquitaine, but did not (owing to the spec. clauses[c] creating those dignities) inherit any of his father's said honours. Being grandson of the reigning King (Edward III) and h. ap. to the Crown, he was, by charter, dat. at Havering, 20 Nov. 1376, *cr.* **Prince of Wales**, DUKE OF CORNWALL, and EARL OF CHESTER. On 22 June 1377 he ascended the throne as **Richard II**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

III. 1399, to 1413. HENRY PLANTAGENET, *styled* "OF MONMOUTH," s. and h. ap. of King HENRY IV, by his 1st wife Mary, da. and coheir of Humphrey (DE BOHUN), EARL OF HEREFORD, was *b.* 16 Sep. 1386 at Monmouth, and was, on 15 Oct. 1399, *cr.*[d] in Parl. **Prince of Wales** DUKE OF CORNWALL[e] and EARL OF CHESTER, being, by

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(a) See, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 113, note "b."

(b) Of his two sons, each successively his h. ap., neither (as was *afterwards* customary) was styled by any courtesy title, and, indeed, neither was such heir to any of his English honours. The eldest, "Edward of Angoulême,," was *b.* there 1365, and *d.* young v.p. 1372 in Gascony; while the youngest Richard was *cr.* in 1376, Duke of Cornwall. See above.

(c) See p. 227, note "b."

(d) Though, on the accession of his father to the Crown, he was the eldest s. of a King of England, that King was not the heir *general* (the obvious construction of *hæres*), though he was heir *male* of the Black Prince, the original grantee of the Dukedom of Cornwall. It was therefore supposed that Prince Henry was not entitled thereto, under the terms of the grant of 1337, and that "a new creation became therefore necessary; but notwithstanding the express limitation contained in the preceding and subsequent charters, the limitations in this case are the same as those of the Principality of Wales—*sibi et hæredibus suis Regibus Angliæ*—the effect of which would be to vest that dignity in the Crown upon accession, there to remain till regranted." See "Courthope," p. 9, part of note "e."

(e) In an act (9 Hen. V), 1421, reciting the act of (11 Ed. III) 1337, all allusion to the *heirs of the grantee* (the Black Prince) is ommitted. Mr. Courthope speaks of this (garbled) recital as a "*construction* given to the original statue." See *infra*, p. 372 note "c." This theory would no doubt, if admitted, account for the allowances of the Dukedom in Dec. 1421 and in 1453, as well as for certain other allowances *before*,

charter of the same date, invested with the said Principality and Dukedom, together with the Counties of Chester and Flint, "sibi et heredibus suis, Regibus Angliæ." On 10 Nov. 1399 he was declared DUKE OF LANCASTER in Parl., as also DUKE OF AQUITAINE in France, and that he should bear the titles of "Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine, of Lancaster and of Cornwall, the Earl of Chester." On 21 March 1412/3 he ascended the throne as **Henry V**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

IV. 1421, to 1422. HENRY (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CORNWALL, at his birth,[a] being s. and h. ap. of King HENRY V, by Katherine, da. of CHARLES VI, KING OF FRANCE. He was *b.* 6 Dec. 1421, at Windsor. Being but nine months old at the death of his father, he was *never* created either *Earl of Chester* or *Prince of Wales.*[b] On 1 Sep. 1422 he ascended the throne as **Henry VI**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

V. 1453, to 1471. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CORNWALL, at his birth,[c] being only s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VI, by Margaret, da. of René, DUKE OF ANJOU, titular King of Jerusalem, &c. He was *b.* 13 Oct. 1453 at Westminster. On 15 March 1454 he was, by charter, confirmed the same day in Parl., *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER. He was knighted by the King, 17 Feb. 1461. In Aug. 1470 he *m.* in France, at the age of 17, Anne, yst. of the 2 daughters and coheirs of Richard (NEVILL), EARL OF SALISBURY and OF WARWICK (the celebrated "King-maker"), by Anne, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF WARWICK. He *d.* s.p. and v.p., when his *peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown*, being slain 6 May 1471, two days after the defeat of the House of Lancaster at Tewkesbury, in the Abbey of which he was *bur.* His young widow *m.*, 12 July 1472, Richard (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, afterwards (1483-85) King RICHARD III, who is said to have been her husband's murderer. She *d.* (a few months before him) 16 March 1485, and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey.

VI. 1460. RICHARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK (whose son, shortly afterwards, ascended the throne as EDWARD IV), having ob-

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and all *after*, 1714: but it seems hardly tenable, inasmuch as the act of 1421 was not passed *for the purpose* of explaining the original statue, and, apparently, was itself *totally ignored* in all subsequent proceedings respecting the Dukedom of Cornwall. The following is the account of this act of 1421 given in "Courthope," p. 12, note "r":—"This Act, which is for disuniting the manor of Isleworth from the Duchy of Cornwall, and annexing it to the Monastery of Sion, recites the intent and meaning of the Act of 11 Edw. III in the following words:—'fuist accordee qe les fitz eisnes des Rois d'Engleterre c'est assavoir ceux qe serroient *heirs proschiens du Roialme d'Engleterre* fuissent Ducs de Cornewaille & q. le Countee de Cornewaille touts jours demoreroit come Duchee a les eisnes fitz des Rois d'Engleterre q. serroient heirs proscheins du dit Roialme sans estre aillours donee.'—*Rot. Parl.* 9 Hen. V. (1421)."

(a) Probably by the same *force majeure* as that under which Henry IV became King; possibly by interpreting "*hæres*," in the act of 1337, as heir *male*; or, under the construction given, to that act, in the act of 1421. See p. 365, note "e."

(b) There have been six Dukes of Cornwall (heirs ap. to the Crown), none of whom were *cr.* Prince of Wales, *viz.* (1) Henry (afterwards King Henry VI), s. and h. ap. of King Henry V, 1421-22; (2) Henry, 1st s. and h. ap. of King Henry VIII, 1510; (3) [Henry ?], 2nd s. but h. ap. of King Henry VIII, 1514; (4) Edward (afterwards King Edward VI), 3rd s. but h. ap. of Henry VIII, 1537-47; (5) Charles, s. and h. ap. of King Charles I, 1628; and (6) James Francis Edward (*titular Prince of Wales*, and afterwards *titular King James III*), s. and h. ap. of King James II, 1688-1701.

(c) "Henry VI expressly states (*Rot. Parl.*, Vol. v, p. 293) that his 'first begoten sonne [at the] *tyme of his birth* was Duke of Cornewayle' so that the limitation [of 1399] was considered to have been the same as in the case [1337] of the Black Prince; added to which King Henry VI gives the Duchy to his said son to be enjoyed in as ample form as Edward, son of King Edward III, or as Henry V, his father, has enjoyed it." See "Courthope," p. 9, part of note "e."

tained possession of the person of the then King, Henry VI, was, on 25 Oct. 1460, declared by consent of Parl., HEIR APPARENT TO THE CROWN and PROTECTOR OF THE REALM, and was granted *for life* the Principality of Wales and the Counties of Chester and Flint, under the style of Prince of Wales, DUKE OF CORNWALL, and EARL OF CHESTER. He *d.* 30 Dec. 1460, aged 48, being slain at Wakefield when the *dignities* thus created to him *for life expired therewith.* For fuller particulars see "YORK," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1385, under the 3rd Duke.

VII. 1470, and 1471, to 1483. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CORNWALL, at his birth,[a] being 1st s. and h. ap. of King EDWARD IV, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Richard WYDEVILE. He was *b.* 2 Nov. 1470 in the Sanctuary at Westminster. By charter, 26 June 1471, he was *cr.* Prince of Wales and EARL OF CHESTER, being invested by charter of 17 July following, with the Principality of Wales and the counties of Chester and Flint. By patent of the same date 17 July 1471, he was, in Parl., *cr.* DUKE OF CORNWALL,[b] "habend. et tenend. eidem Duci. et ipsius et hæredum suorum, Regum Angliæ, fil. primogenitis et dicti loci Ducibus, &c. He was knighted by the King, 18 April 1475. El. K.G., 15 May 1475. On 18 July (19 Ed. IV) 1479, he was *cr.* EARL OF MARCH and EARL OF PEMBROKE, to hold the same during the King's pleasure. On 9 April 1483 he ascended the throne as Edward V (*post conquestum*), when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

VIII. 1483. to 1484. EDWARD (PLANTAGENET). EARL OF SALISBURY, became, on the accession of his father to the throne, 26 June 1483, DUKE OF CORNWALL.[a] He was *b.* at Middleham Castle, co. York, 1473, being only s. and h. ap. of Richard, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (afterwards King RICHARD III), by Anne, yst. of the 2 daughters and coheirs of Richard (NEVILL), EARL OF SALISBURY and OF WARWICK. (See "CORNWALL," Dukedom of, 1453.) On 15 Feb. 1477/8 he was *cr.* EARL OF SALISBURY, by his uncle Edward IV, and (under the name of "Edward, eldest son of the King") on 24 Aug. 1483, was *cr.* (by his father) Prince of Wales and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England. He was knighted 8 Sep. following. He *d.* unm. and v.p., aged 10 years, when his *peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.*

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[a] Under the Act of 1337.

[b] "Edward IV, though heir of Edward the *first created*, was not the heir of Henry [afterwards Henry V] the last *created* Duke of Cornwall. He probably considered therefore, that a new creation was the safer means of vesting the Duchy in his eldest son, and quotes the acts of his predecessors, Edward III and Henry IV, the latter 'indede and not in ryght Kyng of Englond' as the 'reason for his having delyvered the said duchie to his said first begoten sone.'" See "Courthope," p. 10, note "g." It seems, however, more probable that the reason of this *creation* was that the King considered that the original creation of 1337 was somewhat invalidated by the usage of the last 70 years, which had set it aside. The death (6 May 1471) of Edward, Prince of Wales, *Duke of Cornwall*, &c. (of the house of Lancaster) had occurred but a few months before this creation.

[c] "There are several documents to testify to the fact of his having been considered Duke of Cornwall, amongst them a patent for the foundation of a chantry at St. Mary of Rykall (York) to say mass for the earthly welfare and the souls of the King, Queen Anne, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, and the founders, dated 4 Dec. 1482; it is, nevertheless, difficult to conceive upon what ground a legal title to the Duchy was established, without charter or patent, unless the King considered that the Act of Parliament passed immediately upon his accession, which declared King Edward's marriage to have been a 'pretensed marriage,' all the children of the said King Edward 'bastards,' and all the issue of George, Duke of Clarence, 'dishabled by attainder,' had constituted him heir to the first created Duke, Edward the Black Prince." See "Courthope," p. 10, note "h." Such, doubtless, *was* the ground, being the same as that of the King's own title to the Crown. See, however, p. 365, *note* "e."

IX. 1486, to 1502. ARTHUR (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL,[a] at his birth, being 1st s. and h. of King HENRY VII, by Elizabeth, "of York," eldest sister, and heir of line to King EDWARD V. He was *b.* 20 Sep. 1486, at Winchester, and *bap.* at Winchester Cathedral the 24th, his grand-mother, Elizabeth, the Queen Dow., being one of his sponsors. K.B., 30 Nov. 1489. On 29 Nov. 1489 (by charter delivered into Chancery 1 Dec. following) he was,[b] under the name of "Arthur, eldest son of the King," *cr.* Prince of Wales and EARL OF CHESTER, "sibi et hæredibus suis *Regibus* Angliæ," and was invested with the Principality of Wales and the counties of Chester and Flint by charter 27 Feb. following. Inst. K.G., 8 May 1491. He *m.* 14 Nov. 1501, at St. Paul's, London, Katherine of Aragon, da. of FERDINAND, KING OF SPAIN, by his 1st wife, Isabel, da. of JOHN, KING OF CASTILE AND LEON. He *d.* s.p. and v.p. 2 April 1502, at Ludlow Castle, Salop, and was *bur.* with great state in Worcester Cathedral. M.I. On his death, his *peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.* His widow, who was *b.* 16 Dec. 1485, *m.* 3 June 1509 (by dispensation of the Pope), her husband's br., King HENRY VIII, from whom she was divorced, 23 May 1533. She *d.* 6 Jan. 1536.

X. 1502, to 1509. HENRY (TUDOR), DUKE OF YORK, next br. to the above-named Arthur, Duke of Cornwall, &c., becoming, 2 April 1502, on his said brother's death s.p., the 1st *surviving* s. and h. ap. of the King of England was held to have become DUKE OF CORNWALL, and is so styled, in Oct. 1502, under the Great Seal.[c] He was 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of King HENRY VII, by Elizabeth "of York," eldest sister

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(a) Probably by the same *force majeure* as that under which his Father became King. See, however, p. 365, note "e." It is also to be noted that "his mother, Queen Elizabeth, was not only heir to the throne as eldest daughter and coheir of her father, King Edward IV, but, as such, she was also heir to the *first* created Duke of Cornwall; King Henry trusted not, however, to a title to the Duchy for his son, which should be derived through his mother, and in the Parl. held at Westm., 7 Nov., 1st of his reign, it was therefore enacted that the King should have, hold, and enjoy from the 21st Aug. last past the Dukedom of Cornwall, in as large and ample manner and form as the Kings Henry VI and Edward IV enjoyed the same, and further ordained that 'whensoever our sovereign lord have first a son of his body lawfully begotten, that the same son and prince have and enjoy the said duchy of Cornwall, &c., in as ample and large form and manner as any *Prince first begotten son of any King* hath had and enjoyed before this Act' *Coke's Reports*, part 8." See "Courthope," p. 10, note "i." To this, however, it may be added, that, granting that Elizabeth was *heir* to the 1st Duke of Cornwall, she can hardly (tho' Queen *Consort*) as the *wife* of one who was acknowledged as "Rex," *before* their marriage was arranged) be considered as *Rex Angliæ*, under the meaning of the Act of 1337, and that, unless she was *both* such *hæres* and such *rex*, her son could have no claim under that Act to the Dukedom of Cornwall. It has, however, been ingeniously suggested whether Henry VII could not, *jure uxoris*, be reckoned the *hæres* of the first Duke (the Black Prince) *in which case* his son would, of course, be entitled to the Dukedom under the Act of 1337.

(b) "The Signet Bill, of 27 Feb. following, for his investiture with the castles, manors, &c., recites his creation to have taken place 29 Nov. preceding, with consent and advice of the Peers of Parliament." See "Courthope," p. 10, note "j."

(c) "This being the first occasion on which an eldest son of any King of England had (since the creation of the dignity) died without issue in the lifetime of the King his father, leaving a second brother, then living, the question arose whether by the words, sense, and meaning of the Statute of 11 Edw. III, the filius primogenitus *natus* only, or filius primogenitus *existens*, were by the limitation of that Statute to be the inheritor of the Dukedom and possessions of Cornwall. On this occasion the latter construction was adopted (under what authority is not known), for in the October following the decease of Arthur, Prince of Wales, we find a commission issued under the Great Seal, in which Henry is named Duke of Cornwall, and in the same instrument called second begotten son of his father. The question was afterwards incidentally raised in the 'Prince's Case' (3 Jac. I), reported by Coke (part 8), in which

and heir of line to King EDWARD V. He was *b.* 28 June 1491, at Greenwich, and *bap.* there. On 31 Oct. 1494, under the name of "Henry, second s. of the King, Constable of Dover Castle [5 April 1492], Warden of the Cinque Ports [*ib*], Earl Marshal of England [.....] and Lieutenant of Ireland" [12 Sep. 1494], he was *cr.* DUKE OF YORK,[b] being at the same time (with several others, so as to celebrate that creation) made K.B.[c] He was inst. K.G., 4 May 1495. *After* his succession as Duke of Cornwall (as abovementioned), he was (though *not* under that style, but merely) as "Henry, only s. and h. of the King," *cr.*, 18 Feb. 1503/4, **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England.[d] On 9 Feb. 1506, he was made Knight of the Golden Fleece by the Emperor Maximilian of Germany. On 22 April 1509 he ascended the throne as **Henry VIII**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

XI. 1510. HENRY (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL, was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignity, being 1st s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VIII, by his 1st wife, Katharine "of Arragon," da. of FERDINAND V, KING OF SPAIN. He was *b.* 1 Jan. 1509/10, at Richmond, Surrey, and *d.* there 22 Feb. following, and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey, when *the Dukedom lapsed to the Crown.*

XII. 1514. [HENRY?] (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL, was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignity, being 2nd but (at his birth) 1st *surv.* s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VIII,[e] by his 1st wife, Katharine abovenamed. He was *b.* Nov. 1514, and *d.* the same day, when *the Dukedom lapsed to the Crown.*

XIII. 1537, to 1547. EDWARD (TUDOR), DUKE OF CORNWALL, was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignity, being 3rd but (at his birth) 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King HENRY VIII,[e] and hisonly child by his 3rd wife Jane, da. of Sir John SEYMOUR. He was *b.* 12 Oct.

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it appears to have been the opinion of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere and the judges who assisted him (Coke, Fleming, and Williams) with their advice, 'that he who should inherit ought to be first begotten son of the heirs of the Black Prince, be he heir general or collateral, but such heir ought to be King of England;' and, in the course of the proceedings, it is expressly stated that Henry VIII, on the death of his brother Arthur, did not inherit, 'forasmuch as he was not the first begotten son, he was not within the said limitation,' which is at variance with the *fact* already recited. In 1613 the question again became the occasion of solemn inquiry before the King, and Lords and others of the Privy Council, the Master of the Rolls, and the King's Counsel, when it was resolved that the words of limitation possessed the more extended meaning of filius primogenitus *existens*, and that upon the decease of Henry, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, Charles, Duke of York, had, both by reason and precedence, become entitled to the honour, style, and dignity of Duke of Cornwall, which he had and enjoyed accordingly. *Collins's Proceedings*, p. 148." See "Courthope," p. 11, note "k."

(b) "Upon his creation to the Principality of Wales, the letters patent of 31 Oct. 1494, creating him Duke of York, were declared to be 'utterly voyde and of none effect,' he having become heir apparent to the Crown; there appears to be no charter investing him with the Principality and Counties, as in his brother's case. See "Courthope," p. 11, note "l."

(c) Since the time of Henry IV to that of Charles II inclusive, these Knights appear to have been generally made only at coronations, royal marriages, or on the creation or marriage of a *Prince of Wales.* Exceptions, however, occur in 1478, 1494 and in 1605, on all of which occasions they were in honour of the marriage or creation of a DUKE OF YORK, the *second* son of the King. The Dukedom of York was held by every such *second son* from the accession of the House of York to that of George I, who, having no second son, *cr.* his *brother* Duke of York, in 1716, a precedent followed, in 1760 by George III, who, subsequently, in 1784, according to the time-honoured usage, conferred that title on his *second son.*

(d) A reference to this creation on Parl. Roll [No. 130], 19 Hen. VII, No. 10, states that the ceremony was to take place on 23 Feb. 1503/4.

(e) See, *ante*, p. 368, note "c."

1537, at Hampton Court, Midx., and was *bap.* there on the 14th, the day of his mother's death. He was about to be *cr.* Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester at the time of his father's death, 28 Jan. 1546/7,[a] at which date he ascended the throne as **Edward VI** (post conquestum), when *the Dukedom merged in the Crown.*

XIV. 1603, to 1612. HENRY FREDERICK (STUART), DUKE OF ROTHSAY,[b] &c. [S.], became, on 24 March 1602/3, DUKE OF CORNWALL at the accession of his father to the throne of England. He was s. and h. ap. of King JAMES I (JAMES VI [S.]), by Anne, da. of FREDERICK II, KING OF DENMARK, and was *b.* 19 Feb. 1593/4, at Stirling, and *bap.* there with great state, Elizabeth, Queen of England, being one of his sponsors. El. K.G., 14 June and inst. 9 July 1603. On 4 June 1610 he was *cr.* in Parl. **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, which dignities by patent of even date were confirmed "sibi et hæredibus suis, Regibus Angliæ." He was deservedly most popular, not only for his sense of honour and justice, but for his accomplishments in all martial exercises, being the "*Marcellus*" of his age. He *d.* unm. and v.p., not without strong suspicion of poison,[c] in his 19th year, at St. James Palace, 6 Nov. 1612, when *his peerage dignities lapsed to the Crown.* He was *bur.* 8 Dec. following, in Westm. Abbey, under the monument of his grandmother, Mary, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, whose remains had been brought there from Peterborough Cathedral the 11th Oct. previous.

XV. 1612, to 1625. CHARLES (STUART), DUKE OF YORK, as also DUKE OF ALBANY, &c. [S.], next surv. br. to the abovenamed Henry Frederick, Duke of Cornwall, &c., becoming, 6 Nov. 1612, on his said brother's death s.p., the 1st *surv.* s. and h. ap. of the King of England and Scotland, became, as such, DUKE OF CORNWALL,[d] as also

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(a) "He was christned the Munday following [the Friday of his birth] with great magnificence, &c. . . . . Garter King of Arms proclaiming the name of the Prince, whence possibly *Grafton* supposed him created **Prince of Wales**, as he hath it, six days after his birth, *which he never was*, for in the 9th year of his age, when all things were prepared and in readiness for his creation, his father dy'd." See Sandford, p. 497.

(b) Since the Act of Parl. [S.], 27 Nov. 1469, enacting "that the Lordship of Bute, with the Castle of Rothsay, &c.," should be settled upon the *eldest born sons* of the Kings of Scotland, each of those Princes has held the style of "Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew" as a Peerage dignity, together with that of "Prince and Steward of Scotland and Lord of the Isles," which last seem in no way connected with the said act, which act, indeed, appears more to allude to *territorial* possessions than to *personal* honours, though, doubtless, by seizin and investiture, the latter would follow the former. Accordingly, since the accession of the Kings of Scotland to the throne of England (1603) the Dukedom of Rothsay, &c. [S.] has been held by the same Prince and on the same tenure as the Dukedom of Cornwall. In 1751, on the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the heir apparent, the devolution of the Scotch dignities was dealt with as that of the Dukedom of Cornwall. See, *infra*, p. 373, note "f."

It might be doubted whether a dignity, so called into existence, continued to be a *bonâ fide* Scotch Peerage after the Union [S.] On the accession, however, of George I, the heir ap. (afterwards George II) was added, as the first Duke to the list of the Scotch Peers, as Duke of Rothsay, and exercised his privilege as such by voting at the election of Scotch Rep. Peers, both in 1715 and 1716, an example which was followed by his great grandson, afterwards King George IV. In the return to the House of Lords, of the Roll of Scotch Peers, 27 Feb. 1740, by the Lords of Session they stated particularly that the title of Duke of Rothsay had been added to the Union Roll.

(c) This matter is ably discussed in Jesse's "Court of England during the Stuarts," Vol. i, pp. 167-175. Edit. 1840.

(d) The like event had happened in 1502, when Henry (afterwards King Henry VIII) became, by the death of his eldest br., Arthur, the 1st *surv.* s. and h. ap. of the King, and was, accordingly (though not "*primogenitus*"), styled Duke of Cornwall under the Great Seal. Notwithstanding this precedent, "the case of the Duchy of Cornwall" was fully discussed at this time (as if it were *un*precedented), and Prince Charles' right thereto was declared by the King, with the assent of the Privy Council, &c., and *published* 1613. See Collins' "Precedents," pp. 148-161.

DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.] He was 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. of King JAMES I (JAMES VI [S.]), by Anne, da. of FREDERICK II, KING OF DENMARK, and was *b.* 19 Nov. 1600, at Dunfermline, and was at his baptism, 23 Dec. 1600, *cr.* DUKE OF ALBANY, MARQUESS OF ORMOND, EARL OF ROSS, and LORD ARDMANNOCH [S.] On 6 Jan. 1604/5, he was *cr.*, in presence of the Privy Counsel, DUKE OF YORK, being, at the same time (with several others so as to celebrate that creation), made K.B.[a] He was el. K.G., 24 April and inst. 13 May 1611. Having, 6 Nov. 1612, become the h. ap. of the Realm (as abovementioned), he was, 4 Nov. 1616, under the designation of "Charles, Prince of Great Britain, Duke of Cornwall and York, and Duke of Albany[b] in Scotland, son of the King," *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England. On 27 March 1625 he ascended the throne as **Charles I**, when all *his honours merged in the Crown.*

XVI. 1629. CHARLES JAMES (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignities, being 1st s. and h. ap. of King CHARLES II, by Henrietta Maria, da. of HENRY IV, KING OF FRANCE. He was *b.* 13 May 1639, at Greenwich,[c] and *d.* the same day, and was *bur.* as "Charles, *Prince of Wales,*" the same or the following day at Westm. Abbey,[d] when *the Dukedom lapsed to the Crown.*

XVII. 1630, to 1649. CHARLES (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignities, being 2nd but (at his birth) 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King CHARLES II, by Henrietta Maria, his wife abovenamed. He was *b.* 29 May 1630, at St. James' Palace, Midx., and was *bap.* there 27 June, and reg. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Queen Dow. of France (his grandmother), Louis XIII, King of France (his uncle), and Frederick V, Elector Palatine of the Rhine (husband to Elizabeth, his father's sister), being sponsors. El. and inst. K.G., 21 May 1638. He was declared **Prince of Wales**[e] and EARL OF CHESTER, but appears never to have been formally created. He was, however, so recognised probably before Nov. 1641, and certainly before 3 April 1646. By his father's judicial murder he became King of England, *de jure*, 30 Jan. 1648/9, and *de facto*, 29 May 1660, as **Charles II**, when *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

XVIII. 16 8 to 1702. JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignities, being 6th but (at his birth) 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King James II, his 2nd and yst. s. by his 2nd wife, Mary Beatrice Eleanora, da. of Alphonso (D'ESTE), DUKE OF MODENA. He was *b.* 10 June 1688, at St. James' Palace, Midx. He was, in the Gazette of 4 July and again at his baptism, *styled* **Prince of Wales**, and (by consequence would thus be considered) EARL OF CHESTER. He was *bap.* in the Chapel of St. James' Palace, 15 Oct. 1688, the Queen Dowager and the Pope (represented by his Nuncio) being sponsors. On 11 Dec. following his father was declared (by Act of Parl. 2 Feb. 1689/90) to have abdicated the throne, but was, as

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(a) See, *ante*, p. 369, note "c."

(b) Observe no mention is here made of the Dukedom of Rothsay [S.], to which, under the now received opinion, he was entitled. See *infra*, p. 373, note "f."

(c) See an article on the "Children of Charles I" in "Her. and Gen.," Vol. iv, pp. 518-525, by its accomplished Editor, J. G. Nichols.

(d) An exhaustive note on this Prince's birth, baptism, and burial, is in Col. Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers."

(e) On his garter plate he is styled "Prince of Great Britain, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay." See, *ante*, p. 230, note "a," under "CHESTER," Earldom of, 1641 ?

DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.] He was 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. of King James I (James VI [S.]), by Anne, da. of Frederick II, King of Denmark, and was b. 19 Nov. 1600, at Dunfermline, and was at his baptism, 23 Dec. 1600, cr. DUKE OF ALBANY, MARQUESS OF ORMOND, EARL OF ROSS, and LORD ARDMANNOCH [S.]. On 6 Jan. 1604/5, he was cr., in presence of the Privy Council, DUKE OF YORK, being, at the same time (with several others so as to consume that creation), made K.B.(a) He was el. K.G., 24 April and inst. 12 May 1611. Having, 6 Nov. 1612, become the h. ap. of the Realm (as aforementioned), he was, 4 Nov. 1616, under the designation of "Charles, Prince of Great Britain, Duke of Cornwall and York, and Duke of Albany"(b) in Scotland, son of the King," cr. Prince of Wales and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of England. On 27 March 1625 he succeeded the throne as Charles I, when all his Honours merged in the Crown.

XVI. 1629. CHARLES JAMES (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the aforenamed dignities, being 1st s. and h. ap. of King Charles II, by Henrietta Maria, da. of Henry IV, King of France. He was b. 13 May 1629, at Greenwich,(c) and d. the same day, and was bur. as "Charles, Prince of Wales," the same or the following day at Westm. Abbey,(d) when the Dukedom lapsed to the Crown.

XVII. 1630, to 1649. CHARLES (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the aforenamed dignities, being 2nd but (at his birth) 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King Charles II, by Henrietta Maria, his wife aforenamed. He was b. 29 May 1630, at St. James' Palace, Midx., and was bap. there 27 June, and reg. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Queen Dow. of France (his grandmother), Louis XIII, King of France (his uncle), and Frederick V, Elector Palatine of the Rhine (husband to Elizabeth, his father's sister), being sponsors. El. and inst. K.G., 21 May 1638. He was declared Prince of Wales(e) and EARL OF CHESTER, but appears never to have been formally created. He was, however, so recognised probably before Nov. 1641, and certainly before 3 April 1646. By his father's judicial murder he became King of England, &c. 30 Jan. 1648/9, and de facto, 29 May 1660, as Charles II, when all his honours merged in the Crown.

XVIII. 1685, to 1703. JAMES EDWARD (STUART), DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the aforenamed dignities, being 4th but (at his birth) 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of King James II, by his 2nd and 1st, by his 2nd wife, Mary Beatrice Eleanora, da. of Alphonso (D'Este), Duke of Modena. He was b. 10 June 1688, at St. James' Palace, Midx. He was, in the Gazette of 4 July, and again at his baptism, styled Prince of Wales, and (by consequence would thus be considered) EARL OF CHESTER. He was bap. in the Chapel of St. James' Palace, 15 Oct. 1688, the Queen Dowager and the Pope (represented by his Nuncio) being sponsors. On 11 Dec. following his father was declared (by Act of Parl. 3 Wm. 1689) to have abdicated the throne, but was, as

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(a) See, ante, p. 382, note "a."

(b) Observe no mention is here made of the Dukedom of Rothsay [S.], to which, under the new received opinion, he was entitled. See, ante, p. 273, note "A."

(c) See an article on the "Children of Charles I." in "Her. and Gen.," Vol. iii, pp. 518-525, by its accomplished Editor, J. G. Nichols.

(d) An exhaustive note on this Prince's birth, baptism, and burial, is in Cal. Chester's "Westm. Abbey Registers."

(e) On his proper title, he is styled "Prince of Great Britain, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay." See, ante, p. 273, note "A," under "CHESTER," Creation of, 1611.

well as the Prince, his son, recognised by the French court and their (exiled) adherents under their former rank. On his father's death, 16 Feb. 1701, the boy's succession to the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was acknowledged by Louis XIV of France, and he was there proclaimed King. In consequence thereof (at the age of 13 !) he was *attainted* of high treason ! under the title of "*the pretended Prince of Wales*," 2 March 1701/2 (6 days before the death of his successful uncle, William III.), whereby *all his honours became forfeited.*[a]

XIX. 1714, to 1727. *H.R.H.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg,[b] DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, &c., became, by the accession of his father to the throne as GEORGE I, on 1 Aug. 1714, DUKE OF CORNWALL,[c] as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.][d] He was 1st s. and h. ap. of King GEORGE I, by Sophia Dorothea, only da. and h. of George William (of Brunswick-Luneburg), DUKE OF ZELLE ; was *b.* 30 Oct. 1683, at Hanover : was el. **K.G.** 4 April, and inv. 13 June 1706, by spec. mission[e] at Hanover, being installed (by proxy) 22 Dec. 1710 ; was *cr.* a Peer of Great Britain by his cousin, Queen Anne, on 9 Nov. 1706, as BARON OF TEWKESBURY, VISCOUNT NORTHALLERTON, EARL OF MILFORD HAVEN, and MARQUESS AND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, becoming *Duke of Cornwall*, &c., as abovestated, 1 Aug. 1714. On 27 Sep. 1714 he was *cr.* **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER,[f] with rem. to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain. He *m.*

(a) His subsequent career is a matter of history. By his adherents he was styled "*King James III*," though generally known (the Order of the Garter having been conferred on him in 1692 by the exiled Sovereign) as the "*Chevalier de St. George.*" In England he was often styled "*the Pretender*," and, after 1745, "*the old Pretender.*" Two celebrated risings took place, one in 1715 and the other (under his son, Charles Edward) in 1745, to restore him to the throne of his father. He *m.* 28 May 1719, Maria Clementina, da. of James Lewis SOBIESKI, Prince of Poland (by Hedwig Elizabeth, da. of Philip William, Elector Palatine), which Prince was son of John, King of Poland, the victor of the Turks. She, who was *b.* 6 July 1702, *d.* 18 Jan., 1735, at Rome. He *d.* there 1 Jan. 1766, aged 78. Both were *bur.* in St. Peter's, Rome. M.I. Their issue was but two sons, *viz.* (1) Charles Edward, *titular* King Charles III (known as "the young Pretender"), *b.* 31 Dec. 1720 ; *d.* s.p. legit. 31 Jan. 1788 ; for whom see, *ante*, Vol. i, p. 52, under "ALBANY," titular Earldom of, 1766 ; (2) Henry Benedict, *titular* King Henry IX (known as "Cardinal York "), *b.* 21 March 1725 ; *d.* unm. 13 July 1807, aged 82, for whom see *post* under "YORK," titular Dukedom of. On the Cardinal's death, the issue of King James II became *extinct.*

(b) This appears to be the more correct designation than that of "Electoral Prince *of Hanover*," although the latter is used in the docquet of 1706, creating the Dukedom of Cambridge. See this matter discussed at p. 230, note "b."

(c) On this allowance Mr. Courthope adds the following note. "Until this time the Dukedom of Cornwall had been enjoyed [save in a few instances] by the heirs apparent of the existing *heirs* of the Black Prince, in accordance with the more literal construction of the orig. limitation adopted by Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, or the more extended sense and meaning allowed to it in the later resolution of the Privy Council ;* in such few instances where heirship in blood did not exist, or might have been considered doubtful, special Acts of Parl. had been obtained. Upon the accession of the House of Brunswick, all right derived by inheritance from the Black Prince ceased and determined, and it is difficult to conceive by what title George Augustus, s. and h. ap. of King George I, became possessed of the Dukedom of Cornwall, unless we adopt the construction, still more liberal than that of the Privy Council of James I, given to the original statute (1337) in an act (1421) of Hen. V." See this act quoted *ante*, p. 365, note "e."

(d) As to the Dukedom of Rothsay [S.] see p. 373, note "f."

(e) See some account of these special Garter missions, *sub.* "CATHCART," p. 192, note "a."

(f) See as to the mode of this creation, p. 231, note "a."

* See p. 368, note "c" under "1502 to 1509."

2 Sep. 1705, Wilhelmina Charlotte CAROLINE, da. of John Frederick, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH, by his 2nd wife, Eleanor, da. of John George, DUKE OF SAXE-EYSENACH. They were, in Feb. 1717/8, expelled from court by the King (with whom the Prince, his son, was on the worst possible terms), notice being given (in the Gazette) that none visiting them would be received by him. The Princess of Wales was *b.* 1 March 1683, and was living 11 June 1727, when her husband ascended the throne as **George II,** whereby *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

XX. 1727, to 1751. *H.R.H.* FREDERICK LEWIS, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg,[a] DUKE OF EDENBURGH,[b] &c., became, by the accession of his father to the throne as GEORGE II, on 11 June 1727, DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.] He was s. and h. ap. of King GEORGE II, by Wilhelmina Charlotte CAROLINE of BRADENBURG-ANSPACH, was *b.* 20 Jan. 1707, at Hanover; was el. **K.G.** 3 July, and inv. 24 Dec. 1717 at Hanover, being installed (by proxy) 30 April 1718. On 26 July 1726 he was *cr.* (by his grandfather) BARON OF SNAUDON [Snowdon], co. Carnarvon, VISCOUNT OF LAUNCESTON, co. Cornwall, EARL OF ELTHAM, co. Kent, MARQUESS OF THE ISLE OF ELY, and DUKE OF EDENBURGH.[b] Within a year he became, 11 June 1727, *Duke of Cornwall,* &c., as abovestated, and, some 18 months afterwards, was *cr.*, 8 Jan. 1728/9, **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain. He *m.* 27 April 1736, at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, Augusta, yst. da. of Frederick II, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA, by Magdalen Augusta, da. of Charles William, PRINCE OF ANHALT ZERBST. They were (as had happened in the preceding reign), on 10 Sep. 1737, expelled by an order signed by the King (with whom the Prince, his son, was on the worst possible terms) from St. James' Palace, all persons who visited them being prohibited from attending court.[c] The Prince of Wales *d.* 20 March 1750/1, v.p.,[d] at Leicester House,[e] St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and was *bur.* privately the 13th in Westm. Abbey. *The Principality of Wales, the Dukedom of Cornwall,* and the *Earldom of Chester,* as also the *Dukedom of Rothsay,*[f] &c. [S.], *lapsed to the Crown,* while the Dukedom of Edenburgh, &c., devolved on the late Prince's s. and h., afterwards King George III. See "EDENBURGH," Dukedom of, *cr.* 1726. His widow, who was *b.* 30 Nov. 1719, *d.* 8 Feb. 1772, at Carlton House, Pall Mall (being then the mother of the reigning Sovereign), and was *bur.* the 15th at Westm. Abbey.

(a) See p. 372, note "b."

(b) So spelt.

(c) "The repugnance which George II conceived for his son was exceeded only by the dislike with which *he* himself had been previously regarded by his own father." See "Jesse's "Court of Hanover," Vol. iii.

(d) "He [Frederick] is reported to have selected Edward, the Black Prince, as his model; but, as Horace Walpole sarcastically observes, he resembled him in no other point than in dying before his father." See Jesse, *ut supra.*

(e) This house is happily called by Pennant "the pouting place of Princes," for it was in it likewise that George II, when, in 1718, *he* was expelled from court by his father, made his London residence.

(f) "Upon the death of this Prince it was considered that the titles of Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, &c., had reverted to the Crown, as the Dukedom of Cornwall undoubtedly did. It was the opinion of the Judge Advocate [S.] that these dignities had been settled upon the plan of the Act of 11 Edw. III, by which the Duchy of Cornwall was governed, but no instance having occurred of a like nature in Scotland, no certain opinion could be given; a draft of an Act of Parl. was prepared in order to obviate the difficulty, but no further steps in the matter appear to have been taken." See "Courthope" (with MS. corrections), p. 13, note "t." An elaborate account of these proceedings is in "Wood's Douglas," Vol. ii, p. 437-439; but the period during which the heir apparent was of full age was only about 16 months, and the matter was concluded when on 25 Oct. 1760 he ascended the throne as George III.

XXI. 1762, to 1820. *H.R.H.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg,[a] DUKE OF CORNWALL, as also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, &c. [S.], was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignities, being 1st s. and h. ap. of King GEORGE III,[b] by Charlotte Sophia, da. of Charles Louis, GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ. He was *b.* 12 Aug. 1762, at St. James' Palace, and *bap.* there 8 Sep. his grandmother, the Dow. Princess of Wales, and his great uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz being sponsors. He had, *previously*, when 7 days old, been *cr.* 19 Aug. 1762, **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain. El. and inv. **K.G.**, 26 Dec. 1765, inst. 25 July 1771 ; Col. in the Army, 1782 ; Col. of the 10th Light Dragoons, 1796. D.C.L. of Oxford (by diploma), 2 May 1810. **Regent of the Kingdom**, 6 Feb. 1811. Knight of St. Andrew of Russia, 25 Nov. 1813 ; of St. Alexander Newski of Russia ; of the Saint Esprit of France, 20 April 1814 ; and of the Golden Fleece of Austria, July 1815. He *m.* 8 April 1795, at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, his first cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, 2nd da. of Charles William Ferdinand, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTELL, by Augusta, eldest sister to King GEORGE III. She, who was *b.* 17 May 1768, was living when her husband, on 29 Jan. 1820, ascended the throne as **George IV**, whereby *all his honours merged in the Crown.*

XXII. 1841. *H.R.H.* ALBERT EDWARD, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, DUKE OF CORNWALL, also DUKE OF ROTHSAY, EARL OF CARRICK, BARON OF RENFREW [S.], Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, *also* DUKE OF SAXONY, was, at his birth, entitled to the abovenamed dignities, being 1st s. and h. ap. of **Queen Victoria**, by *H.R.H.* Albert, PRINCE CONSORT, Prince of Saxe Coburgh and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony. He was *b.* 9 Nov. 1841, at Buckingham Palace, Midx., and was *bap.* (in state) 25 Jan. following, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the King of Prussia (who was himself present) being one of the sponsors. He had *previously* (like his great uncle, King George IV), when less than a month old, been *cr.*, 8 Dec. 1841, **Prince of Wales** and EARL OF CHESTER, with rem. to his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom,[c] by which creation he became **K.G.**, though not installed till Nov. 1858, on his birthday of 17.[d] On 17 Jan. 1850 he was *cr.* EARL OF DUBLIN "to hold to him and his heirs Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for ever."[e] Knight of the **Golden Fleece**, May 1852 ; Col. in th Army,

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[a] See p. 372, note "b."

[b] George III, not being *filius Regis*, was consequently not Duke of Cornwall, and was the only instance, since the creation of that Dukedom in 1337, of the heir apparent not *possessing* that dignity. In the parallel case of a *grandson* and heir ap. (that of Richard, afterwards King Richard II) the Dukedom was in Nov. 1376, conferred by *creation*, as it was also, when Richard (Plantagenet), Duke of York was declared "*heir apparent*," by act of Parl. in 1460. There are six instances, however, where the Dukes of Cornwall never obtained the Principality of Wales and Earldom of Chester. See p. 231, note "b," *circa finem.*

[c] A copy of this patent is in the Annual Reg. for 1841.

[d] In the statute, 10 Jan. 1805, it was recited that "the Prince of Wales is a constituent part of the original institution" of the order. The effect of this was "to restore the Prince of Wales to his former position within that number" (*i.e.* the original number of 25 Knights) of which he had been deprived by the statute of 1786 whereby "*all* the sons of the Sovereign" were excepted from forming part of the original number of 25. See Beltz's "Order of the Garter," pp. cxxxii and cxxxv, at which last page (note "i") "the fallacy of the reasoning" in the statute of 1805 is made "apparent." It is to be observed also that [long before 1786] George, Prince of Wales (1762), was not *elected* K.G. till 1765, *vice* the Duke of Devonshire, while Edward, Prince of Wales (1471) appears not to have been elected till 1475.

[e] His grandfather, the Duke of Kent, had, in 1799, been *cr.* Earl of Dublin (*ex.* 1820), and a like title (*ex.* 1790) had previously been conferred in 1766 on the Duke of Cumberland, br. to King George III, but both of these Peerages were of the kingdom *of Ireland* only, whereas *this* Earldom of Dublin is one of the *United Kingdom.*

1858 ; Knight Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of **Portugal**, March 1859 ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch), 17 Oct. 1859, and subsequently at Cambridge (Trin. Coll.), Jan. 1861 ; Barrister and Bencher, Inner Temple, 1861, being Treasurer in 1887 ; **G.C.S.I.** (*extra*), 25 June 1861 ; General in the Army, 1862 ; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour of **France**, March 1863 ; D.C.L., Oxford, 11 June 1863 ; P.C., 1863 ; LL.D., Cambridge, 3 June 1864 ; **G.C.B.**, 10 Feb. 1865 ; **K.T.** (*extra*), 24 May 1867 ; **K.P.** (*extra*), 18 April 1868 ; LL.D., Dublin, April 1868 ; Knight of the Black Eagle of **Prussia**, 1869 ; Knight of St. Andrew of **Russia**, Jan. 1874 ; FIELD MARSHAL, 29 May 1875 ; LL.D., Calcutta, 1875 ; Knight Grand Cross of Charles III of **Spain**, May 1876 ; **G.C.M.G.** (*extra*), 30 May 1877 ; LL.D., Royal Univ. of Ireland, 10 April 1885 ; **G.C.I.E.**, 1887. He is also Col.-in-Chief of the Household Brigade of Cavalry, &c. ; Hon. Admiral of the Fleet," &c. ; a Field Marshal in the German army, &c. He *m.* 10 March 1863, at St. George's chapel, Windsor, Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, 1st da. of CHRISTIAN IX, KING OF DENMARK, by Louisa Wilhelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia, 2nd da. of William, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE-CASSEL. She was *b.* 1 Dec. 1844. **V.A.**, 1st class, and **C.I.**[a]

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[a] Here seems an appropriate place to insert an alphabetical list of titles of peerage (among which, oddly enough, neither "*Westminster*" nor "*Windsor*" are to be found) conferred on the children, or male issue, of the various Sovereigns of ENGLAND, including, however, therein (1) the Earldom of Richmond, conferred in 1453 on Edmund Tudor, *father* of Henry VII, who *himself* inherited the same; as also (2) the titles conferred in 1689 on George, Prince of Denmark (afterwards, 1702, *Consort* to the Queen Regnant), and (3) those conferred in 1716 on the *brother* of the reigning Sovereign :—

ALBANY, *Dukedom* [S.] ; (1) 1600, Charles Stuart (afterwards, 1625, Charles I), yr. s. of James VI [S.], afterwards (1603) James I, (2) 1660, James Stuart (afterwards, 1685, James II), yr. s. of Charles I.—YORK AND ALBANY, *Dukedom* ; 1717, 1760, and 1784, see under "York."—ALBANY, *Dukedom* ; 1881, *H.R.H. Prince* Leopold, yr. s. of Queen Victoria.

ALBEMARLE, *Dukedom* ; (1) 1385, Thomas (Plantagenet), Earl of Buckingham, yr. s. of Edward III : he was, also, in 1385 *cr.* Duke of Gloucester ; (2) 1397, Edward (Plantagenet), Earl of Rutland, s. and h. ap. of Edmund, Duke of York, and grandson of Edward III : *Earldom* ; 1411, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Clarence, which see.

ALDERNEY, *Barony* ; 1726, *cr*, with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

ARDMANNACH, *Barony* [S.], 1600, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Albany [S.], which see.

ARKLOW, *Barony* ; 1801, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Sussex, which see ; 1881, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Albany, which see.

ARMAGH, *Earldom* [I.] ; 1799, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

BEDFORD * *Dukedom* ; 1414, John Plantagenet, yr. s. of Henry IV.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, *Marquessate* ; 1726, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

BUCKINGHAM, *Earldom* ; 1377, Thomas Plantagenet, yr. s. of Edward III. He was, afterwards (1385), *cr.* Duke of Albermarle, and Duke of Gloucester.

CAMBRIDGE, *Earldom* ; (1) 1362, Edmund Plantagenet, yr. s. of Edward III. He was afterwards (1385) *cr.* Duke of York ; (2) 1414, Richard Plantagenet, younger son of the above Earl ; (3) 1659, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Gloucester, which see : *Dukedom* ; (1) 1660, Charles Stuart, s. and h. ap. of James, Duke of York, afterwards (1685) James II. : *Dukedom and Earldom* ; (2 and 4) 1664, James Stuart, s. and h. ap. of the said Duke of York ; (3 and 5) 1667, Edgar Stuart. s. and h. ap. of the said Duke of York : *Dukedom* ; (4) 1677, Charles Stuart, s. and h. ap. of the said Duke of York : *Dukedom and Marquessate* ; (5 and 1) 1706, George Augustus (afterwards, 1727, George II), s. and h. ap. of George Louis, Elector of Brunswick-Luneburgh, afterwards (1714) George I : *Dukedom* ; (6) 1801, *H.R.H.* Augustus Frederick, yr. s. of George III.

CARRICK, *Earldom* [S.] ; see under "ROTHSAY," Dukedom [S.]

CHESTER, *Earldom* ; 1254, Edward Plantagenet, s. and h. ap. of Henry III. He suc. to the throne as Edward I (*post conquestum*) in 1272, since which period the Earldom has been granted, to none other than the heir apparent to the Crown. See pp. 225-231.

* Jasper (Tudor), Earl of Pembroke, uncle to Henry VII, was, by him, *cr.* in 1485 Duke of Bedford.

[*H.R.H.* ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, also Duke of Saxony, s. and h. ap. (tho' not, as such, heir ap. to any of his father's dignities), *b.* 8 Jan. 1864, at Frogmore, near Windsor, and *bap.* 10 March, at Buckingham Palace, Midx. Entered the Navy,

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CLARENCE, *Dukedom* ; (1) 1362, Lionel (Plantagenet), Earl of Ulster [I.], yr. s. of Edward III ; (2) 1411, Thomas Plantagenet, yr. s. of Henry IV ; (3) 1461, George Plantagenet, brother of Edward IV, and great-great-grandson of Edward III. CLARENCE AND ST. ANDREW'S, *Dukedom* ; 1789, *H.R.H.* William Henry (afterwards, 1830, William IV), yr. s. of George III : *Earldom* ; 1881, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Albany, which see.

CONNAUGHT, *Earldom* [I.], 1764 ; *cr.* with the Dukedom of Gloucester, which see.

CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, *Dukedom* ; 1874, *H.R.H.* Prince Arthur, yst. s. of Queen Victoria.

CORK, *Earldom* [I.] ; 1396 (or before), Edward (Plantagenet) Earl of Rutland, grandson of Edward III. He suc., in 1402, to the Dukedom of York.

CORNWALL, *Earldom* ; (1) 1189, John (Plantagenet), Earl of Gloucester (afterwards, 1199, King John), yr. s. of Henry II ; (2) 1225, Richard Plantagenet, yr. s. of King John abovenamed ; (3) 1330, John Plantagenet, yr. s. of Edward II : *Dukedom* ; 1337, Edward (Plantagenet), Earl of Chester and, subsequently, Prince of Wales, (the "*Black Prince*"), s. and h. ap. of Edward III ; since which period the Dukedom has been enjoyed by none other than the heir apparent to the Crown,† as set forth in the text.

CULLODEN, *Barony* ; 1801, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, which see.

CUMBERLAND,* *Dukedom* ; (1) 1689, George, Prince of Denmark and Norway, husband to the Princess (afterwards, 1702, Queen) Anne ; (2) 1726, *H.R.H.* William Augustus, 2nd s. of George (afterwards, 1727, George II), Prince of Wales. CUMBERLAND AND STRATHEARN, *Dukedom* ; 1766, *H.R.H.* Henry Frederick, brother of George III and grandson of George II : CUMBERLAND AND TIVIOTDALE, *Dukedom* ; 1799, *H.R.H.* Ernest Augustus, yr. s. of George III.

DAUNTSEY, *Barony* ; (1) 1664 ; (2) 1667, both *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, which see.

DERBY, *Earldom* ; (1) 1337, Henry Plantagenet (or "*of Lancaster*"), s. and h. ap. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and great grandson of Henry III. He was, in 1351, *cr.* Duke of Lancaster ; (2) 1380, Henry Plantagenet (afterwards, 1399, Henry IV), *styled* Earl of Derby, being s. and h. ap. of John, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward III.

DUBLIN, *Earldom* [I.] ; (1) 1766, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland and Strathearn, which see : (2) 1799, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Kent and Strathearn, which see : *Earldom* [U.K.] ; 1850, *H.R.H.* Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, s. and h. ap. of Queen Victoria.

EDINBURGH, *Dukedom* ; 1726 ; *H.R.H.* Frederick Lewis, s. and h. ap. of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards, 1727, George II. He was *cr.* Prince of Wales, 1729 : GLOUCESTER AND EDINBURGH, *Dukedom*, 1764 ; see under "Gloucester" : EDINBURGH, *Dukedom* ; 1866, *H.R.H. Prince* Alfred, yr. s. of Queen Victoria.

ELTHAM, *Earldom* ; 1726, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Edinburgh, which see.

ESSEX, *Earldom* ; 1372, assumed by Thomas Plantagenet, yr. s. of Edward III. He was *cr.* 1377, Earl of Buckingham, and, in 1385, Duke of Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, *Earldom* ; 1176, John Plantagenet (afterwards, 1199, King John) yr. s. of Henry II : *Dukedom* ; (1) 1385, Thomas (Plantagenet), Earl of Buckingham, yr. s. of Edward III ; (2) 1414, Humphrey Plantagenet, yr. s. of Henry IV ; (3) 1461, Richard Plantagenet (afterwards, 1483, Richard III), br. of Edward IV and great-great-grandson of Edward III ; (4) 1659, Henry Stuart, yr. s. of Charles I ; (5) 1689, William, s. and h. ap. of George and Anne (afterwards, 1702, Queen Anne), Prince

† In only one instance, that (1751) of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards, 1760, George III), was such heir *not* possessed (either by birthright *or creation*) of the Dukedom of Cornwall. See, *ante*, p. 374, note "b."

* Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, nephew (by the sister) to Charles I, the reigning Sovereign, was by him *cr.*, in 1644, Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Holderness ; *extinct* 1682.

1877; K.G., 11 Sep. 1883; matric. at Cambridge (Trin. Coll.), Oct. 1883; Barrister and Bencher of the Middle Temple, 10 June 1885; Bencher of

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and Princess of Denmark: GLOUCESTER AND EDINBURGH, *Dukedom*; 1764, *H.R.H.* William Henry, brother of George III and grandson of George II.

HEREFORD, *Dukedom*; 1397, Henry Plantagenet, *styled* Earl of Derby (afterwards 1399 Henry IV.) s. and h. of John, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward III.

[HOLDERNESS, *Earldom*. See sub note to "Cumberland."]

INVERNESS, *Earldom*; 1801, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Sussex, which see.

KENDAL, *Earldom*; 1414, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Bedford, which see; *Dukedom* 1646, Charles Stuart, s. and h. ap. of James, Duke of York, afterwards (1685) James II: *Earldom*; 1689, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

KENNINGTON, *Earldom*; 1726, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

KENT, *Earldom*; 1321, Edmund Plantagenet, yr. s. of Edward I: KENT AND STRATHEARN, *Dukedom*; 1799, *H.R.H.* Edward, yr. s. of George III: KENT, *Earldom*; 1866, *cr.* with the Earldom of Ulster and the Dukedom of Edinburgh. See "Edinburgh."

LANCASTER, *Earldom*; 1267, Edmund Plantagenet, yr. s. of Henry III; *Dukedom* (1) 1351, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of the abovenamed Earl; (2) 1362, John (Plantagenet "of Gaunt,") Earl of Richmond, yr. s. of Edward III and son-in-law to Duke Henry abovenamed; (3) 1399, Henry, Prince of Wales, s. and h. ap. of Henry IV, who was s. and h. to Duke John abovenamed. On his accession to the throne, 1413, as Henry V, this dignity merged in the Crown, and has never since been regranted.

LAUNCESTON, *Viscountcy*; 1726, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Edinburgh, which see.

LEICESTER, *Earldom*; 1274, Edmund (Plantagenet), Earl of Lancaster, yr. s. of Henry III.

LINCOLN, *Earldom*; 1349, Henry (Plantagenet), Earl of Lancaster and Derby, great-grandson of Henry III. He was *cr.*, in 1351, Duke of Lancaster.

MARCH, *Earldom*; 1479, Edward, Prince of Wales, s. and h. ap. of Edward IV.

MILFORD HAVEN, *Earldom*; 1706, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, which see.

MUNSTER, *Earldom* [I.]; 1789, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Clarence, which see.

NORFOLK, *Earldom*; 1312, Thomas Plantagenet, yr. s. of Edward I; *Dukedom*, 1477, Richard (Plantagenet), Duke of York, yr. s. of Edward IV.

NORTHALLERTON, *Viscountcy*; 1706, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, which see.

NOTTINGHAM, *Earldom*; 1476, Richard (Plantagenet), Duke of York, yr. s. of Edward IV.

OCKINGHAM, *i.e.* Wokingham, which see.

ORMOND, *Marquessate* [S.]; 1600, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Albany [S.], which see.

PEMBROKE,* *Earldom*; (1) 1414, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Gloucester, which see; (2) 1479, *cr.* with the Earldom of March, which see.

RENFREW, *Barony* [S.]; see under "ROTHSAY," Dukedom [S.]

RICHMOND, *Earldom*; (1) 1342 to 1372, John (Plantagenet), yr. s. of Edward III. He was, in 1362, *cr.* Duke of Lancaster; (2) 1414, John (Plantagenet), Duke of Bedford. yr. s. of Henry IV; (3) 1453, Edmund Tudor, br. of the half-blood to the reigning King, Henry VI, and father of King Henry VII.

ROTHSAY, *Dukedom* [S.] The Dukedom of Rothsay, Earldom of Carrick, and Barony of Renfrew [S.] were (with other dignities not of a peerage nature) vested, at his birth, 19 Feb. 1594, in Henry Frederick Stuart, s. and h. ap. of James VI [S.], on whose accession, 24 March 1603, to the throne of England, he, as his s. and h. ap., became entitled to the Dukedom of Cornwall. Since this period these dignities have followed the same course as that of Cornwall. See under "CORNWALL."

ROSS, *Earldom* [S.]; 1600, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Albany [S.], which see.

RUTLAND, *Earldom*; 1390, Edward Plantagenet, s. and h. ap. of Edmund, Duke of York, and grandson of Edward III, was so *cr.* for his father's life. He was *cr.* in 1397 Duke of Albemarle, and, in 1402, suc. to the Dukedom of York.

ST. ANDREW'S, *Dukedom*; 1789, see under "Clarence and St. Andrew's."

SALISBURY, *Earldom*; (1) 1472, George (Plantagenet), Duke of Clarence, br. of

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* Jasper Tudor, brother of the half-blood to Henry VI, was, by him, *cr.* in 1453, Earl of Pembroke. In 1485, being then uncle to the reigning King, Henry VII, he was *cr.* Duke of Bedford.

King's Inn, Dublin ; entered the Army, 1886 ; Capt. 10th Royal Hussars and personal A.D.C. to the Queen, 1887 ; Grand Cross of the Lion of the **Netherlands** ; Knight of the Annunciata of **Italy**, of Charles III of **Spain**, of the Tower and Sword of **Portugal**, &c.]

Edward IV. and great-great-grandson of Edward III ; (2) Edward Plantagenet, s. and h. ap. of Richard (afterwards, 1483, Richard III), Duke of Gloucester. He became Prince of Wales, &c., 1483.

SNAWDON [*i.e.* Snowdon], *Barony* ; 1726, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Edinburgh, which see.

SOMERSET, *Dukedom* ; 1499, Edmund Tudor, 3rd s. of Henry VII.

STRATHEARN, *Dukedom* ; (1) 1766, see under "Cumberland and Strathearn" ; (2) 1799, see under "Kent and Strathearn" ; (3) 1874, see under "Connaught and Strathearn."

SUSSEX, *Dukedom* ; 1801, *H.R.H.* Augustus Frederick, yr. s. of George III : *Earldom*, 1874 ; *cr.* with the Dukedom of Connaught, which see.

TEWKESBURY, *Barony* ; 1706, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, which see.

TIPPERARY, *Earldom* ; 1801, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cambridge, which see.

TIVIOTDALE, *Dukedom* ; 1799, see under "Cumberland and Tiviotdale."

TREMATON, *Viscountcy* ; 1726, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

ULSTER, *Earldom* [I.] ; (1) 1352, acquired, *jure uxoris*, by Lionel Plantagenet (afterwards, 1362, Duke of Clarence), yr. s. of Edward III. In his posterity it remained till in 1461 it became *merged* in the Crown ; (2) 1659, James (Stuart), Duke of York (afterwards, 1685, James II), 2nd s. of Charles I ; (3) 1716 (4) 1760, and (5) 1784, *cr.* with the Dukedom of York and Albany, which see : *Earldom* [U.K.] 1866, *cr.* with the Earldom of Kent and the Dukedom of Edinburgh. See "Edinburgh."

WARREN, *Earldom* ; 1477, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Norfolk, which see.

WARWICK, *Earldom* ; 1472, George (Plantagenet), Duke of Clarence, br. of Edward IV, and great-great-grandson of Edward III.

WOKINGHAM, *Barony* ; 1689, *cr.* with the Dukedom of Cumberland, which see.

YORK, *Dukedom* ; (1) 1385, Edmund (Plantagenet), Earl of Cambridge, yr. s. of Edward III ; (2) 1474, Richard Plantagenet, 2nd s. of Edward IV ; (3) 1494, Henry Tudor (afterwards, 1509, Henry VIII), 2nd s. of Henry VII ; (4) 1605, Charles (Stuart), Duke of Albany [S.] (afterwards, 1625, Charles I), 2nd son of James I : (5) 1644, James Stuart (afterwards, 1685, James II), 2nd son of Charles I ; YORK AND ALBANY, *Dukedom* ; (1) 1716, Ernest Augustus (of Brunswick-Luneburg), br. of George I and yr. s. of the Electress Sophia, who had been declared heiress presumptive to the Crown ; (2) 1760, *H.R.H.* Edward Augustus, next br. of George III and grandson of George II ; (3) 1784, *H.R.H.* Frederick, 2nd s. of George III.

There are two articles in "the Her. and Gen.," Vol. iv, one (pp. 170-176) on "Royal titles of Peerage, 1494-1866," and the other (pp. 270-273) on "Semi Royal titles of Peerage." In the first it is pointed out how, since the accession of the *House of York*, the Dukedom of *York* has, for 4 centuries, invariably,* when vacant, been bestowed on the *second* son of the Sovereign (a tradition followed by the House of Stuart, even in exile) till 1866, when the *second* son of the Sovereign was *cr.* DUKE OF EDINBURGH, *two* royal titles, however (that of KENT, which, as a *Dukedom*, had been enjoyed by his grandfather, and the important and historic one of ULSTER), being, with a somewhat lavish prodigality, added as *Earldoms*, by which act *both* these titles, in a great measure, and *one* almost *entirely* must thereby remain, during such their tenure, in obscurity. The second article (by "N. H. S.") deals with Peerages "bestowed upon the *left handed* relatives of our Princes," *i.e.* the bastards and mistresses of our Kings since the accession of the House of Tudor. The persons thus ennobled (no mention being made of inferior titles) were 18, *viz.* 11 bastards and 7 mistresses. As to the former, *one* peerage, the Dukedom of Richmond and Somerset, 1525, was granted by Henry VIII ; *seven*, viz. the Dukedoms of (1) Monmouth, 1663 ; (2) Grafton, 1672 ; (3) Southampton, 1674 ; (4) Northumberland, 1674 ; (5) Richmond, 1675 ; (6) St. Alban's, 1676, and (7) the Earldom of Plymouth, 1675, were granted by Charles II : *one*, the Dukedom of Berwick, 1687, by James II ; *one*, the Earldom of Walsingham, 1722, by George I, and *one*, the Earldom of Munster, 1831, by William IV. Of the seven ladies whose honours were thus *dis*honourably acquired, *two*, viz. (1) the Duchess of Cleveland, 1670, and (2) the Duchess of Portsmouth,

* See also, *ante*, p. 369, note "c," *circa finem*.

CORNWALLIS AND CORNWALLIS OF EYE.

Barony.
I. 1661. *1.* Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Bart., was, on 20 April 1661, *cr.* BARON CORNWALLIS OF EYE, co. Suffolk.[a] He was a yr. s. of Sir William C. of Brome, co. Suffolk, by his 2nd wife, Jane, da. of Hercules Mewtas, was *b.* Nov. 1610; *suc.* his elder br. (of the half-blood) Thomas C. in the family estates in 1626, was *cr. a Baronet*, 4 May 1627, and subsequently, 1 Dec. 1630, was Knighted: was M.P. for Eye April and Nov. 1640, till "disabled" 23 Sep. 1642, and subsequently, 1660-61, M.P. for Ipswich. He distinguished himself in the civil war on behalf of the King, particularly 30 June 1644, at the fight of Cropedy. He followed the King in his exile and, returning with him, was made Treasurer of the Household, 30 May 1660, and P.C. on 6 July following, being next year, 3 days before the Coronation, *raised to the Peerage* as above stated. He *m.* firstly, 1634, Elizabeth, da. of Sir John Ashburnham of Ashburnham, Sussex, by Elizabeth, *suo jure* Baroness Cramond [S.] She was *bur.* in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. He *m.* secondly, before 1641, Elizabeth sister (of the half-blood), to William, Lord Crofts, da. of Sir Henry Crofts, of Saxham, Suffolk, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, da. of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley, co. York. He *d.* suddenly, of apoplexy, 31 Jan. 1661/2, and was *bur.* at Brome, co. Suffolk. M.I. Admon. (now lost) as "of co. Midx.," Feb. 1661/2.[b] His widow *d.* s.p.m.s. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Admon. 15 Dec. 1674.

II. 1662. *2.* Charles (Cornwallis), Baron Cornwallis of Eye, s. and h. by his first wife; *bap.* 19 April 1632 at Culford; M.P. for Eye, 1660-62; Gent. of the Privy Chamber, 1660; Surveyor of the Customs, 1661; K.B., 18 April 1661. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir Thomas Playsted of Arlington, Sussex. She *d.* 6 and was *bur.* 8 March 1668/9 at Culford, Suffolk. M.I. He *d.* 13 April 1673 at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, and was *bur.* the 17th at Culford. Admon. 6 May 1673 and 21 July 1686.

1682, belong to Charles II: *one*, the Countess of Dorchester, 1685, belongs to James II; *one*, the Countess of Orkney [S.], 1696 (her husband having been raised to that Earldom 5 weeks after her marriage to him) belongs to William III; *two*, viz. (1) the Duchess of Munster [I.] 1716, Duchess of Kendal, 1719: and (2) the Countess of Leinster [I.] 1721, Countess of Darlington, 1722, belong to George I; and *one*, the Countess of Yarmouth, 1740, belongs to George II.

Of the *Royal* titles thus dealt with, the most profuse distributor was Henry VIII, who conferred (1525) *two* such Ducal titles (*Richmond* and *Somerset*) both more immediately connected with his own race, and one such Earldom (*Nottingham*) on *one* person, on whose death, however, they reverted to the Crown. Charles II, among all his creations, conferred in like manner (1675), but the Dukedom of *Richmond*, together with the Earldom of *March*, whereof, however, Richmond, since 1613 to 1624, and again since 1641, and March since 1619, had been vested in the Stuart family till 1672. This fourth alienation of Richmond (in 1675) is however likely to be final. *Kendal* (enjoyed as an Earldom by the House of Lancaster, and as a Dukedom by the House of Stuart) was conferred as a Dukedom (1719) by George I on the oldest of his elderly Mistresses, previously (1716) made Duchess of the Province of *Munster* [I.] The younger Mistress, the Countess of Darlington, so *cr.* 1722, had likewise previously (1721) been made Countess of Leinster [I.], so that these two ladies had half of the kingdom of Ireland allotted (as their peerage titles) between them. Finally, these titles having reverted to the crown, the (somewhat unlucky) Earldom of *Munster* (together with the Barony of *Tewkesbury*, sometime, 1706-27, held by George Lewis, *afterwards* George I) were in 1831 conferred by William IV on the eldest of his illegitimate sons then living, with remainder to three other such sons successively.

The creation (1840) of the *Duchess of Inverness*, the reputed wife of *H.R.H.* Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, *Earl of Inverness*, &c. may be here mentioned. This title, at her death in 1873, reverted to the crown.

(a) See an account of this and other creations, *ante*, p. 275, note "d," *sub* "Clarendon."

(b) "A man of so cheerful a spirit that no sorrow came next his heart, and of so resolved a mind, that no fear came into his thoughts."—*Lloyd's Characters.*

III. 1673. *3.* Charles (Cornwallis) Baron Cornwallis of Eye, 3rd, but 1st surv. s. and h., *bap.* at Culford, 28 Dec. 1655; served in the King's troop of Horse Guards, 1673; took his seat 15 Feb. 1676; Joint Registrar of the Court of Chancery, 1676; Lord Lieut. of Suffolk, 1689; P.C. 1692; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1692-1693; High Steward of Ipswich, 1692. He is said to have been "in the especial favour of King William," tho' "according to "*Grammont*"" he was a gambler. He *m.* firstly, 27 Dec. 1673, at Westm. Abbey, Elizabeth, sister of the half-blood, to Stephen, 1st Earl of Ilchester, da. of Sir Stephen Fox, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. of William Whittle, of co. Lancaster. She *d.* at Tunbridge Wells, 28 Feb. 1680/1, aged 25, and was *bur.* 5 March at Brome. M.I. He *m.* secondly, 6 May 1688, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Anne, *suo jure* Duchess of Buccleuch [S.], widow of James, Duke of Monmouth. He *d.* 29 April and was *bur.* 5 May 1698, at Brome, co. Suffolk. Will dat. 9 Oct. 1697, pr. 5 Aug. 1698 by his son Charles. His widow *d.* 6 Feb. 1732 in her 81st year, and was *bur.* at Dalkeith. Will dat. 16 March 1723, pr. Feb. 1732.

IV. 1698. *4.* Charles (Cornwallis), Baron Cornwallis of Eye, 1st s. and h. by 1st wife; *b.* 1675; served in the campaigns in Flanders; M.P. for Eye, 1695-98; took his seat in the House of Lords, 11 May 1698; Lord Lieut. of Suffolk, 1698-1703; Joint Postmaster Gen., 1715-21; *cr.* LL.D., Cambridge, 16 Oct. 1717; Paymaster Gen. of the Forces, and P.C., 1721; Recorder of Eye, &c. He *m.* 6 June 1699, at Martin's-in-the-Fields (Lic. Fac. Office) Charlotte, only surv. da. and h. of Richard (Butler), Earl of Arran [I.], by his second wife Dorothy, da. of John Ferrers. He *d.* 19 Jan. 1721/2, in his 47th year, and was *bur.* at Culford. Will pr. Feb. 1721/2.[c] His widow *d.* 8 Aug. 1725. Will pr. Sep. 1725.

V. 1722. *5 and 1.* Charles (Cornwallis), Baron Cornwallis of Eye, 1st s. and h., *b.* and *bap.* 29 March 1700, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Groom of the Bedchamber, 1721; Ch. Justice in Eyre, south of Trent, 1722-40. Constable of the Tower, Lord Lieut. of the Tower Hamlets, Col. of 1st Reg. of Tower Hamlets Militia, and P.C., all in 1740, till his death. On 30 June 1753 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT BROME of co. Suffolk and EARL CORNWALLIS. He *m.* 28 Nov. 1722, at St. James, Westm., Elizabeth, 1st da. of Charles (Townshend), 2nd Viscount Townshend of Raynham, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (Pelham), 1st Baron Pelham of Laughton. He *d.* at the Hot Wells, near Bristol, 23 June 1762, and was *bur.* the 26th at Culford. Will pr. Sep. 1762. His widow *d.* 1 Dec. 1785, and was *bur.* at Culford.

Earldom.
I. 1753.

Earldom,
II.
Barony,
VI.
} 1762.
Marquessate,
I. 1792.

2, 6 and 1. Charles (Cornwallis) Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome and Baron Cornwallis of Eye, 1st s. and h. *b.* 31 Dec. 1738 in Grosvenor Sq.; ed. at Eton and at the Military Academy of Turin; Ensign, Gren. Guards, 1756; aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Granby (in Germany) 1758-59, and was, as Lieut.-Col. of the 12th Foot, at the battle of Kirch, Donkern, &c. M.P. for Eye, 1760-62. On his accession to the Peerage, he joined the Whig party and, under the Rockingham and Grafton Ministry, was Lord of the Bedchamber and aide-de-camp to the King, 1765-69, and Ch. Justice in Eyre, south of Trent, 1766-69. Col. 33rd Foot, 1766, becoming, subsequently, Major-Gen., 1775; Lieut.-Gen., 1777; General, 1793. Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 1769-70; P.C., 1770; Constable of the Tower, &c., 1770 to Feb., 1784, and again Nov. 1784, till his death. In the war with America (tho' opposed to the measures that caused it) he held most important command, winning the victory of Brandywine, 13 Sep. 1777, and occupying Philadelphia; winning a decisive victory at Camden, 16 Aug. 1780, and

(c) "A gentleman of sweet disposition, a great lover of the Constitution, and well esteemed in his native county of Suffolk; inclining to fat, fair complexion."—*Macky's Characters.*

another, tho' with great loss, at Guildford, 15 Mar. 1781. His plan was now for a general invasion of Virginia, but being expressly ordered by Sir Henry Clinton to remain at Yorktown (an exposed post), he and his 4,000 men were surrounded and outnumbered by the American and French troops, and on 19 Oct. 1781, obliged to capitulate. From Aug. to Sep. 1785, he was Envoy Extraordinary to Frederick the Great. In 1786, he was made GOVERNOR GEN. OF BENGAL, and Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, which office he held for seven years, during which he finally broke the power and prestige of the Mysore dynasty, and by the siege of Seringapatam, Feb. 1792, compelled the Sultan Tippoo (who in 1790 had attacked one of the English allies) to surrender half his territory and to pay £3,600,000. He also effected many useful reforms in the East Indian administration. While absent he was el. **K.G.** 2 June 1786 (the ensigns being delivered to him at Calcutta, 4 March 1787), and inst. 29 May 1801. On 8 Oct. 1792, he was *cr.* MARQUESS CORNWALLIS. Spec. Commissioner to the allied armies in Flanders, 1794; Master Gen. of the Ordnance, 1795-1801. From June 1798 to May 1801, he was LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND; and Commander-in-Chief, finally suppressing the rebellion of 1798 and assisting in the carrying of the act of Union. In Sep. 1801, he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Amiens, signing the treaty there (an unfavourable one for England) on 27 March 1802. Early in 1805 he was, for the 2nd time, made GOV. GEN. OF BENGAL and Com.-in-Chief, with the intention of putting an end to the "ruinous warfare,"[a] but, soon after landing, his own death took place. He *m.*, 14 July 1768, in Stratton Street, Piccadilly, St. Geo. Han. Sq., Jemima Tulikens, sister of Arnoldus JONES, afterwards SKELTON, of Branthwaite, Cumberland, da. of James Jones, sometime Capt. of the 3rd Guards, by Mary his wife, formerly Mary TULIKENS, spinster. She *d.* at Culford Hall, 14 July 1779, and was *bur.* 16th at Culford. He *d.* at Ghazipore, in the province of Benares, East Indies, 5 Oct. 1805, where a mausoleum was erected over his remains. M.I. at St. Paul's, London. Will pr. May 1806.

Marquessate, II. Earldom, III. Barony, VII. 1805. *2, 3 and 7.* CHARLES (CORNWALLIS), MARQUESS CORNWALLIS, EARL CORNWALLIS, &c., only s. and h., *b.* 19 Oct. 1774 at Culford; ed. at Eton and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; M.A. (as Viscount Brone) 1795; M.P. for Eye, 1795; for Suffolk, 1796—1805; Master of the Buckhounds and Ranger of Swinley Lodge in Windsor forest, 1807. He *m.* 17 April 1797, at her Father's house in Piccadilly, St. Geo., Han. Sq., Louisa, 4th da. of Alexander (GORDON), 4th DUKE OF GORDON [S.] by his 1st wife, Jane, da. of Sir William MAXWELL, Bart. He *d.* s.p.m. 9 Aug. 1823, in Old Burlington street, Midx., aged 49, and was *bur.* at Culford, when the *Marquessate of Cornwallis* became *extinct*. Will dat. 24 July and pr. 11 Sep. 1823. His widow, who was *b.* 27 Dec. 1776 at Gordon Castle, co. Banff, became, 28 May 1836, coheir to her br. George, 5th DUKE OF GORDON [S.] and *d.* 5 Dec. 1850 in her 74th year at Park Crescent, Midx., and was *bur.* at Culford. Will pr. Dec. 1850.[b]

Earldom, IV. Barony, VIII. 1823. *4 and 8.* JAMES (CORNWALLIS), EARL CORNWALLIS, VISCOUNT BROME, LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY, BARON CORNWALLIS OF EYE, uncle and h. male, being 2nd surv. s. of Charles, the 1st Earl. He was *b.* in Dover Street, 25 Feb. 1742/3, and *bap.* at St. James, Westm.; ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; B.A., 1763; Fellow of Merton Coll. and M.A., 1766; D.C.L., 1775. He was sometime a Student of Law at the Temple, but, taking holy orders became Chaplain to Lord Townshend, when Viceroy of Ireland. Rector of Ickham,

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[a] See an appreciative notice of him by H. M. Stephens, in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography.*" As to his love of "military glory," see vol. i, p. 252, note "a," *sub.* "Bessborough."

[b] All of her five daughters survived her, inheriting Brome Hall and the other family estates in Suffolk. Of these two *d.* unm, while (1) Jane, Baroness Braybrooke, *d.* 23 Sep. 1856, aged 57: (2) Jemima, Countess of St. Germans, *d.* 2 July 1856, aged 53; and (3) Lady Mary Ross (widow of Charles Ross, M.P., who *d.* March 22 1860), *d.* 12 Aug. 1872, aged 57, all of them leaving issue.

Kent, 1769-73; Rector of Adisham-with-Staple, Kent, 1770-81; Prebend of Westminster, 1770-75; Rector of Newington, Oxon, 1770; Vicar of Wrotham, Kent, 1771-85; Rector of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, 1773-85; Dean of Canterbury, 1775-81; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1781—1824; Dean of Windsor, 1791-94; Dean of Durham, 1794—1824. He *m.* 30 April 1771, at Lambeth Chapel, Catharine, da. of Galfridus MANN of Egerton, co. Kent, by Sarah, da. of John GREGORY of London. She, who was *b.* 1742, *d.* 17 April 1811. He *d.* at Richmond, Surrey, 20 Jan. 1824 in his 82nd year, and was *bur.* in Lichfield Cathedral, having been Bishop of that See for 43 years. Will pr. March 1824.

Earldom. V. **Barony.** IX. | 1824, to 1852. | *5 and 9.* JAMES (MANN), EARL CORNWALLIS [1753], VISCOUNT BROME [1753], and BARON CORNWALLIS OF EYE [1661], also a Baronet [1627], only s. and h., *b.* 20 Sep. and *bap.* 18 Oct. 1778, at St. James', Westm.; ed. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; M.A., 1798; M.P. for Eye, 1799-1807. On 9 April 1814 he took, by royal lic., the name of *Mann* (only), in lieu of his patronymic, *Cornwallis* (on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Horace Mann, Bart., who *d.* s.p.m. 2 April 1814, when he inherited the estate of Linton, co. Kent), and by another Royal lic., 16 Sep. 1823, was authorised to subscribe the name of *Mann* before all titles of honour. He *m.* firstly, 18 Dec. 1804, at her father's house in Saville Row, St. James', Westm., Maria Isabella, da. of Francis DICKENS, of Woollaston House, co. Northampton. She *d.* 16 Jany. 1823. He *m.* secondly, 22 Jan. 1829, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Laura, da. of William HAYES. She *d.* s.p. 3 Aug. 1840. He *m.* thirdly, 4 Aug. 1842, at Croydon (lic. Vic. Gen.), Julia, 4th da. of Thomas BACON, of Redlands, Berks. She *d.* 4 Nov. 1847, aged 37. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 21 May 1852, at Linton Place, aged 73, being *bur.* with his 3 wives at Linton, when *all his honours* became *extinct.*[a] Will pr. June 1852.

[CHARLES JAMES CORNWALLIS, *afterwards* MANN, *styled* VISCOUNT BROME, 3rd but only surv. s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 17 Dec. 1813, by royal lic., 16 Sep. 1823, took the name of *Mann* only in lieu of *Cornwallis*; matric. at Oxford (New Coll.), 10 Sep. 1832; *d.* unm., v.p., 27 Dec. 1835, and was *bur.* at Linton.]

CORRY.

The *style* of "VISCOUNT CORRY" is used by the family of Corry, Earls Belmore [I.] as the courtesy title of the h. ap. of that Earldom. These Earls are, however, *not* entitled to a Viscountcy of *Corry*, but to one of *Belmore* [I], *i.e.*, a Viscountcy of the same name as the Earldom. See "BELMORE," Earldom [I.], *cr.* 1797, and see also Vol. i, p. 316, note "b."

CORSHAM.

See "Methuen of Corsham, co. Wilts," Barony (*Methuen*), *cr.* 1838.

CORSTORPHINE.

See "FORRESTER OF CORSTOPHINE, co. Edinburgh," Barony [S.] (*Forrester*), *cr.* 1633.

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[a] Lady Julia Mann *Mann*, afterwards (by royal lic., 22 Oct. 1844) *Cornwallis*, *b.* 2 July 1844, his only child by the 3rd wife, inherited Linton Place and his other estates. She *m.* 27 Aug. 1862, William Archer Amherst, *styled* Viscount Holmesdale (afterwards, 1886, Earl Amherst) and *d.* s.p: 1 Sep. 1883. On her death the Mann estates devolved on the issue of Lady Jemima Wykeham-Martin, da. of the Earl by his 1st wife, and his only child that left issue.

Earldom.	1824, to 1852.	V.
Barony.		IX.

Earl, who d. 9 April 1824, when he inherited the estate of Linton co. Kent, and by sign-Manual Royal lic., 16 Sep. 1824, was authorized to subscribe the name of *Mann* before all titles of honour. He is Hereditary Bailiff of Romney Marsh, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, and Governor of the County of Kent. He was b. 26 Dec. 1774, at Brenchley, co. Kent, and bapt. there 15 Jan. 1775, the eldest son of Charles Wyndham, 2nd Earl of Egremont [1750], by Alicia, dau. and coh. of Joseph Taylor, of Hampton Lodge, co. Surrey, and sister of Mary, Countess of Northesk [1750]. He was educated at Eton, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 4 July 1793, but left the University without taking a degree. He was Lieut.-Col. of the Sussex Militia, 1798-1802, and Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Kent Militia, 1803-14. He was elected M.P. for Sussex, 1796-1802. On 8 April 1814 he took, by royal lic., the name of *Mann* (only), in lieu of his patronymic, Cornwallis (on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Horace Mann, Bart., who d. 4 p.m. 2 April 1814, when the Baronetcy became extinct),

COSTELLO-GALLEN.

See "DILLON OF COSTELLO-GALLEN, co. Mayo," Viscountcy [I.] (*Dillon*), *cr.* 1622.

COTTENHAM.

Barony.
I. 1836.
Earldom.
I. 1850.

1. The Rt. Hon. SIR CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, *Chancellor of Great Britain*, was, on 20 Jan. 1836, *cr.* BARON COTTENHAM, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, and, on 11 June 1850, while still holding the above office, was *cr.* VISCOUNT CROWHURST, of Crowhurst, co. Surrey, and EARL OF COTTENHAM. He had, in the meantime, on 5 Oct. 1845, *suc.* his eldest br: in their father's Baronetcy, *cr.* 23 June 1801, and, on 9 Dec. 1849, had *suc.* his cousin in a Baronetcy, *cr.* 22 Jan. 1784, in favour of Sir Lucas Pepys, M.D., his maternal uncle. He was 2nd s.[a] of Sir William Weller PEPYS, Bart. (so *cr.* 1801), one of the Masters in Chancery, by Elizabeth, da. of the Rt. Hon. Willliam DOWDESWELL, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was *b.* 29 April 1781, in Wimpole Street, and *bap.* at St. Marylebone; was ed. at Harrow, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; LL.B., 1803; Barrister (Linc. Inn), 1804; King's Counsel, 1826; Solicitor Gen. to the Queen Consort, Nov. 1830; M.P. for Higham Ferrers, 1831; for Malton, 1831-36; Solicitor Gen., Feb. 1834, being Knighted, 26 Feb. 1834; Master of the Rolls, Sep. 1834; P.C., Oct. 1834; First Commissioner of the Great Seal, 23 April 1835; Lord High Chancellor, 16 Jan. 1836 to 3 Sep. 1841, and again 5 July 1846 till his resignation, through illness, on 19 June 1850, being *raised to the peerage*, on his first appointment, in Jan. 1836, and advanced *to an Earldom*, shortly before his retirement as afsd. "A sound and practical adviser, and an accurate and logical reasoner, but without that ready eloquence, which is often the principal attraction, though he attained no great eminence as an *Advocate* [he] proved himself a most excellent *Judge*:"[b] He *m.* 30 June 1821, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Caroline Elizabeth, da. of William WINGFIELD-BAKER, Master in Chancery, by Charlotte Maria, da. of Henry (DIGBY), 1st EARL DIGBY. He *d.* at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, 29 April 1851, on his 70th birthday. Will pr. June 1851. His widow *d.* 6 April 1868, aged 65, at the Cedars, Sunninghill, Berks. Will pr. 12 May 1868, under £2,000.

II. 1851. *2.* CHARLES EDWARD (PEPYS), EARL OF COTTENHAM, VISCOUNT CROWHURST AND BARON COTTENHAM, 1st s. and h.; *b.* 30 April 1824, in London; ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge; M.A., 1846; Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 1848-1851. *d.* unm. 18 Feb. 1863, at Felcourt House, Surrey, aged 38. Will pr. 28 May 1863, under £9,000, resworn, June 1854, under £8,000.

III. 1863. *3.* WILLIAM JOHN (PEPYS), EARL OF COTTENHAM, &c., br. and h., *b.* 15 Aug. 1825, in London; ed. at Mag. Coll. Cambridge; M.A., 1848. He *m.* 11 Oct. 1870, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Theodosia Selina, da. of Sir Robert Charles DALLAS, Bart., by Frances Henrietta, da. of Edward (LAW) 1st BARON ELLENBOROUGH. He *d.* 20 Jan. 1881, in his 56th year, at 94 Marinà, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Will pr. 15 March 1881, under £25,000. His widow living 1888.

IV. 1881. *4.* KENELM CHARLES EDWARD (PEPYS), EARL OF COTTENHAM [1850], VISCOUNT CROWHURST [1850], and BARON COTTENHAM [1836], and also a Baronet [1784 and 1801], 1st s. and h., *b.* 18 May 1874, in Wilton Crescent, Midx.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,439 acres, co. Surrey, and 1,117 in Cheshire. *Total* 4,556 acres, worth £5,674 a year. *Principal Residence* Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Surrey.

(a) The 3rd son, Henry Pepys, was Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1839-41; Bishop of Worcester, 1841-60.

(b) Foss's "*Judges.*"

COTTESLOE.

Barony.

I. 1874. *1.* The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., was, 2 March 1874, *cr.* BARON COTTESLOE OF SWANBOURNE AND OF HARDWICK, co. Buckingham. He was 1st s. and h. of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., Baron of the Austrian Empire, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Richard Wynne, of Falkingham, co. Lincoln ; was *b.* 11 March 1798, and *bap.* at St. Geo. Han. Sq. ; *suc.* his father, 19 Dec. 1819 ; matric. at Oxford (Oriel Coll.), 19 March 1816 ; B.A. (1st class math. and 2nd class classics), 1819 ; was *cr.* a Baronet, 14 Aug. 1821 (out of respect to the memory of his father) with rem. to the heirs male of the body of his father, whose Austrian title of Baron he and his issue were authorised to bear by Royal lic. 22 Jan. 1822 ; M.P. for Buckingham (in 7 Parls.), 1827-46 ; Sec. to the Treasury, 1834-35, and 1841-44 ; Sec. at War, 1844-45 ; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1845-46 ; Deputy Chairman and afterwards Chairman to the Board of Customs, 1847-73, being *raised to the peerage* in 1874 as above stated. He *m.* 24 Nov. 1824, Louisa Elizabeth, 1st da. of Field Marshal Sir George Nugent, Bart., G.C.B., by Maria, da. of Cortlandt Skinner. She *d.* (from poison accidentally taken) at Swanbourne, 17 Aug. 1875, aged 71.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 2,683 acres in Bucks and Glouc., worth £5,675 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Swanbourne, near Winslow, Bucks.

COTTINGTON OF HAMWORTH.

Barony.

I. 1631 to 1652. "Francis Cottington, Bart., Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer," was, 10 July 1631, *cr.* "BARON COTTINGTON OF HAMWORTH [*i.e.* Hanworth], co. Midx."[a] He was 4th s. of Philip C., of Godmanston, Somerset, by Jane, da. of Thomas Biflete, of that county ; was *b.* about 1579 ; Clerk of the Council to James I ; Sec. to Charles, Prince of Wales ; was *cr.* a Baronet, 16 Feb. 1622/3 ; M.P. for Camelford, 1624-25 ; for Bossiney, 1625, and for Saltash, 1628-29 ; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer to Charles I ; and being made "Ambassador" to the Court at Madrid for negotiating a peace, was, in 1631, *raised to the peerage* as above stated. One of Commissioners of Treasury during the King's absence in Scotland ; Master of the Wards, 1635. He remained loyal to his King, and went into exile (whence he never returned) with Charles II. He *m.* in 1622, Anne, widow of Sir Robert Brett, da. of Sir William Meredith, of London. She *d.* at Charing Cross, 22 and was *bur.* 23 Feb. 1633/4, in Westm. Abbey. Fun. certifi. He *d.* 19 June 1652, in his 74th year, at Valladolid, in Spain, and was *bur.* in the Jesuits Church there, whence his "bones" were removed and reinterred, 24 June 1678, in Westm. Abbey. M.I. Will dat. 16 June 1652, pr. 15 Aug. 1666 by his great nephew, there having been previously, 3 Dec. 1660, an admon. to a creditor. On his death, s.p.s., *his honours* became *extinct.*[b]

"Francis Cottington" *cr.* a Baron [*Qy.* BARON COTTINGTON], in 1716, by the *titular* James III. See Vol. i, p. 59, note "b," under "Jacobite Peerages."

COUPAR [co. Angus].

Barony [S.]

I 1607. *1.* The Hon. James Elphinstone, (godson of King James VI [S.],) 2nd and yst. s. of James (Elphinstone), 1st Lord Balmerinoch [S.], and his only s. by his 2nd wife, Marjory, da. of Hugh Maxwell, of Tealing, was *cr.* a Lord of Parl., 20 Dec. 1607, as LORD COUPAR [S]. "to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing to his father and his heirs

(a) See "Creations. 1483-1646, in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

(b) "Always looked like a Merchant, and had the least mien of a Gentleman." *Weldon's memoirs* ; but see a very favourable character of him in "Clarendon."

male *and* of entail contained in his infeftment of the Barony of Balumby," *i.e.* the lands belonging to the dissolved Cistertian Abbey of Coupar, co. Angus, which had been disannexed from the Crown the previous year and granted to him as a temporal lordship. He was, 7 June 1649, appointed one of the extraordinary Lords of Session. He was fined £3,000 for his loyalty under Cromwell's act "of grace and pardon," 12 April 1654. He *m.* firstly, Margaret, da. of Sir James HALYBURTON, of Piteur. He *m.* secondly, in 1667, when nearly 80, Marion, da. of James (OGILVY), 2nd EARL OF AIRLIE [S.], by his first wife, Helen, da. of George (OGILVY), 1st LORD BANFF [S.]. He *d.* s.p. Jany. 1669.[a] His widow *m.* (as his 1st wife) John (LESLIE), LORD LINDORES [S.], who *d.* 1706, and *d.* before 1695.

II. 1669. *2.* JOHN (ELPHINSTONE), LORD BALMERINOCH and LORD COUPAR [S.], nephew and h., who *suc.* to the dignity of *Coupar* under the spec. rem. in its creation, and who had previously suc. his father (eldest br. to Lord Coupar abovenamed) in 1649, in the dignity of *Balmerinoch*. The two titles remained united till both were *forfeited*[b] by the attainder and execution of the 6th Lord Balmerinock and 5th Lord Coupar, 18 Aug. 1746. See "BALMERINOCH," Barony [S.], *cr.* 1606.

COURCY.

See "KINGSALE" Barony [I.], (*Courcy*) *cr.* 1223.

COURTENAY, or DE COURTENAY.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1299. *1.* HUGH COURTENAY of Okehampton, Devon, s. and h. of Sir Hugh C. of the same, *suc.* his Father, 28 Feb. 1291, being then aged 16. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron, LORD COURTENAY, or DE COURTENAY, by writs directed 6 Feb. (1298/9) 27 Ed. I., to 24 July (1334) and Ed. III, but with the addition of "*Senior*" in the latter writs. On 22 Feb. 1334/5 he was declared to be EARL OF DEVON. He *d.* 1340.

II. 1337. *2.* HUGH (COURTENAY) LORD COURTENAY, s. and h. ap., was by writ, 23 April (1337) 2 Ed. III, sum. v.p. in his Father's Barony,[c] with the addition of the word "*Junior.*" In 1340 he *suc.* his Father as EARL OF DEVON. He *d.* 2 May 1377.

II. 1371, to 1374. *3.* HUGH (COURTENAY) LORD COURTENAY, grandson and h. ap., was by writ 8 Jan. (1370/1) 44 Ed. III, sum. to Parl. as "*Hugh de Courtenay le Fitz.*"[c] He was s. and h. of Sir Hugh Courtenay, K.G. (1344) who was s. and h. ap. of Hugh, Lord Courtenay, Earl of Devon, next above-named, but who *d.*, v.p., "in or before 1349."[d] He *d.* s.p. also in the lifetime of the Earl, his grandfather, 20 Feb. 1373/4.

See fuller account under "DEVON," Earldom of, 1335 to 1461.

(a) He had, when weak both in body and mind (see "*Riddell*," p. 86) been inveigled into resigning his honours and estates in favour of his young wife and any one whom she might marry; obtaining a crown charter under the *caschet* thereon. This, however, on an action of reduction by Lord Balmerinoch, the heir-at-law, was set aside, 28 June 1671, by the Court of Session, under the *law of death-bed*. The report is very full and clearly shews (what has sometimes been ignored) that the *dignity* as well as the estates were in question.

(b) The title of Balmerinoch, the issue male of the 1st Lord having failed, became, apparently, *extinct*; some doubt, however, may remain as to that of Coupar, according to the construction put on the word "*and*" in the rem. to "heirs male *and* of entail." See the somewhat similar case of "Polwarth," where the word "and" (*et*) was construed as equivalent to "*whom failing.*" If, in this case, this was held to be so, then, on the reversal of the attainder, the *collateral* heir male of the 1st Lord Balmerinoch would appear to be entitled to the dignity of Lord Coupar. See "Hewlett."

(c) "According to modern decisions [these] the two last Barons must be considered as merely sum. in their Father's [or Grandfather's] Barony." See *Nicolas*.

(d) See Beltz's "Knights of the Garter," p. 53, &c.

IV. 1377. *4.* EDWARD (COURTENAY), EARL OF DEVON and LORD COURTENAY grandson and h. of Hugh, Earl of Devon and Lord Courtenay above-mentioned, being s. and h. of Edward Courtenay, 3rd s. of the Earl. He *d.* 5 Dec. 1419.

V. 1419. *5.* HUGH (COURTENAY), EARL OF DEVON and LORD COURTENAY, s. and h. He *d.* 16 June 1422.

VI. 1422. *6.* THOMAS (COURTENAY), EARL OF DEVON and LORD COURTENAY, s. and h. He *d.* 3 Feb. 1458.

VII. 1458, to 1461. *7.* Thomas (Courtenay), EARL OF DEVON and LORD COURTENAY, s. and h. Beheaded 3 April 1461 when, having been *attainted* all his honours were *forfeited*.(a)

See fuller account under "Devon" Earldom of, 1335 to 1461.

COURTENAY OF POWDERHAM.

Viscountcy.

I. 1762. *1.* SIR WILLIAM COURTENAY, Bart., of Powderham Castle, Devon, *de jure*(b) EARL OF DEVON, s. and h. of Sir Willliam C., of the same, also *de jure*(b), EARL OF DEVON, was *b.* 11 Feb. 1710, *suc.* his father, 10 Oct. 1735, and was, on 6 May 1762, *cr.* VISCOUNT COURTENAY OF POWDERHAM CASTLE, co. Devon. He *d.*, but ten days afterwards, 16 May 1762.

II. 1762. *2.* WILLIAM (COURTENAY) VISCOUNT COURTENAY OF POWDERHAM CASTLE, and *de jure*(b) EARL OF DEVON, only s. and h., *b.* 30 Oct. 1742. He *d.* 14 Dec. 1788.

III. 1788, to 1835. *3.* WILLIAM (COURTENAY) VISCOUNT COURTENAY OF POWDERHAM CASTLE, and *de jure*(b) EARL OF DEVON, only s. and h., *b.* 30 July 1768. On 14 May 1831 he was declared EARL OF DEVON by the House of Lords under the rem., in the creation of that Earldom, 3 Sep. 1553, to the grantee "*and his heirs male*;" he being, indeed, heir male *general*, inasmuch as his grandfather's, grandfather's, grandfather's, grandfather (tho' all of them unconscious of their right to such dignity) Sir William Courtenay (*d.* 1557), was cousin and h. male of the grantee of 1553, whose ancestor in the *seventh* Degree was *Sir William's* grandfather's, grandfather's, grandfather's, grandfather. The Earl *d.* unm. 26 Nov. 1835, when *the Viscountcy of Courtenay of Powderham*, became *extinct*; the Earldom of Devon devolving(b) on another branch of the Courtenay family, as heirs male of the grantee of 1553.

See fuller account under "DEVON" (*de jure*) Earls of, 1735 to 1835.

(a) The Barony of Courtenay, *cr.* by the writ of 1299, which was vested in this Earl, would except for the attainder have passed, on his death unm., to his brothers (the last of whom *d.* unm. 1471), and then to his sisters or their descendants. Of these, three *d.* young, while (1) Joane, *m.* Sir Roger Clifford, who was beheaded 1485, and left issue, and (2) Elizabeth *m.* Sir Hugh Conway. On the failure (only) of these two ladies would it vest in the numerous representatives of the 4 daughters of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnock, father of Edward, *cr.* Earl of Devon in 1485, whose issue became *extinct* in 1556.

(b) According to the extraordinary decision of the House of Lords, 14 March 1831.

COURTOWN.

Barony [I.]
I. 1758.
Earldom [I.]
I. 1762.

1. JAMES STOPFORD, of Courtown, co. Wexford, 2nd, but 1st surv. s. and h. of James S. of the same, by Frances, d. and h. of Roger JONES, of Dublin, and of Courtown afsd., was *b.* about 1700; admitted to the Middle Temple, 1 Oct. 1719; *suc.* his father 9 July 1721; was M.P. for co. Wexford, 1721-27, and for Feathard, 1727-58, being, on 19 Sep. 1758, *cr.* BARON COURTOWN, co. Wexford [I.], and taking his seat 31 Oct. following. On 12 April 1762, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT STOPFORD and EARL OF COURTOWN, co. Wexford [I.] He *m.* 24 Feb. 1726/7, Elizabeth, da. of Edward SMITH, BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR, only sister and h. of Edward S. of Dublin. He *d.* 12 Jany. 1770. His wife survived him. Both *bur.* in the Round Church, Dublin.

II. 1770. *2.* JAMES (STOPFORD), EARL OF COURTOWN, &c. [I.], *b.* 28 May 1731; M.P. for Taghmon, 1761-68, but took his seat in the House of Lords 8 Oct. 1771; K.P. 8 March 1783, being one of the 15 original Knights at the *first installation* of that order on the 27th following(a); was Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; M.P. for Bedwyn 1774; for Marlborough 1780-93; Treasurer of the Royal Household, 1784; P.C. [G. B. and I.] On 7 June 1796 he was *cr.* a Peer of Great Britain as BARON SALTERSFORD of Saltersford, co. Chester. He *m.* 19 April 1762 at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Mary, da. and coheir of Richard POWYS of Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, by Mary, da. of George (BRUDENELL), 3rd EARL OF CARDIGAN. She *d.* 3 and was *bur.* 13 Jan. 1810 at Deene, co. Northampton. He *d.* 30 March following and was *bur.* 12 April 1810 at Deene afsd. Will pr. April 1810, and again Dec. 1857.

III. 1810. *3.* James George (Stopford) Earl of Courtown, &c., [I.], also BARON SALTERSFORD, 1st s. and h., *b.* 15 Aug. 1765, in Berkeley Sq., Midx., and *bap.* St. Geo. Han. Sq.; sometime an officer in the Foot Guards; Lieut.-Col in Villiers's fencible cavalry; M.P. for Great Bedwyn, 1790-96; for Linlithgow burghs, 1796-1802; for Dumfries burghs, 1803-06; for Great Bedwyn, again, 1806-7; and for Marlborough, 1807-10; Treasurer of the Household, 1793, 1806, and 1806-12; P.C., 1793; Capt. of the Band of Gentleman Pensioners, 1812; Gov. of co. Wexford; K.P., 28 Dec. 1832. He *m.* 29 Jan. 1791, in Grovesnor Sq., St. Geo. Han. Sq., Mary, 1st da. of Henry (SCOTT) 3rd DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH [S.], by Elizabeth, da. and h. of George (MONTAGU, formerly BRUDENELL), DUKE OF MONTAGU. She, who was *b.* 21 May 1769, *d.* 21 April 1823. He *d.* at the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, 15 June 1835 in his 70th year. Admon. Aug. 1836 and Jan. 1844.

IV. 1835. *4.* JAMES THOMAS (STOPFORD), EARL OF COURTOWN, &c. [I.], also BARON SALTERSFORD, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 27 March 1794, in St. James' Place, Midx.; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 31 Jan. 1812; B.A., 1815; M.P. for co. Wexford, 1820-30. He *m.* firstly, 4 July 1822, at Montagu House, Privy Gardens (St. Margaret's, Westm.), Charlotte Albinia, 2nd da. of his maternal uncle, Charles William Henry (MONTAGU-SCOTT), 4th DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH [S]., by Harriet Catherine, da. of Thomas (TOWNSHEND), 1st VISCOUNT SYDNEY. She, who was *b.* 16 July 1799, *d.* 29 Feb. 1828. He *m.* secondly, 29 Oct. 1850, at St. Peter's, Dublin, Dora, da. of the Rt. Hon. Edward PENNEFATHER, Ch. Justice of the Queen's Bench [I.] He *d.* 20 Nov. 1858, at Courtown House, co. Wexford. His widow *d.* at Edinburgh, 10 Dec. 1839, aged 34.

V. 1858. *5.* JAMES GEORGE HENRY (STOPFORD), EARL OF COURTOWN [1762], VISCOUNT STOPFORD [1762], and BARON COURTOWN [1758], in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Saltersford 1796 [G.B.], 1st s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 24 April 1823, at Courtown House, co. Wexford; ed. at Eton; Capt. Gren. Guards, 1845-46; Sheriff of co. Wexford, 1848. He *m.* 3 Sep. 1846, at St. James', Westm., Elizabeth Frances, 2nd da. of George John (MILLES, formerly WATSON), 4th BARON SONDES, by Eleanor, da. of Sir Edward KNATCHBULL, Bart. She was *b.* 26 Aug. 1827.

(a) See a list of these vol. 1, p. 136, note "d.'

[JAMES WALTER MILLES STOPFORD, *styled* VISCOUNT STOPFORD, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 3 March 1853, in Cavendish Sq., Marylebone ; ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge ; Sheriff of co. Wexford, 1877 ; Capt. 3rd Royal Irish Reg. Militia. He *m.* firstly, 27 April 1876, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Catherine Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Richard Cornwallis (NEVILLE), 4th BARON BRAYBROOKE, by Charlotte Sarah, da. of Hector John (TOLER), 2nd EARL OF NORBURY [I]. She, who was *b.* 8 Aug. 1855, *d.* 12 Aug. 1884, aged 29, at 6, Queen's Gardens, Windsor, and was *bur.* 15th in the cemetery there. He *m.* secondly, 25 April 1886, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Gertrude, 1st da. of Lieut. Gen. Charles James Conway MILLS, of Cardington, Beds, by Gertrude, da. of Samuel WHITBREAD, of Southill Park, Beds.]

Family estates.—These, in 1885, consisted of 14,426 acres in co. Wexford, 7,395 in co. Carlow, besides 1,493 (worth only £731 a year) in Cheshire. *Total*—23,314 acres, worth £12,092 a year. *Principal Residence*—Courtown House, near Gorey, co. Wexford.

COUSLAND.

i.e. "OXENFOORD OF COUSLAND, co Edinburgh," B. (*Dalrymple*), *cr.* 1841 ; see "STAIR" Earldom [S.], *cr.* 1703, under the 8th Earl.

COUTTS.

See "BURDETT-COUTTS," Barony (*Burdett-Coutts*), *cr.* 1871.

COVENTRY.

Earldom.

I. 1623. *1.* "GEORGE [VILLIERS], MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, Baron Whaddon of Whaddon, Viscount Villiers and Earl of Buckingham, High Admiral of England," was, on 18 May 1623, *cr.* "EARL OF COVENTRY and DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM."[a] He *d.* (by assassination) 23 Aug 1628, aged 36.[b]

II. 1628, to 1687. *2.* GEORGE (VILLIERS), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, EARL OF COVENTRY, &c., s. and h. He *d.* s.p. legit. 16 April 1687, when the *Earldom of Coventry*, together with the other peerages conferred on his Father, became *extinct.*

See fuller account under "BUCKINGHAM," Dukedom, *cr.* 1623 ; *ex.* 1687.

III. 1697. *1.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, co. Warwick, was, on 26 April 1697, *cr.* VISCOUNT DEERHURST, of the hundred of Deerhurst, co. Glouc., and EARL OF COVENTRY,[c] with a *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to Francis Coventry, of Mortlake, co Surrey (yr. s. of Thomas, 1st Baron Coventry of Aylesborough), and the heirs male of his body, rem. to William Coventry, Thomas Coventry, and Henry Coventry, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, children of Walter Coventry, late of London, merchant, s. and h. of Walter C., a yr. br. of the said 1st Baron.[d] He was 2nd and yst. s. of Thomas (COVENTRY), 2nd BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, by Mary, da. of Sir William CRAVEN ; was M.P. for Droitwich, 1660-70, and for Warwick, 1681-87 ; was of Snitterfield, co. Warwick, and aged 45 when he entered his pedigree at the Her. Visit. in 1682, and, succeeding his nephew, 25 July 1687, as 5th Baron Coventry of AYLESBOROUGH, was *advanced to a Vis-*

(a) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

(b) Charles Villiers, his 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 17 Nov. 1625, and *bur.* 17 March 1626/7, at Westm. Abbey, is *styled* in the register of his burial "Marquess of Buckingham and *Earl of Coventry.*"

(c) See p. 102, note "a," *circa finem.*

(d) A very extraordinarily extended limitation of an Earldom comprising an uncle and *three* second cousins, granted by William III to a person whose merits, if great, were certainly *not* extraordinary.

countcy and Earldom, by William III, as afsd. He resided at Snitterfield, co. Warwick ; was High Steward of Worcester and of Evesham, and Custos Rot., co. Worcester, 1689. He *m.* firstly, before 1670, Winifred, da. of Pierce EDGECUMBE, of Mount Edgecumbe, Devon, by Mary, da. of Sir John GLANVILLE, of Broadclyst, in that county. She *d.* 11 and was *bur.* 15 June 1694, at St. James', Clerkenwell. He *m.* secondly, 16 July 1695, "Mrs. Elizabeth GRAHAM, of Croombe Dabitot, co. Worcester, Spinster, about 25, with consent of her parents" (lic. from faculty, 13 May 1695), this lady, "Elizabeth GRIMES, alias GRAHAM," being "one of his domestic servants and neice to his housekeeper,"[a] da. of Richard GRIMES, of St. Giles Cripplegate, Turner, and Ann, his wife. He *d.* 15 July 1699, and was *bur.* with great state from his mansion at Croombe Dabitot, in the church there. M.I. at Elmley.[c] Will dat. 24 March 1698/9, pr. 27 July 1699. His widow *m.* May 1700, Thomas SAVAGE, of Elmley Castle, co. Worcester, who *d.* s.p.m. 7 May 1742. She *d.* long before him, and was *bur.* 10 April 1724, at Elmley. Admon. 30 Oct. 1724.

IV. 1699. *2.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, &c., s. and h. by first wife, *b.* about 1662 ; Custos. Rot. co. Worcester, 1699 ; Recorder of Coventry. He *m.* 4 May 1691, Anne, da. of Henry (SOMERSET), 1st DUKE OF BEAUFORT, by Mary, da. of Arthur (CAPELL) 1st BARON CAPELL OF HADHAM. He *d.* Aug. 1710 and was *bur.* at Croome Dabitot. Admon. 5 Dec. 1710. His widow, who was author of "*Meditations and Reflexions, moral and divine*," *d.* at Snitterfield afsd., 17 Feb 1763, aged 90, after 53 years widowhood and was *bur.* at Badminton, co. Glouc. Will pr. May 1763.

V. 1710. *3.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, &c., 1st and only surv. s. and h., *b.* 7 April 1702 ; *d.* young and unm. 28 Jan. 1711/2 at Eton College, Bucks. Admon. 14 Feb. 1711/2, to his Mother.

VI. 1712. *4.* GILBERT (COVENTRY) EARL OF COVENTRY [1697], VISCOUNT DEERHURST [1697] and BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH [1628], uncle and h. being 2nd surv. s. of the 1st Earl by his first wife. He was *b.* about 1665 ; *m.* firstly (lic. Bp. of London, 30 Nov. 1694), Dorothy, da. of Sir William KEYT, 2nd Bart., by Elizabeth, da. of the Hon. Francis COVENTRY a yr. s. of the Lord Keeper. He *m.* secondly, 25 June 1715, Ann, da. of Sir Streynsham MASTER, of Codnor Castle, co. Derby, by Elizabeth, da. of Richard LEIGH of Lyme, co. Chester. He *d.* s.p.m.[b] 27 Oct. 1719 when the *Barony of Coventry of Aylesborough* became *extinct*. Will pr. Feb. 1720. His widow *m.* Edward PYTTS of Kyre, co. Worcester. She *d.* 21 March 1788 at the great age of 98. Will pr. April 1788.

VII. 1719. *5.* WILLIAM (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY and VISCOUNT DEERHURST, cousin and h. male, who suc. to the above dignities under the spec. rem. in their creation, being 1st s. and h. of Walter Coventry of London (by Anne, da. of Humprey HOLCOMBE, also of London, merchant), which Walter was yr. s. of another Walter C. who was yr. br. to Thomas, 1st Baron Coventry of Aylesborough, the grandfather of Thomas, 1st Earl of Coventry, the grantee of 1697. He was *b.* before 1688 ; was M.P. for Bridport, 1708-19 ; Joint Clerk Comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth, 1717, attending the King, as such, to Hanover in 1719 ; P.C., March 1719/20 ; Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rot. co. Worc., 1720-51 ; *cr.* D.C.L., Oxford, 14 May 1740. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of John ALLEN of Westminster. She *d.* 23 Nov. 1738. He *d.* 18 March 1750/1. Will pr. April 1751.

[THOMAS HENRY COVENTRY, *styled* VISCOUNT DEERHURST, s. and h. ap. *b.* 27 March 1721 ; matric. at Oxford (Univ. Coll.) 6 July 1737 ; *cr.* M.A., 20 Nov. 1739 ; M.P. for Bridport, 1742-44. He *d.* unm. and v.p. 20 May 1744.]

(a) See a very interesting article entitled "The family of the first Countess of Coventry, &c.," in the "Her. and Gen.," Vol. iii, pp. 95-115, exposing the fraud as to her lineage placed on the Earl's monument, which consequently was refused a place in Croombe Dabitot church.

(b) Ann, his da. and h. (by 1st wife) *m.* Sir William Carew, Bart., of Antony, Cornwall, and *d.* before him, leaving one child, Sir Coventry Carew, who *d.* s.p. April 1748, when her issue, as also the Baronetcy became *extinct*.

VIII. 1751. *6.* GEORGE WILLIAM (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 26 April 1722 ; ed. at Winchester School ; matric. at Oxford (Univ. Coll.) 6 July 1737 ; *cr.* M.A., 20 Nov. 1739 ; M.P. for Bridport, 1744-47 ; for co. Worcester, 1747-51 ; Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rot. co. Worc., 1751—1808 ; Lord of the Bedchamber to Geo. II. and Geo. III., 1752-70 ; Recorder of Coventry, 1774. He *m.* firstly 5 March 1752, by spec. lic. at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Maria,[a] 1st da. of John GUNNING of Castle Coote, co. Roscommon, by Bridget, da. of Theobald (BOURKE), 6th VISCOUNT BOURKE OF MAYO [I.] She, who was *b.* at Hemingford Grey, co. Huntingdon, and was long considered the most beautiful woman at the Court, *d.* of consumption, 30 Sep. 1760. He *m.*, secondly, 27 Sep. 1764, Barbara, da. of John (ST. JOHN), 10th BARON ST. JOHN OF BLETSO, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Ambrose CROWLEY. She *d.* 25 Nov. 1804. He *d.* 3 Sep. 1809, aged 87. Will pr. Oct. 1809.

IX. 1809. *7.* GEORGE WILLIAM (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, &c., s. and h. by 1st wife, of whom he was the only son, *b.* 25 April 1758 ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 5 Jan. 1776 ; Ensign, 64th Foot, 1776 ; Lieut., 17th Light Dragoons, 1777 ; Lieut.-Col. of the Worcestershire Militia, 1800 ; Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rot, co. Worc. (on resignation of his Father) 1808. Recorder of Worcester ; High Steward of Tewkesbury. He *m.* firstly, 18 March, 1777, Catharine, da. of Robert (HENLEY), 1st EARL OF NORTHINGTON, by Jane, da. of Sir John HUBAND. She *d.*, s.p., 9 March 1779. Admon., as Viscountess Deerhurst, 10 May 1779. He *m.* secondly 10 Jan. 1783, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Peggy, 2nd da. and coheir of Sir Abraham PITCHES, of Streatham, Surrey, by Jane, da. of Robert Prowse HASSEL of Wraysbury, Bucks. He *d.* 26 March 1831 at Coventry House, Piccadilly, Midx. Will pr. May 1831. His widow *d.* 15 Jan. 1840. Will pr. March 1840.

X. 1831. *8.* GEORGE WILLIAM (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, &c., s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 16 Oct. 1784 ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 4 Feb. 1802 ; M.P. for Worcester, Dec. 1816 to 1826 ; Col. Worcestershire Militia, 1838 ; Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rot. co. Worc., 1838. He *m.* firstly, 16 Jan. 1808, Emma Susanna, da. of William (LYSON), 1st EARL BEAUCHAMP, by Catharine, da. of James DENN. She *d.* (as Viscountess Deerhurst) 8 Aug. 1810. He *m.* secondly, in Scotland 22 June, and in England 6 Nov. 1811, Mary, da. of Aubrey (BEAUCLERK), 6th DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, by his first wife, Mary, da. of John MOSES. He *d.* 15 May 1843, aged 58, at Coventry House, Piccadilly, afsd. Will pr. Aug. 1843 and April 1844. His widow, who was *b.* 30 June 1791, *d.* 11 Sep. 1845 at Naples. Will pr. Feb. 1846.

[GEORGE WILLIAM COVENTRY, *styled* VISCOUNT DEERHURST, s. and h. by 1st wife; *b.* 25 Oct. 1808 ; Lieut. 2nd Life Guards. He *m.* 15 March 1836, Harriet Anne, da. of Sir Charles COCKERELL, 1st Bart., sister to Sir Charles RUSHOUT, 2nd Bart. He *d.* v.p. 5 Nov. 1838 at Bourton House, co. Glouc. Admon. Jan. 1839. His widow *d.* 7 Jan. 1842. Will pr. March 1842].

XI. 1843. *9.* GEORGE WILLIAM (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY and VISCOUNT DEERHURST, grandson and h., being s. and h. of George William Coventry, *styled* Viscount Deerhurst, and Harriet Anne, his wife abovenamed. He was *b.* 9 May 1838, in Wilton Crescent, Midx. ; ed. at Eton ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 13 March 1856 ; sometime an officer in the Worcestershire Yeomanry ;

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[a] She was the more lovely of the two (or rather three) sisters, so famed for their beauty, of whom Elizabeth was Duchess of Hamilton and afterwards Duchess of Argyll. See vol. i, p. 127, note "a." Horace Walpole writes, 27 Feb. 1752 of "the extempore wedding of the youngest of the two Gunnings" [with the Duke of Hamilton, for the two sisters married within less than three weeks], and adds that "Lord Coventry, a grave young Lord, of the remains of the patriot breed, has long dangled after the eldest, virtuously with regard to her honour ; not very honourably with regard to his own credit," [and] "declares that *now* he will marry the other." The portrait of this Lady, by various painters, has been many times engraved.

Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1877-80, and again June 1885 to 1886; P.C., 1880; Master of the Buckhounds, 1886. He *m.* 25 Jan. 1865, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Blanche, 3rd da. of William (CRAVEN), 2nd EARL OF CRAVEN, by Emily Mary, da. of James Walter (GRIMSTON), 1st EARL OF VERULAM. She was *b.* 24 Dec. 1842.

[GEORGE WILLIAM COVENTRY, *styled* VISCOUNT DEERHURST, s. and h. ap., *b.* 15 Nov. 1865; ed. at Eton; sometime A.D.C. to the Gov. of Victoria; Stockbroker in London, 1888.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 13,021 acres in Worcestershire and 1,398 in Gloucestershire. *Total*—14,419 acres, worth £24,878 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Croome Court, near Severn Stoke, co. Worcester.

COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH.

Barony.

I. 1628. *1.* "THOMAS COVENTRY, Knt., Keeper of the Great Seal of England," was, on 10 April 1628, *cr.* "BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, co. Worcester." He was s. and h. of Sir Thomas Coventry, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, by Margaret, da. and h. of (—) JEFFERIES, of Croombe Dabitot, co. Worcester; was *b.* 1578 at Croome afsd.; matric. at Oxford (Ball. Coll.), 15 Dec. 1592, being then 14; entered the Inner Temple, 1594; Barrister, Nov. 1603, joining the Oxford circuit; Bencher, 1614; Autumn Reader, 1616; Treasurer, 1617-23; Recorder of London, 17 Nov. 1616; Solicitor Gen., 1617-21, Knighted at Theobalds, 16 March 1616/7; M.P. for Droitwich, 1621-22; Attorney Gen., 1620-25. On 30 Oct. 1625 he was made P.C. and LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL (an office he retained till his death 15 years afterwards), being, in 1626, made High Steward of Cambridge, and in 1628, being *raised to the peerage* as above stated. He presided as Lord High Steward, 25 April 1631, at the trial of Lord Audley. High Steward of Kingston-on-Hull and Recorder of Boston, both in 1633; High Steward of St. Albans, &c. He *m.* firstly, before 1606, Sarah, sister of Sir Edward SEBRIGHT, Bart. (so *cr.* 1626), da. of John S., of Besford, co. Worc., by Anne, da. of Richard BULLINGHAM. He *m.* secondly, before 1610, Elizabeth, widow of William PITCHFORD, da. of John ALDERSLEY, of Spurston, co. Chester. He *d.* at Durham House, in the Strand, 14 Jan. 1639/40, whence he was conveyed in great state, 17 Feb., being, "by reason of his great office, *bur.* in the qualitie of an Earle" (near his parents), 1 March, at Croome.[b] Fun. certifi. Will dat. 26 July 1638 to 12 Jan. 1639/40, pr. 18 Jan. 1639/40. His widow was *bur.* 25 May 1653, at St. Gregory's, London. Will dat. 20 May, pr. 24 June 1653 by her son Francis Coventry.

II. 1640. *2.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 1606; Councillor of Wales, 1633; Joint Commissioner of Array, in co. Worc., 1642 and signed the engagement with the King at York, 1642. M.P. for Droitwich, 1625 and 1626; for co. Worcester, 1628-29. He *m.* 2 April 1627, Mary, sister to William, EARL OF CRAVEN, da. of Sir William CRAVEN, Lord Mayor [1610-11], by Elizabeth, da. of William WHITMORE. She *d.* 18 Oct. 1634, in childbed, aged 29. He *d.* 27 Oct. 1661, at Lincoln's Inn fields, Midx. Both *bur.* at Croome. M.I. His will pr. Feb. 1662.

III. 1661. *3.* GEORGE (COVENTRY), BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, 1st s. and h., *b.* 1628; Custos Rot. co. Worc., 1660. He *m.* 18 July 1653, Margaret, da. of John (TUFTON), 2nd EARL OF THANET, by Margaret, da. of Richard (SACKVILLE), EARL OF DORSET. He *d.* 15 Dec. 1680, at Lincoln's Inn fields afsd, aged 52, and was *bur.* at Croome. Admon. 17 Jan. 1680/1. His widow living July 1687.

(a) See "Creations, 1483-1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

(b) Lord Clarendon writes of him that "he discharged all the offices he went through with great abilities and singular reputation of integrity," which last good quality appears to have been generally acknowledged by his contemporaries. He was, however, more of a lawyer than a politician, and appears to have had little influence at Court. Lord Hardwick states that he "was very able, and contributed a great deal towards modelling the Court of Chancery."

IV. 1680. *4.* JOHN (COVENTRY), BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, 1st and only surv. s. and h., *b.* 2 Sep. 1654, at Croome. He *d.* unm. 25 July 1687, in his 33rd year, *bur.* at Croome. M.I. Admon. 26 July 1687.

V. 1687. *5.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, uncle and h., being next br. to George, the 3rd Baron. He was, on 26 Nov. 1697 *cr.* VISCOUNT DEERHURST and EARL OF COVENTRY, with a spec. and very extended remainder. He *d.* 15 July 1699.

VI. 1699. *6.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, VISCOUNT DEERHURST and BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, s. and h. He *d.* Aug. 1710.

VII. 1710. *7.* THOMAS (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, VISCOUNT DEERHURST and BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, only surv. s. and h. He *d.* unm. 28 Jan. 1711/2.

VIII. 1712, to 1719. *8.* GILBERT (COVENTRY), EARL OF COVENTRY, VISCOUNT DEERHURST and BARON COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH, uncle and h., being next br. to Thomas, the 2nd Earl. He *d.*, s.p.m., 27 Oct. 1719, when the issue male of the first Baron (the Lord Keeper) and the *Barony of Coventry of Aylesborough* became *extinct*; the Earldom, &c., devolving to his distant cousin, under the spec. rem. in the patent of 1697.

For fuller particulars see "COVENTRY," Earldom of, *cr.* 1697.

COWALL.

i.e. "CAMPBELL AND COWALL" Earldom of [S.] (*Campbell*), *cr.* 23 June 1701 with the Dukedom of Argyll [S.], which see.

COWELELYENE.

i.e., "Cowelelyene, co. Wexford," Barony [I.] (*Kavanagh*); see "BALLYANE," Barony [I.], *cr.* 1555; *ex.* on death of grantee.

COWICK.

i.e. "DAWNAY OF COWICK, co. York," Barony (*Dawnay*), *cr.* 1796; *ex.* 1832. See "DOWNE," Viscountcy [I.]. *cr.* 1680, under the 5th Viscount.

COWLEY and COWLEY OF WELLESLEY.

Barony.

I. 1828. *1.* Rt. Hon. the Hon. SIR HENRY WELLESLEY, G.C.B., Ambassador at the Court of Austria, was, on 21 Jan. 1828, *cr.* BARON COWLEY[a] OF WELLESLEY, co. Somerset. He was 7th (5th surv.) and yst. s. of Garret (WESLEY or WELLESLEY), 1st EARL OF MORNINGTON [I.], by Anne, 1st da. of Arthur (HILL), 1st VISCOUNT

[a] The paternal name of this family was COLLEY or COWLEY, formerly of Castle Carbery, co. Kildare; but the name of Wesley was assumed, 15 Nov. 1728, by his Lordship's grandfather, Richard Colley of Dublin (afterwards [1746] *cr.* BARON MORNINGTON [I.]), in compliance with the will of that gentleman's cousin, Garret Wesley, then "late of Dangan and Mornington, co. Meath, Esq." (who *d.* 23 Sep. 1728), whose estates he inherited upon that condition. Testator's mother was Elizabeth Colley, aunt to Richard Colley, the devisee, who thus, though inheriting the Wellesley estates, in no way represented that family. He had, indeed, a descent *in the 8th degree* (not one involving *any representation*) from Sir Wm. Wellesley, of Dangan (who *d.* about 1495), through Sir William's *daughter* Alison, who *m.* John Cusack and was grandmother of Katherine Cusack, who *m.* Sir Henry Colley, and *d.* 1597. In virtue of this descent, he would be *7th cousin* to the testator, a relationship of which not improbably they were unaware.

DUNGANNON [I.], and was, consequently, yr. br. of the celebrated DUKE OF WELLINGTON.[a] He was *b.* 20 Jan, 1773 ; was sometime, 1791-94, an officer in the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards ; Sec. of Legation at Stockholm, 1792 ; M.P. for Trim [I.], 1795 ; Sec. to Lord Malmesbury's Embassy to Lille, July 1797 ; Private Sec. to his br., Lord Mornington, then Gov. Gen. of India, 1798-1805 : Envoy to Lucknow, 1801, concluding a treaty whereby the Nawab of Oude ceded to the East India Company certain districts yielding a million sterling annually, and was, 1801 to 1802, Lieut.-Gen. of these ceded districts. He left India in 1803, was a Lord of the Treasury, 1804 ; M.P. for Eye, 1807, and, subsequently, 1807-09 for Athlone. Was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, 1807-09 ; P.C., 1809 ; Envoy to the Court of Spain, 3 Jan. 1810 ; AMBASSADOR, 1 Oct. 1811 to 3 March 1822, being, as such, the Plenipotentiary for the investiture of King Ferdinand VII, with the Order of the Garter[b] at Madrid, 17 May 1815 ; **K.B.** (**G.C.B.** after 2 January 1815), 10 March 1812. AMBASSADOR to the Court of Austria, 3 Feb. 1823 to 27 Aug. 1831, during which period he was, in 1828, *raised to the peerage* as abovenamed. AMBASSADOR to the Court of France, 13 March 1835, and again 16 Oct. 1841 to 1845. He *m.* firstly, 20 Sep. 1803, at Downham-Santon, Suffolk, Charlotte, da. of Charles Sloane (CADOGAN), 1st EARL CADOGAN, by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of Charles CHURCHILL. She was *b.* 11 July 1801, and, after having been the mother of four children, was divorced, by Act of Parl., in 1810, her husband obtaining £24,000 damages in a trial for *crim. con.*[c] He *m.* secondly, 27 Feb. 1816, at Hatfield House, Herts, Georgiana Charlotte Augusta, 1st da. of James (CECIL), 1st MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, by Mary Amelia, da. of Wills (HILL), 1st MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE [I.] He *d.* at Paris, 27 April 1847, in his 75th year, and was *bur.* 10 May in Grosvenor Chapel, Midx. Will pr. April 1848. His widow, who was *b.* 20 March 1786, *d.* s.p.m. 18 Jan. 1860, at Hatfield House, Herts. Will pr. 2 April 1860, under £12,000.

II. 1847. **Earldom.** I. 1857.

2 and *1*. HENRY RICHARD CHARLES (WELLESLEY), BARON COWLEY OF WELLESLEY, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* in Hertford Street, Mayfair, Midx., 17 June 1804 ; ed. at Eton, 1817-20 ; Attaché at Vienna, Oct. 1824 ; Paid Attaché at the Hague, April 1829 ; Sec. of Legation at Stuttgardt, Jan. 1832 ; Sec. of Embassy at Constantinople, Oct. 1838, being Minister there (*ad. int.*) 1846-48 ; Envoy to Switzerland, Feb. 1848 ; **C.B.**, 27 April 1848 ; Envoy to Frankfort (on a spec. mission), July 1848 ; **K.C.B.**, 1 March 1851 ; Envoy to the Germanic Confederation, June 1851 ; P.C., 1852 ; AMBASSADOR to France, Feb. 1852 to his retirement in July 1867 ;[d] **G.C.B.**, 21 Feb. 1853. On 11 April 1857 he was *cr.* VIS-

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[a] Of the five brothers who survived infancy, no less than 4 were Peers—a fact which, though equalled in the *Irish* Peerage in the case of the 4 sons of the Earl of Cork (1620-43), is unparelleled in the Peerage of this realm—(1) Richard, the eldest br., was Marquess Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, &c. [I.], and Baron Wellesley [G.B.] ; (2) William, the 2nd br., was Baron Maryborough [U.K.], and afterwards Earl of Mornington [I.] ; (3) Arthur, the 3rd br., was the well-known Duke of Wellington ; while (4) Henry, the 5th br., was Baron Cowley as above. Had the 4th and only remaining br., Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. (who *d.* 24 Oct. 1848, aged 78), obtained a Bishoprick, all five brothers might have had seats together in the House of Lords.

[b] See an account of these special Garter missions, *ante*, p. 192, note "a."

[c] She *m.* the same year (as his second wife), Henry William Paget, then *styled* Lord Paget, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge and 1st Marquess of Anglesey and *d.* (a year before him) 8 July 1853.

[d] "The history of Lord Cowley's Embassy at Paris is the history of the Second Empire in its relations with this country. Lord Cowley went to Paris a little more than two months after the *Coup d'Etat*, and he finally quitted it just three years before the declaration of war in 1870 between France and Prussia. In those 15 years he was a witness and an actor in some of the most momentous events of modern history. There were not wanting occasions between 1852 and 1867 when a lack of discretion, good sense, and forbearance on the part of the British Ambassador might easily have endangered the peaceful relations of the two countries." Such were (1) the alliance between France and England during the Crimean war, at the conclusion of which he, together with Lord Clarendon, was one of the English Plenipotentiaries

Dorchester [I.], and was, consequently, ex officio the celebrated Duke of Wellington.(a) He was b. 20 Jan. 1772; was sometime, 1794-5, an officer in the 1st Life Guards; Sec. of Legation at Stockholm, 1799; M.P. for Trim [I.], 1796; Sec. to Lord Malmesbury's Embassy to Lille, July 1797; Private Sec. to his br., Lord Mornington, then Gov.-Gen. of India, 1798-1805; Envoy to Lucknow, 1801, concluding a treaty whereby the Nawab of Oude ceded to the East India Company certain districts yielding a million sterling annually, and was, 1801 to 1832, Director; sometime sole Director. He left India in 1805, was a Lord of the Treasury, 1806; M.P. for Rye, 1807, and, subsequently, 1807-09 for Aldborough. Was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, 1807-09; P.C., 1809; Envoy to the Court of Spain, 8 Jan. 1810; Ambassador, 1 Oct. 1811 to 3 March 1822, being, ex officio, Plenipotentiary for the investiture of King Ferdinand VII. with the Order of the Garter(b) at Madrid, 17 May 1814; K.B. (G.C.B. after 2 January 1815), 30 March 1815. Ambassador to the Court of Austria, 3 Feb. 1825 to 27 Aug. 1831, during which period he was, in 1828, raised to the peerage as above mentioned. Ambassador to the Court of France, 13 March 1835, and again 16 Dec. 1841 to 1846. He d. finally, 30 Sep. 1847, at Downham-Sexton, Norfolk, Charlotte, da. of Charles Sloane (Cadogan), 1st Earl Cadogan, by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of Charles Churchill. She was b. 13 July 1801, and, after having been the mother of four children, was divorced, by Act of Parl., in 1810, her husband obtaining £24,000 damages in a trial for crim. con.(c) He m. secondly, 27 Feb. 1816, at Hatfield House, Hertz, Georgina Charlotte Augusta, 1st da. of James (Cecil), 1st Marquess of Salisbury, by Mary Amelia, da. of Wills (Hill), 1st Marquess of Downshire [I.]. He d. at Paris, 27 April 1857, in his 75th year, and was bur. 10 May in Chevening Church, Kent. Will pr. April 1857. His widow, who was b. 20 March 1798, d. 4 Jan. 1869, at Hatfield House. Her Will pr. 2 April 1869, under £12,000.

(a) Of the five brothers who survived infancy, no less than 4 were Peers—a fact which, though equalled in the Peerage in the case of the 4 sons of the 2nd Earl of Cork (1620-43), is unparalleled in the Peerage of this realm.—(1) Richard, the eldest br., was Marquess Wellesley, Lord of Mornington, &c. [I.], and Baron Wellesley [U.K.]; (2) William, the 2nd br., was Baron Maryborough [U.K.], and afterwards Lord of Mornington [I.]; (3) Arthur, the 3rd br., was the well-known Duke of Wellington; while (4) Henry, the 5th br., was Baron Cowley as above. Had the 4th and only remaining br., Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. (who d. 24 Oct. 1848, aged 78), obtained a Bishopric, all five brothers might have had seats together in the House of Lords.

(b) See an account of these special Garter ribbons, ante, p. 182, note "a."

(c) She m. the same year (as his second wife), Henry William Paget, then styled Lord Paget, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge and 1st Marquess of Anglesey and d. (a year before him) 8 July 1880.

(d) "The history of Lord Cowley's Embassy at Paris is the history of the Second Empire in its relations with this country. Lord Cowley went to Paris a little more than two months after the Coup d'État, and he finally quitted it four years before the declaration of war in 1870 between France and Prussia. In those 18 years he was a witness and an actor in some of the most momentous events of modern history. There were rough working relations between 1852 and 1861 when a lack of discretion, good sense and forbearance on the part of the British Ambassador might easily have endangered the peaceful relations of the two countries." Such were (1) the alliance between France and England during the Crimean war, in the conclusion of which he, together with Lord Clarendon, was one of the English Plenipotentiaries,

COUNT DANGAN, co. Meath and EARL COWLEY;[a] **K.G.**, 3 Feb 1866: Hon. D.C.L., Oxford 22 June 1870. On the death of his *paternal* cousin, William Richard Arthur (WELLESLEY), 5th EARL OF MORNINGTON [I.] he inherited, under his will, the estate of Draycott, Wilts, which for many centuries had been the property of the family of Long (Baronets 1662-1805), but which had come to Lord Mornington thro' his *mother* (Miss Tylney-Long) the heiress of that family. He *m.* 23 Oct. 1833 the Hon. Olivia Cecilia FITZGERALD DE ROS, da. of Charlotte, *suo jure* BARONESS DE ROS and Lord Henry FITZ GERALD. He *d.* at 20, Albemarle Street, Midx., 15 July 1884, in his 80th year and was *bur.* at Draycott, Wilts. Will pr. 5 March 1885 at £40,997; re-sworn, Feb. 1886, at £38,640. His widow, who was *b.* 11 Jan. 1807, *d.* in Albemarle Street afsd., 21 April 1885, aged 78 and was *bur.* at Draycott. Will pr. 25 June 1885 at £2,854.

Earldom II. **Barony** III. } 1884. *2*, and *3*. WILLIAM HENRY (WELLESLEY), EARL COWLEY, VISCOUNT DANGAN and BARON COWLEY, s. and h., *b.* 25 Aug. 1834, at Stuttgardt, in Germany; ed. at Eton, 1850; Lieut. Coldstream Guards, 1852; Capt., 1854; receiving the Crimean medal, 1855, and the 5th class of Turkish order of the Medjidie, 1853; served in the Oude campaign, 1858; Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1859; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, 1860-63; Capt. Wilts Yeomanry, 1873-74. He *m.* 8 Aug. 1863 at St. Geo., Han. Sq., Emily Gwendolen, 2nd da. of Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Great Marlow, Berks., and of Craig-y-don, co. Anglesey, by Emily, da. of Anthony BACON of Elcott, Berks.

[HENRY ARTHUR MORNINGTON WELLESLEY, *styled* VISCOUNT DANGAN, s. and h. ap., *b.* in Wilton Place, Midx., 14 Jan. 1866; ed. at Eton; Capt. 3rd Reg. Wilts. Militia, 1886.]

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 3,945 acres in Wilts, worth about £2 an acre per annum; 1,433 acres in Essex, worth £11,542, and 522 in Cornwall, worth above £1,000, a year. Total 5,900 acres, worth £23,172 a year. *Principal Residence*—Draycott Park, near Chippenham, Wilts.

COWPER and COWPER OF WINGHAM.

Barony. I. 1706. **Earldom.** I. 1718. *1.* SIR WILLIAM COWPER, Bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was on 14 Dec. 1706, *cr.* BARON COWPER OF WINGHAM, co. Kent, and, being then Lord High Chancellor, was, 18 March 1717/8, *cr.* VISCOUNT FORDWICH, co. Kent, and EARL COWPER,[a] with a spec rem. of those dignities and with a further extension of the remainder of the Barony of Cowper of Wingham, failing heirs male of the body of the grantee, to his br. Sir Spencer Cowper[b] and the heirs male of his body. He was s. and

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for the Treaty of Paris, in 1856; (2) the peace with Persia, also signed at Paris, 1857; (3) the plot of Orsini against the Emperor's life, 14 Jan. 1858, which having been "hatched in England" exasperated the public feeling of France against us; (4) the war between France and Austria, 1859, followed by the "cession of Savoy and Nice to France, which caused so much irritation in England;" (5) The treaty of Commerce between France and England, signed 23 Jan. 1860, in which Lord Cowley was Joint Plenipo. with Mr. Cobden; (6) the Emperor's proposals for a European Congress in 1863 "rendered abortive mainly by the refusal of Earl Russell as Foreign Secretary to accede to them;" (7) the Danish war of 1864; (8) The Mexican Expedition and "its disastrous sequel in the execution of the Emperor Maximilian;" (9) the negotiations concerning Luxembourg; and (10) "last, but not least, the Austro-Russian war of 1866." "As a final incident in Lord Cowley's diplomatic career the authentic news of Maximilian's tragic death reached Europe on the very day that Lord Cowley took leave of his diplomatic colleagues in Paris.—See obituary notice in "the Times" newspaper, 16 July 1884.

(a) See, *ante*, p. 102, note "a."

(b) His issue male became extinct in his grandchildren: one (but not the survivor) of these was the Poet, William Cowper, *b.* 26 April 1731, *d.* 25 April 1800.

h. of Sir William Cowper, 2nd Bart. (of Ratling Court[a] in Nonington, Kent) by Sarah, da. of Samuel HOLLED, of London, merchant; was *b.* about 1665, at Hertford Castle;[b] ed. at St. Albans' School; Barrister (Mid-Temple) 1688; King's Counsel, 1689, having, with 30 volunteers, joined the King (when Prince of Orange) at Wallingford some short time before; Recorder of Colchester; M.P. for Hertford, 1695-1700, and for Beeralston, 1700-05. By Queen Anne he was continued as Queen's Counsel, 1702, and on 11 Oct. 1705, was, by the Whig party (the Attorney and Sol. Gen. being both passed over) made KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL and P.C.; Commissioner for the Union [S.], 1706. On 26 Nov. 1706 he *suc.* his father as a Baronet [E. and S.], and, a few weeks afterwards, was *raised to the peerage* as afsd. After the Union [S.], he was constituted 4 May 1707 HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN, but resigned that office 23 Sep. 1710, tho' re-appointed by George I, 21 Sep. 1714, being *raised*, in 1718, *to an Earldom* as afsd, only a month before his resignation of office 15 April 1718. He had been one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom during the momentous period, 1 Aug. to 18 Sep. 1714; and acted as Lord High Steward 10 Jan. and 15 March 1716 for the trial of "the rebel Lords," and again, 24 June 1717, for the trial of the Earl of Oxford. He was also 1710-12 and 1714-23, Lord Lieut. of Herts; was F.R.S. (1706); a Gov. of the Charter House, &c. He *m.* firstly, about 1686, Judith, da. and h. of Sir Robert BOOTH, of Wallbrook, London, merchant. She *d.*, s.p.s., 2 April 1705. He *m.* secondly, 1706, Mary, da. of John CLAVERING, of Chopwell, co. Durham. He *d.* at Colne Green[c] 10 and was *bur.* 19 Oct. 1723 at Hertingfordbury. Will pr. May 1724.[d] His widow *d.* 5 and was *bur.* 15 Feb. 1723/4 as afsd. Will pr. Feb. 1724.

II. 1723. *2.* WILLIAM (COWPER, *afterwards* CLAVERING COWPER), EARL COWPER, &c., s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 13 and *bap.* 14 Aug. 1709, at Hertingfordbury; matric. at Oxford (Ex. Coll.) 4 Oct. 1725; Hon. D.C.L. 28 June 1728; a Lord of the Bedchamber, 1733-47; Mayor of Fordwich, 1714; Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Herts, 1744, F.R.S., &c. On the death of his mother's brother, he, under his will, *assumed* the addit. name of *Clavering*. He *m.* firstly, 29 June 1732, Henrietta, yst. da. and coheir (whose issue became sole h.) to Henry (NASSAU DE AUVERQUERQUE), EARL OF GRANTHAM, by Henrietta, da. (whose issue became h.) to James BUTLER, *styled* EARL OF OSSORY, s. and h. ap. of James, 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE. She *d.* v.p., 23 Sep., and was *bur.* 2 Oct. 1747, at Hertingfordbury. He *m.* secondly, 1 May 1750, Georgiana Caroline, widow of the Hon. John SPENCER, of Wimbledon, Surrey (who *d.* 10 June 1746), da. of John (CARTERET), EARL GRANVILLE, by his 1st wife, Frances, da. of Sir Robert WORSLEY, Bart., but by her had no issue. He *d.* 18 Sep., and was *bur.* 2 Oct. 1764, at Hertingfordbury. Will pr. Oct. 1764. His widow *d.* 25 Aug. 1780, at Richmond, Surrey. Will pr. Oct. 1780.

III. 1764. *3.* GEORGE NASSAU (CLAVERING-COWPER), EARL COWPER, &c., only s. and h., by 1st wife, *b.* 26 Aug. 1738, *bap.* at St. Geo. Han. Sq., the King, George III, and the Princess Amelia, his sponsors, being present;

(a) Ratling Court "has been nothing more than a very mean farm house for above a century. The seat at the Moat, near Canterbury, has been lately pulled down." See "Collins's Peerage," edit. 1812.

(b) Foss's "*Judges*."

(c) "The house which he built there was pulled down in the beginning of this century, and replaced by the present [1888] stately mansion of Panshanger." See *Foss's Judges*.

(d) "His person was handsome, his voice melodious, his elocution perfect, his style pure and nervous, his manner engaging; on the other hand, in logical faculty and grasp of legal science he was deficient (see Stephens' "*Nat. Biography*") "his strength as an orator," says Lord Chesterfield, "lay by no means in his reasonings, for he often hazarded very weak ones;" but, says Bishop Burnet, "he managed the Court of Chancery with impartial justice and great despatch;" and it is much to his credit he refused the New Year's gifts, which had hitherto been customary. In his politics, however, he was not so equitable, and his "Impartial History of Parties," which he presented to the King in 1714, and in which "he artfully deprecates *all* the acts and principles" of the Tories "is anything but what its title imports." See *Foss's Judges*.

sometime (1757) an officer in the Army; M.P. for Hertford, 1759-61; Knight of St. Hubert of Bavaria. Having, on 5 Dec. 1754, by the death of his grandfather, the Earl of Grantham abovenamed, inherited his estates, he was, by pat. dat. at Vienna, 31 Jan. 1778, *cr.* by the Emperor Joseph II, a *Prince of the Holy Roman Empire*[a] with a rem. to him and the heirs male of his body (as the representative of the Counts of Nassau d'Auverquerque) and obtained Royal Lic. 19 Aug. 1785 to accept the same. He *m.* 2 June 1775, at Florence, Hannah Anne, da. and coheir of Charles GORE, of Horkestowe, co. Lincoln. Marriage regd. at Leghorn. He *d.* at Florence, 22 Dec. 1789, and was *bur.* 17 Feb. 1790, at Hertingfordbury. Will pr. Jan. 1790. His widow *d.* 5 Sep. 1826, at her villa near Florence. Will pr. April 1827.

IV. 1789. *4.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS (CLAVERING-COWPER), EARL COWPER, &c., 1st s. and h., *b.* 9 Aug. 1776, at Florence; ed. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; *cr.* M.A., 1795. He *d.* unm. 12 and was *bur.* 19 Feb. 1799, at Hertingfordbury. Will pr. May 1799.

V. 1799. *5.* PETER LEOPOLD LOUIS FRANCIS NASSAU (CLAVERING-COWPER), EARL COWPER, &c., br. and h., *b.* 6 May 1778, at Florence; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 20 March 1794; B.A., 1797; Student (Mid. Temple), 1794; F.R.S., 1809. He *m.* 20 July 1805, at Melbourne House, Whitehall, St. Margarets, Westm., Emily Mary (a minor), 1st da. of Peniston (LAMB), 1st VISCOUNT MELBOURNE [I.], by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Ralph MILBANKE, Bart. He *d.* 21 July 1837, aged 59, at Putney, Surrey. Will pr. Sep. 1837. His widow, who was *b.* 21 April 1787, *m.* 16 Dec. 1839, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Henry John (TEMPLE), 3rd VISCOUNT PALMERSTON [I.], the celebrated Prime Minister, who *d.* s.p. 18 Oct. 1865, aged 81.[b] She *d.* 11 Sep. 1869, in her 83rd year, at Brocket Hall, Herts. Will pr. 22 Jan. 1870, under £100,000; resworn June 1870, under £120,000.

VI. 1837. *6.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (COWPER), EARL COWPER, &c., s. and h., *b.* 26 June 1806, in George Street, St. Geo. Han. Sq.; sometime an officer in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue); Lieut. 31st Foot, 1835; M.P. for Canterbury, 1830-35; Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, Nov. to Dec. 1834; Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. for Kent, 1846-56. He *m.* 7 Oct. 1833, at St. James Westm., Anne Florence, 1st da. of Thomas Philip (DE GREY, *formerly* ROBINSON), EARL DE GREY, by Henrietta Frances, da. of William Willoughby (COLE), 1st EARL OF ENNISKILLEN [I.] He *d.* at Maidstone (suddenly, while attending the assizes), 15 April 1856, in his 50th year. Will pr. June 1856. His widow, who was *b.* 8 June 1806, and who, on the death of her father, s.p.m.s., 14 Nov. 1859, became, *suo jure*, BARONESS LUCAS OF CRUDWELL, *d.* 23 July 1880, at 4, St. James' Square. Will pr. 12 Oct. 1880, under £80,000.

(a) "*Sacri Romani Imperii Princeps de Cowper*," says the patent. In the obituary notice in the "New London Magazine," Feb. 1790, it is stated that "it is *by mistake* that he was called a *Prince of the Holy Roman Empire*, for no man can be a Prince of the Empire who does not possess the *landed territory* in the Empire from which he derives his title, and a seat in the Diet among the Princes." The Lordship of Mildenheim in Suabia, which was granted to the Duke of Marlborough and erected into a Principality (he being thereupon admitted, by his deputy, to sit in the College of Princes), is quoted as an example; it being added "this never was the case with the late Earl Cowper, who was no otherwise a Prince of the Empire, than that his present Imperial Majesty created him a *Prince of the Milanese*, one of his Italian *provinces*, which is considered as a fief, and consequently a branch of the Empire. His Lordship therefore was, strictly speaking, a *Prince of Milan in* the Holy Roman Empire." However this may be, he appears to have obtained this great honour at the request of the Emperor's brother Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Countess being at that time "distinguished by his attachment." In 1786, however, "*her* attachment" was to Mr. Merry, the poet (known as "*Della Crusca*"), according to Mrs. Piozzi. See Wheatley's "*Wraxall's Memoirs*," vol. i, p. 195.

(b) His title became *extinct* at his death, and he devised Broadlands, in the parish of Romsey, Hants, to his widow, on whose death it passed to her 2nd son, the Hon. William Francis Cowper-Temple, *cr.* 25 May 1880, Baron Mount Temple, co. Sligo. He *d.* s.p. 16 Oct. 1888, in his 77th year, when that title also became *extinct*.

VII. 1856. 7. FRANCIS THOMAS DE GREY (COWPER), EARL COWPER [1718], VISCOUNT FORDWICH [1718], BARON COWPER OF WINGHAM [1706], also a Baronet [E. and S.], who also became, 15 Aug. 1871, LORD DINGWALL in the Peerage of Scotland [1609], and LORD BUTLER OF MOORE PARK, co. Hertford [1666] (being declared at that date by the House of Lords to be entitled as heir gen. to those two Baronies, of which the attainder [1715] had been reversed on the 31 July previous), and who also became, 23 July 1880, by the death of his mother abovenamed, LORD LUCAS OF CRUDWELL [1663.] He was *b.* 11 June 1834; ed. at Harrow School; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 3 June 1852; 1st Class in Law and Mod. History, 1855.; M.A., 1861; Lieut.-Col. (2nd batt.) Herts Rifle Volunteers; Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Beds, 1861; ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to Denmark for the investiture (at Copenhagen, 25 April 1865) of King Christian IX, with the Order of the Garter,[a] Knight Grand Cross of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, 1865; K.G., 5 Aug. 1865; Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, 1871-74; P.C., 1871; LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND, May 1880 to May 1882; High Steward of Colchester, 1883. He *m.* 25 Oct. 1870, at All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, Katrine Cecilia, 1st da. of William (COMPTON), 4th MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON, by Eliza, da. of Admiral the Hon. Sir George ELLIOTT, K.C.B. She was *b.* 26 July 1845.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 10,122 acres in Herts; 9,105 in Beds; 5,294 in Notts; 3,227 in Essex; 2,787 in Derbyshire; 2,536 in Wilts; 2,078 in Kent; 1,067 in Northamptonshire; 913 in Leicestershire; 696 in the N. and W. Ridings of Yorkshire (worth £3,865 a year), and 44 in Suffolk. *Total*, 37,869 acres, worth £60,392 a year, of which the estates in Beds, Essex, Wilts, Leicestershire, &c. (some 16,000 acres), were inherited from the family of De Grey. *Principal Residences*, Panshanger, Herts, and Wrest Park, near Ampthill, Beds.

CRADOCKSTOWN.

See "HOWDEN OF GRIMSTON AND SPALDINGTON AND OF CRADOCKSTOWN, co. Kildare," Barony [I.] (*Cradock*) *cr.* 1819, *ex.* 1873.

CRAGSIDE.

See "ARMSTRONG OF CRAGSIDE, co. Northumberland," Barony (*Armstrong*), *cr.* 1887.

CRAMOND.

Barony [S.] I. 1628. *1.* DAME ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, wife of Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was, on 23 Feb. 1627/8, *cr.* BARONESS OF CRAMOND [S.] for life,[b] with rem. of the title of "Lord Baron of Cramond, Baron of Parl.,"[c] [S.] to Sir

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[a] See an account of these special Garter missions, *ante*, p. 192, note "a."

[b] In Crawford's Peerage (1716, p. 81) it is stated by that author that this "was the only *female* creation I have at any time observed in this realm" [S.]. It was doubtless granted to the Lady, instead of to her husband, as, at that time, it was unusual to raise a Judge to the Peerage, when in office, though, as this was not an *English* peerage, the objection would not have had so much force. The remainder is remarkable as excluding the heir male of the body of the grantee, the Ashburnham family (the present Earl Ashburnham being now such heir male) and limiting it to a stranger in blood.

[c] "There is no doubt that in the great majority of cases [of Scotch creations] the word *Baron* is not used, but I find, in 1587, Lord ALTRIE is given *statum unius liberi Baronis ac domini nostri Parliamenti*, in 1627, NAPIER is made Lord and *Baron* in Parliament and, again, in 1627, ASTON is made a Lord *Baron* of Parl., and is spoken of, in the patent, as Lord *Baron* of Forfar; in 1628, Dame Elizabeth Richardson is made *Baroness* CRAMOND, with rem. to her husband's son and h. ap. of the dignity of Lord *Baron* of Cramond, Baron of Parl.; in 1636, HOME [receives a] confirmation as Earl, Lord and BARON of Parl.; CARNEGIE (1616) is peculiar, *Baronem Majorem et*

Thomas Richardson, Knt., s. and h. [ap.] of the said Ch. Justice and his heirs male(a) [*i.e.* those of his body], whom failing to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Thomas Richardson, the father. This lady was the 1st da. of Sir Thomas BEAUMONT, of Stoughton, co. Leicester, by Catharine, da. and h. of Thomas FARNHAM, of Bedworth, in the same co. She *m.* firstly, Sir John ASHBURNHAM, of Ashburnham, Sussex, who *d.* 29 June 1620, aged 48, and was *bur.* at St. Andrew's, Holborn. M.I. She *m.* secondly, 14 Dec. 1626, at St. Giles-in-the-fields, Sir Thomas RICHARDSON, and was, about a year afterwards, *raised to the Peerage* as afsd. Her second husband abovenamed (to whom she was the second wife), was s. of William Richardson, and Agnes his wife, and was *bap.* 3 July 1569,(b) at Hardwick, near Shelton, co. Norfolk. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, and became a Barrister, 1595 ; Under Steward to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich ; Recorder of Bury, and subsequently of Norwich ; purchased the estate of Honingham, Norfolk, about 1600 ; Serjeant-at-Law and Reader of Linc. Inn, 1614 ; Chancellor to the Queen Consort ; M.P. for St. Alban's, 1620-23 ; being chosen SPEAKER for that Parl. (1620/1-1621/2) but never re-elected. Knighted at Whitehall, 25 March 1621 ; King's Serjeant, 20 Feb. 1625 ; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 22 Nov. 1626,(c) marrying, a few weeks afterwards, the Lady, for whom he obtained a Peerage within 15 months, as abovenamed.(d) Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 24 Oct. 1631, till his death. He *m.* firstly, 20 July 1595, at Barham, Suffolk, Ursula, 3rd da. of John SOUTHWELL, of Barham Hall, by Margaret, da. of Edmond CROFTS, of West Stow, Suffolk. She, who was *bap.* 5 Oct. 1567, at Barham, was *bur.* 13 June 1624, at St. Andrew's, Holborn. The Judge *d.* at his house in Chancery Lane, Holborn, 4 Feb. 1634/5, in his 65th year, and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey. M.I. Will dat. 16 Jan. 1634/5, pr. 15 April 1635. Fun. certifi. at

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Dominum, &c. Here you have the distinction between *greater* and *lesser* Barons emphasized." From a letter, March 1885, from R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute. "To these instances of the word *Baron* used in the *English* sense (all of which are subsequent to the final exclusion of the lesser Barons from Parl. in 1587), may be added the case of SPYNIE. On 6 May 1590, Alexander Lindsay had a charter erecting certain church lands into the Barony of Spynie, with the title and rank of a free Baron to himself his heirs, and assignees, to be called *Barons* of Spynie, the investiture taking place on 4 Nov. following. It was contended (wrongly, I believe) by Lord Mansfield, and his contention was eventually acquiesced in by the claimant of the Spynie peerage in 1785, that this was not a grant of a hereditary peerage." *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon. It appears therefore that there are only, apparently, about half a dozen cases where the word "*Baron*" occurs in the creation of a Scotch peerage, and that it is subordinate to "*Lord of Parliament.*"

(a) "Suisque *hæredibus masculis*, quibus deficientibus hæredibus masculis *de corpore*, dicti Domini Thomæ Richardson, patris." This is one of the strongest examples of "*heirs male*" being indiscriminately used in patents as "heirs male *of the body*" for else, the extended limitation of the dignity to the heirs male *of the body* of the father would be utter nonsense, when the son had the dignity to "heirs male," *if* such last expression be tantamount to "heirs male *general.*"

(b) There is a MS. insertion in the margin of the parish Registry that "This gentleman, Thomas Richardson, was Lord Chief Justice, &c." On 7 April 1572, William, son of the same parents, is *bap.* There is nothing to indicate the position of the father, who is generally said to be "Dr. *Thomas* Richardson," a *clergyman* of Mulbarton, near Norwich. At Mulbarton, on 6 April 1582, occurs the burial of Agnes, wife of William Richardson, and on 20 Nov. 1587 that of William, s. of Wm. and Agnes Richardson ; also the baptism of 5 children (Jean, Elizabeth, William, Ann, and Robert) of William and *Joan* Richardson, 1585 to 1602. In *no* case is the rank of this "William" indicated, which, had he been in Holy Orders or a Doctor in any of the Faculties, is very unlikely. *Ex inform.* W. H. Richardson, M.A., F.S.A.

(c) Not without suspicion that its acquisition cost him £17,000, besides having to appoint a royal nominee to the profitable office of "Clerk of Hell," *i.e.* to a Clerkship of the Treasury. See "Foss."

(d) Lord Campbell considers that this was attained by another good round sum of money. It gave occasion to many gibes and pasquinades for the amusement of Westm. Hall.

Coll. of Arms.[a] His second wife and widow, *suo jure* BARONESS CRAMOND [S.], by whom he had no issue, *d.* at Covent Garden, Midx., and was *bur.* (with her first husband) 3 April 1651, at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Will dat. 19 Feb. 1650/1, pr. 7 April 1651.

[SIR THOMAS RICHARDSON, who, as heir ap. of the Barony of Cramond [S.], was MASTER OF CRAMOND, was only surv. s. and h. of Chief Justice Richardson, by Ursula, his 1st wife abovenamed, and was under the spec. rem. in the creation next in rem. to the peerage conferred on his step mother.[b]. He was Knighted before 1627. He *m.* firstly 11 July 1626 at St. Martin's in the fields, Elizabeth, 1st. da. of Sir William HEWITT. She, by whom he had no less than 7 sons, *d.* 24 Jan. 1639/40 in her 35th year and was *bur.* at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate street. M.I. He *m.* secondly in 1642, Mary, widow of Sir Miles SANDYS, da. of Sir John HANBURY of Kelmarsh, co. Northampton. He *d.* 12 March 1642 in his 45th year and was *bur.* at Honingham, Norfolk. M.I. Admon. 11 July 1646 to a creditor. His widow is probably the "Lady Richardson" who, on 27 Feb. 1646/7, *m.* at St. Barth. the less, London, John (Crofton ?)].

II. 1651. *2.* THOMAS (RICHARDSON), BARON CRAMOND [S.], s. and h. of Sir Thomas Richardson, Master of Cramond, by Elizabeth his first wife abovenamed, *suc.* on the death of his grandfather's widow, the *suo jure* Baroness Cramond [S.], to that Barony, under the spec. rem. in the patent thereof. He was *bap.* 19 June 1627, at St. Martin's in the fields. M.P. for Norfolk, 1660-74. He *m.* (lic. from Bp. of London 20 Sep. 1647), Anne, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of Sir Richard GURNEY, Bart. (the loyal Lord Mayor of London) of Totteridge, Herts, by Elizabeth, his 1st wife, da. of Henry SANDFORD of Birchington, Kent. He *d.* 16 and was *bur.* 17 May 1674 at Honingham[c] afsd. in his 47th year. M.I. Admon. 16 July 1674 to a creditor, and, again, 26 June and 26 July 1688. His widow, who was aged 17 in Sep. 1647, *d.* 31 Jan. 1677 and was *bur.* at Honingham afsd. M.I. Admon. 23 Feb. 1698/9.

III. 1674. *3.* HENRY (RICHARDSON), BARON CRAMOND [S.], s. and h. *b.* Oct. 1650; was ed. at the Univ. of Cambridge; M.A. 1668. He *m.* Frances, widow of Sir Edward BARKHAM, Bart. (who *d.* 1688), da. of Sir Robert NAPIER, 2nd Bart. of Luton Hoo, Beds., by his 2nd wife, Penelope, da. of

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(a) "This is that Judge Richardson, who, to please the faction of his time, issued out an order [when on the Somersetshire circuit] against the antient custom of *wakes*, and ordered every Minister to read it in his church. See Dart's Westm. Abbey, Vol. ii, p. 78. For this insolent and illegal encroachment on the Ecclesiastical authority, he was, on the complaint of Bishop (Laud) of Bath and Wells, "at the Council table, so severely reprimanded that he came out complaining that he had been almost *choked with a pair of lawn sleeves*. This was a specimen of the facetiousness for which he had a reputation. He is called by Evelyn "*that jeering Judge*," and "although esteemed a good lawyer, he was not respected on the bench" (Foss). When some were questioning where one of his sons, who died before him, would be buried, the answer was "where *should* he be buried but at Westminster, where his father *lyes*." (See "Anecdotes, &c." pub. by the Camden Soc.). He was probably by nature inclined to puritanism, taking great pains to mitigate the fine imposed on (his friend) Mr. Sherfield, Recorder of Salisbury, for breaking the coloured glass in church windows &c., yet in the same court (the Star Chamber) he was loud against the much more eminent Prynne, and concurred in his truly excessive punishment. He was Speaker of the Parl. in which the famous Lord Chancellor Bacon was impeached and advised on the proceedings connected with it. His inconsistency to all things, but his own interest was such that he was actually considered by the Parl. party "to be a favourer of the Jesuits," (*Parl. Hist.* II, 475).

(b) On the mon. erected by him to his father he styles himself "Thomas Richardson, fil. unicus, Eques Auratus, *Baro Scotiæ Designatus*" and is so styled on his own monument, with the addition of "claris majoribus oriundus" which, presumably, alludes to his mother's ancestry.

(c) He sold the estate of Honingham to Richard Baylie, D.D., President of St. John's College, Oxford and Dean of Salisbury, 1635-67.

John (EGERTON), 1st EARL OF BRIDGEWATER. He *d.* s.p. 5 Jan. 1701 in his 51st year and was *bur.* the 7th at Honingham. M.I. His widow *d.* at Norwich and was *bur.* 19 Nov. 1706 at Dudlington, Norfolk.

IV. 1701. *4.* WILLIAM (RICHARDSON), BARON CRAMOND [S.], yst. but only surv. br. and h. He was *b.* 2 and *bap.* 5 Aug. 1654 at St. Margaret's, Westm.; was ed. at the Univ. of Cambridge; M.A., 1671. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, da. of Robert BARKHAM of Southacre, Norfolk. She *d.* s.p. 28 Sep. 1712, in her 54th year and was *bur.* at East Walton, Norfolk. M.I. He *m.* secondly 9 Feb. 1713/4, at Ringland, Norfolk, Elizabeth, da. and h. of James DANIEL of Norwich, Goldsmith. He *d.* 7 March 1719, in his 65th year, and was *bur.* at East Walton, afsd. Will dat. 31 July 1715, pr. 5 June 1719. His widow *d.* 8 Dec. 1722, in her 37th year and was *bur.* at East Walton. Admon. 4 Dec. 1772.

V. 1719, to 1735. *5.* WILLIAM (RICHARDSON), BARON CRAMOND [S.], only s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* Feb. 1714/5. He was ed. (1731-32) at Corpus College, Cambridge. He *d* unm. of consumption, 28 July 1735, in his 22nd year, and was *bur.* at East Walton afsd.[a] On his death the *Peerage* is supposed to have become *extinct.*[b]

CRANBORNE.

Viscountcy. I. 1604. *1.* "ROBERT CECYLL, Knt., BARON CECIL OF ESSENDON, Chief Secretary to the King in England" was, on 20 Aug. 1604, *cr.* VISCOUNT OF CRANBORNE."[c]. On 4 May 1605 he was *cr.* EARL OF SALISBURY; see under that title.

CRANBROOK OF HEMSTED.

Viscountcy. I. 1878. *1.* The Rt. Hon. Gathorne HARDY (afterwards, by Royal lic.[d] 11 May 1878 GATHORNE-HARDY) was, on 4 May 1878, *cr.* VISCOUNT CRANBROOK OF HEMSTED, co. KENT. He was 3rd and yst. s. of John Hardy of Dunstall Hall, co. Stafford, by Isabel, da. of Richard GATHORNE of Kirkby Lonsdale, co. Westmorland, being br. of Sir John Hardy, Bart., so *cr.* 23 Feb. 1876. He was *b.* 1 Oct. 1814,

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[a] Elizabeth, his only sister and h. *m.* Aug. 1735 William Jermy, who *d.* a few months after her, 21 Jan. 1751/2 in his 37th year. They sold Southacre Hall. She *d.* in London 1 Aug. 1751, s.p.

[b] It has however several times been claimed tho' not officially. Of the 5 sons of the Chief Justice, but one, Thomas, survived him and had issue. Of the 7 sons of this Thomas, Master of Cramond (by his 1st wife), John, Richard and another John *d.* infants; Thomas, became Lord Cramond; William, a Sergt. at Law, whose will dat. 8 March 1681/2 was pr. 24 July 1682 by Abigail, his widow, appears to have died s.p.s. Henry, the yst. s. appears to have *d.* unm. and was *bur.* 6 Sep. 1663 aged 30 at Honingham; but Charles, the 6th son, *m.* a Miss Wiseman and had (beside daughters) a son Charles, who is, probably the "*Charles Richardson, Gent.*" to whom William, Lord Cramond, in his will, dat. 31 July 1715, leaves an annuity of £20. There was also a posthumous son of the said Master of Cramond (by his 2nd wife) *viz.* Edward, *bap.* 23 April 1642 at St. Martin's, Ludgate. Of the 3 sons of the second Peer, the 1st and 3rd suc. to the Barony, while the 2nd, Thomas, *d.* s.p. in London Oct. 1696 and was *bur.* at Pishiobury, Herts.

In the return of the Lords of the Session, 1740, of the subsisting Peerages [S.] it is observed that "it does not appear that any person ever sat [in Parl.] or voted as Lord Cramond, or that any one offered to vote at any election, since the Union, under that title; but as the descendants of the said Sir Thomas Richardson, if any there were, had, probably, their residence in England, their not having claimed hitherto can be no objection to their title, if they can verify their right to it."

[c] See "Creations, 1483—1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records.

[d] His Lordship's mother, being one of a large family of sons and daughters, in *no* way represented the very respectable yeoman family of Gathorne, and he himself, the 3rd son of such Mother, apparently derived no property from her or from it.

at Bradford, co. York; ed. at Shrewsbury School; matric. at Oxford (Oriel Coll.) 22 Nov. 1832; 2nd class classics and B.A. 1836; M.A., 1861, being *cr.* D.C.L., 13 June 1866. He was a Barrister of the Inner Temple 1840, becoming a Bencher 1868; was M.P. for Leominster. 1856-65, and for Oxford Univ., 1865-78; Under-Sec. for Home Department, 1858-59; P.C., 1866; Pres. of the Poor Law Board, 1866-67; Home Sec., 1867-68; Sec. for War, 1874-78; Sec. for India, 1878-80, when he was *raised to the Peerage* as above; G.C.S.I. (extra) 20 April 1880; LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL June 1885 to Jan. 1886, and again Aug. 1886, having in the interval been again (for a few weeks) Sec. for War. He *m.* 29 March 1838, Jane, da. of James ORR, of Ballygowan and Hollywood House, co. Down, by Jane, da. of Richard STEWART of Ballymena, co. Antrim. She is C.I.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 5,177 acres in Kent, and 11 in Sussex. *Total*—5,188 acres, worth £6,426 a year. *Principal residence*—Hemsted Park, near Staplehurst, Kent.

CRANFIELD.

Barony.
I. 1621.

1. "LIONEL CRANFIELD, Knt., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Commissioner of the Treasury, &c.," was, on 9 July 1621, *cr.* "BARON CRANFIELD, of Cranfield, co. Bedford."[a] On 16 Sep. 1622 he was *cr.* EARL OF MIDDLESEX, both which titles, on the death of his yr. s., the 3rd holder of them, 26 Oct. 1674, became extinct. See "Middlesex," Earldom of, *cr.* 1622; *ex.* 1674.

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i.e. "CRANFIELD of Cranfield, co. Bedford" Barony (*Sackville*), *cr.* 4 April 1675 with the Earldom of Middlesex, which see; *ex.* (with the Dukedom and Earldom of Dorset), 1843.

CRANLEY AND CRANLEY OF IMBERCOURT.

Barony.
I. 1776.

Viscountcy.
I. 1801.

1. GEORGE ONSLOW, only s. and h. of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker to the House of Commons, 1727-61, was, on 20 May 1776, *cr.* BARON CRANLEY OF IMBERCOURT, co. Surrey. On 9 Oct. following he suc. his cousin as BARON ONSLOW, a Peerage *cr.* 1716. On 19 June 1801 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CRANLEY, of Cranley, Surrey, and EARL OF ONSLOW,[b] co. Salop. See "ONSLOW" Earldom, *cr.* 1801.

CRANSTOUN.

Barony [S.].
I. 1609.

1. SIR WILLIAM CRANSTOUN, s. of John C., of Moriestoun, was Capt. of the Guards to James VI [S.], by whom he was Knighted, and having *m.* before 15 March 1581, Sarah, 1st da. of John CRANSTOUN,[c] of Cranstoun, co. Roxburgh, by Margaret, da. of George RAMSAY, of Dalhousie, acquired by her (whose br. *d.* s.p. legit.) the lands of Cranstoun, and was *cr.* 17 Nov. 1609, LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], with rem. to his heirs male.[d] He *m.* secondly Elizabeth MACGILL, before 15 Nov. 1614 when they were both living. He *d.* at Cranstoun, and was *bur.* there 23 July 1627. Fun. entry in Lyon Office.

(a) See "Creations, 1483—1646," in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records.

(b) See, *ante*, p. 102, note "a," *circa finem*.

(c) He was great grandson and h. of William de Cranstoun, one of the lesser Barons (but not a Lord of Parl.) in the Parl. of 18 March 1481/2, who *d.* 1515.

(d) There is no mention of the limitation being to heirs *bearing the arms of Cranstoun* (as is generally supposed) in the patent recorded in the Reg. of the Great Seal.

II. 1627. *2.* JOHN (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], s. and h. served h. to his Father, 10 Nov. 1627. Coroner of co. Roxburgh, Jan. 1638 for life. He *m.* firstly, before 30 June 1619 (when both were living) Elizabeth, da. of Walter (SCOTT), 1st LORD SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH [S.] by Mary, da. of Sir William KERR. He *m.* secondly, before 23 April 1623 (when both were living) Helen, da. of James (LINDSAY), 7th LORD LINDSAY OF BYRES [S.], by Euphemia, da. of Andrew (LESLIE), EARL OF ROTHES [S.]. "Helen, Lady Cranstoun" *d.* 1658. He *d.* s.p. possibly before his wife, but certainly before Jan. 1661/2.

III. 1660? *3.* WILLIAM (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], nephew and h. being only s. and h. of James Cranstoun of Crailing, co. Roxburgh, *styled* MASTER OF CRANSTOUN[a] by his second wife Elizabeth, da. of Francis (STEWART), EARL OF BOTHWELL [S.], which James was next br. to the last Lord. He accompanied King Charles II into England in 1651, fighting for him at Worcester, where he was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower. His estate was sequestrated, lands of £200 a year value being settled on his wife and children, and he was excepted out of Cromwell's "Act of Grace," April 1654. He *m.* Mary, da. of Alexder (LESLIE), 1st EARL OF LEVEN [S.] by his 1st wife Agnes, da. of (——) RENTON. He, being then of St. Margaret's Westm., was found guilty, 15 Jan. 1661/2, of slaying "Alexander Skringer Esq." with a rapier in self defence. See Midx. Sessions Rolls. He was living 29 July 1664.

IV. 1680? *4.* JAMES (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], s. and h., had a charter of lands as "Master of Cranstoun" 29 July 1664. He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir Alexander DON, Bart. [S.] of Newton, co. Roxburgh.

V. 1700? *5.* WILLIAM (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], s. and h. He was a supporter of the Scotch Union in 1707. He *m.* before 1703, Jean, da. of William (KERR), 2nd MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN [S.], by Jean, da. of Archibald (CAMPBELL), 9th EARL OF ARGYLL [S.]. He *d.* 27 Jan. 1726/7. His widow survived him 41 years and *d.* March 1768.

VI. 1727. *6.* JAMES (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], s. and h.[b] He obtained an act in 1756 for the sale of estates in Northumberland (settled on his marriage) for the disencumbering his Scotch estates. He *m.* before 1749, Sophia, da. of Jeremiah BROWN of Abscourt, Surrey, and by her had £12,000 (besides a larger fortune afterwards) an estate in the West Indies, &c. He *d.* 8 and was *bur.* 14 July 1773 in Westm. Abbey. Will, as "of Portman square," dat. 23 March and pr. 8 July 1773. His widow *m.* (4 months after his death) 10 Nov. 1773, Michael LADE, Barrister at Law. She *d.* 26 Oct. 1779, and was *bur.* 1 Nov. at St. James Westm., where on the 2 Dec. following, her second husband was *bur.* also.

VII. 1773. *7.* WILLIAM (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], s. and h., *b.* 3 Sep. 1749 at Crailing, co. Roxburgh. He *d.* unm. in St. James Street, 30 July and was *bur.* 6 Aug. 1778 in Westm. Abbey, aged 27. Will dat. 12 July and pr. 24 Nov. 1778.

VIII. 1778. *8.* JAMES (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.], br. and h., *bap.* 26 June 1755 at Crailing afsd.; Lieut. R.N., 1776; Capt. 1782, in which year being in command of a ship, he distinguished himself in the victorious engagement of Rodney (12 April) over Count de Grasse. He recd. the thanks of Parl. 17 Nov. 1795 for his brave resistance of a French fleet of double his number. He was appointed Gov. of Grenada, 1796, but *d.* before going out. He *m.* 19 Aug. 1792 at Darnhall, Elizabeth, yst. da. of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Charles MONTOLIEU, Baron of St. Hypolite. He *d.* s.p. 22 Sep. 1796 in his 42nd year, at Bishops

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[a] It appears that the heir *presumptive* to a Scotch Peerage was *styled* "MASTER" tho' it is presumed this was only done where the appearance of an heir *apparent* was very improbable. An instance of such use by the heir presumptive occurs in a charter 23 July 1631, by "Alexander Lindesaye, Crafurdie Magister, frater legitimus et natu maximus Comitis Georgii, Crafurdie Comitis." See "Lives of the Lindsays" Vol. i, p. 128, note, *edit.* 1849.

[b] Among the Cambridge Graduates is a "James Cranston, Jesus, A.B. 1711; A.M. 1715."

Waltham, Hants., being accidentally poisoned, and was *bur.* in the Garrison Chapel at Portsmouth[a]. Will pr. March 1797. His widow *d.* at Bath, 27 Aug. 1797, aged 27. Admon. Sep. 1797.

IX. 1796. *9.* JAMES EDMUND (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN, [S.], nephew and h. being s. and h. of the Hon. Charles Cranstoun, of Creeling Castle, Midlothian, by Elizabeth, da. of (—) TURNER of co. Worcester, which Charles was next br. to the last Lord. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 23 Oct. 1802, at the age of 18. He *m.* 25 Nov. 1807, at the Retreat, in the island of St. Christopher's Anna Linnington, 1st da. of John MACNAMARA of that island. He *d.* 5 Sep. 1818. His widow *d.* 22 Nov. 1858.

X. 1818. *10.* JAMES EDWARD (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.] s. and h., *b.* 12 Aug. 1809 at Cranstoun House, St. Christopher's afsd. He matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 23 Oct. 1828. He *m.* 1843 Elizabeth, 1st da. of Sir John Henry SEALE, 1st. Bart., by Paulina Elizabeth, only child of Sir Paul JODRELL. He *d.* s.p. 18 June 1869 at Duncroft House, St. John's Wood, Midx. Will pr. 2 Aug. 1869 under £45,000. His widow living 1888.

XI. 1869, June to Sep. *11.* CHARLES FREDERICK (CRANSTOUN), LORD CRANSTOUN [S.] only br. and h., *b.* at St. Christopher's afsd., matric. as Oxford (St. Alban Hall) 30 June 1829, at the age of 18; B.A. (Jesut Coll.) and 2nd class in classics, 1836; M.A., 1849. He *d.* unm. at Brighton 28 Sep. 1869 when the *Peerage* became either *dormant*[b] or *extinct*.

CRANWORTH.

Barony.

I. 1850, to 1868. The Rt. Hon. SIR ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE *one of the Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery,* was, on 20 Dec. 1850, *cr.* BARON CRANWORTH of Cranworth, co. Norfolk. He was 1st and only surv. s. of the Rev. Edmund Rolfe, Rector of Cranworth afsd., by Jemima, da. of William ALEXANDER, and Charlotte, da. of the eccentric Messenger MONSEY, Physician to Chelsea Hospital, 1738-88. He was *b.* 18 Dec. 1790 at Cranworth Rectory; ed. at Bury Grammar School, at Winchester College, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; 17th Wrangler and B.A., 1812; Fellow of Downing Coll. and M.A., 1815; Barrister (Linc. Inn) 1816; Recorder of Bury; King's Counsel, 1832; M.P. for Penrhyn, 1832-39, in the "liberal" interest; Sol.-Gen., 6 Nov. 1834, for about a month, and again 30 April 1835, for about 4 years, being Knighted 6 May 1835; one of the Barons of the Exchequer 1839-50, acting, from 19 June to 15 July 1850 as one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal; one of the Vice Chancellors 2 Nov. 1850 and P.C., being *raised to the Peerage* as above, the first and only instance of a *Vice* Chancellor being so honoured; one of the two Lord Justices of Appeal, 8 Oct. 1851, being the next year, 28 Dec. 1852, constituted LORD CHANCELLOR; resigned 26 Feb. 1858 on the accession of the Derby ministry and was not re-appointed (June 1859) by Lord Palmerston, till after the resignation of Lord Westbury, when, for the 2nd time, he became LORD CHANCELLOR 7 July 1865 to 6 July 1866. He *m.* 9 October 1845, Laura, da. of Thomas William CARR of Frognal, in Hampstead, Midx. and of Esholt Heugh, Northumberland. She *d.* 15 Feb. 1868, at 40 Upper Brook street, Midx., in her 81st year.[c] He *d.* there s.p. within 5 months time, 26 July 1868 in his 78th year, when the *Peerage* became *extinct*; both were *bur.* (from his seat at Holwood) at Keston, co. Kent.

(a) By sign manual, 6 March 1799, a pension of £300 a year was granted in trust for James, Lord Cranstoun. [*Query*, if not for his executors?]

(b) The 5th Lord (who *d.* 1727) had a son, George, who *d.* at Edinburgh in 1788 leaving male issue. There were also two yr. sons (Henry and Thomas) of the 1st Lord who are unaccounted for. The heirs male of the 1st Lord, other than his issue, are unknown.

(c) "He had good practical sense and a sound knowledge of the law, if not in its great and leading principles, at all events in its *minutiæ* and technicalities. He had good connexion among the Solicitors: he had also the highest reputation for honour, integrity and good faith, and, above all things, great faith in himself." See "Annual Register" for 1868.

CRAVEN, CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL and CRAVEN OF UFFINGTON.

Barony.
I. 1627, to 1697.

1. Sir William Craven, was, on 12 March 1626/7, *cr.* "BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, co. Berks,"[a] with rem. to the heirs male of his body which failing, with rem. to John Craven, his brother,[b] rem. to Thomas Craven,[b] another brother, in like manner. On 16 March (16 Car. 11) 1663/4 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT CRAVEN OF UFFINGTON, co. Berks, and EARL OF CRAVEN, co. York, receiving also an extension of the title of BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, co. Berks, to William Craven,[b] s. and h. of Sir William C. of Lenchwick, co. Worcester, decd., with rem. to Sir Anthony Craven[b] br. of the said Sir William C. of Lenchwick, in like manner. Finally, on 11 Dec. 1665, he received a further extension of the title of BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, co. Berks, to Sir William Craven,[b] s. of Thomas C. (another br. of the said Sir Anthony C. abovenamed) in like manner. He was *b.* June 1608, being s. and h. of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London [1610-11] by Elizabeth, da. of William Whitmore, and suc. to his Father's large fortune when aged about 10; five years later he matric. at Oxford (Trin. Coll.) 11 July 1623, being *cr.* M.A.

Viscountcy, and Earldom.
I. 1664, to 1697.

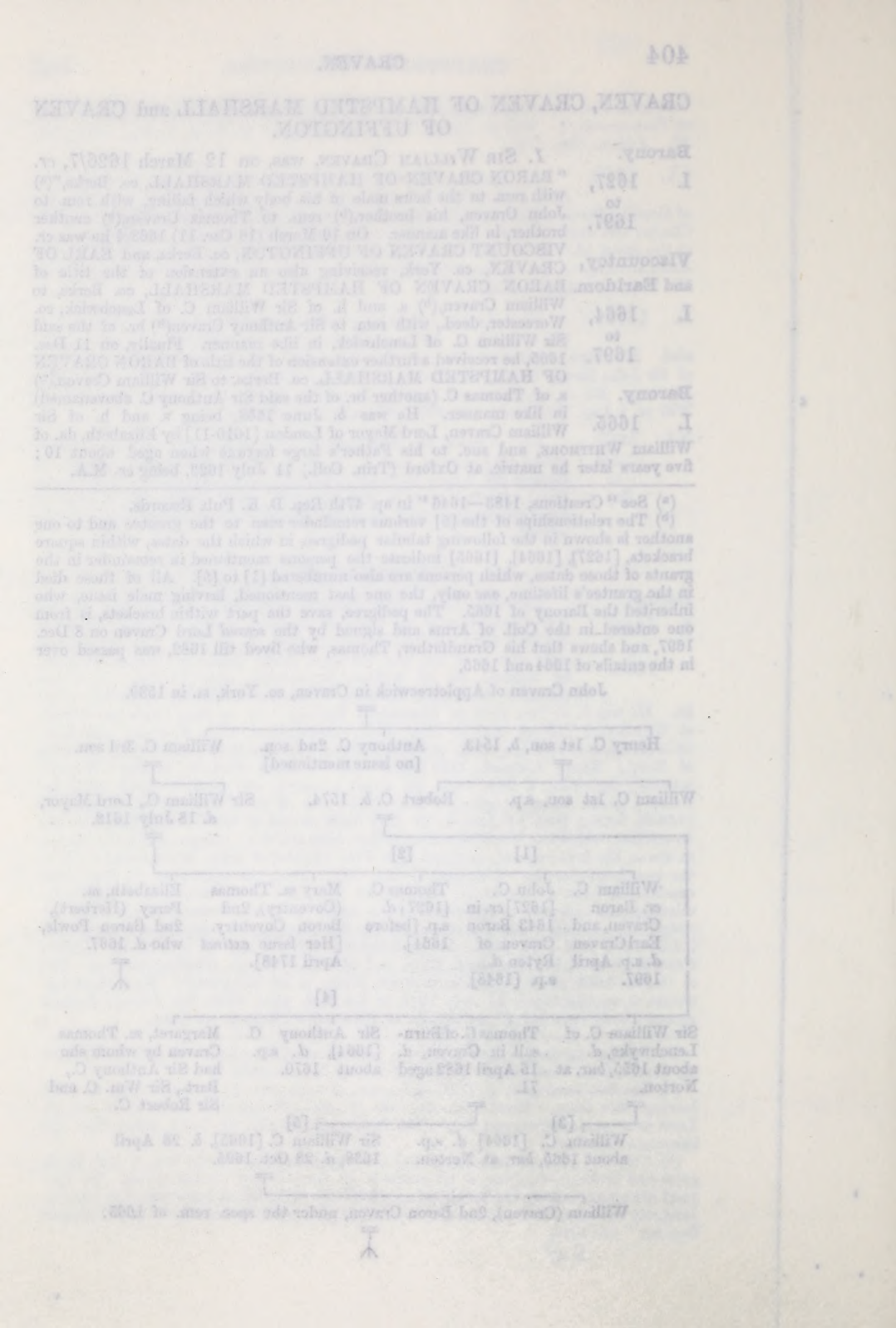
Barony.
I. 1665.

(a) See "Creations, 1483—1646" in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records.

(b) The relationships of the [5] various remainder men to the grantee and to one another is shown in the following tabular pedigree, in which the dates, within square brackets, [1627], [1664], [1665] indicate the persons mentioned in remainder in the grants of those dates, which persons are also numbered [1] to [5]. All of these died in the grantee's lifetime, *one* only, the one last mentioned, leaving male issue, who inherited the Barony of 1665. The pedigree, save the part within brackets, is from one entered in the Coll. of Arms and signed by the *second* Lord Craven on 8 Dec. 1697, and shews that his Grandfather, Thomas, who lived till 1682, was passed over in the entails of 1664 and 1665,

John Craven of Appletreewick in Craven, co. York, *m.* in 1539.

- Henry C. 1st son, *b.* 1543.
  - William C. 1st son, s.p.
  - Robert C. *b.* 1574.
    - [1] William C. *cr.* Baron Craven, and Earl Craven *d.* s.p. April 1697.
    - [2] John C. [1627] *cr.* in 1643 Baron Craven of Ryton *d.* s.p. [1648].
    - Thomas C. [1627] *d.* s.p. [before 1664].
    - Mary *m.* Thomas (Coventry), 2nd Baron Coventry. [Her issue *extinct* April 1748].
    - Elizabeth, *m.* Percy (Herbert), 2nd Baron Powis, who *d.* 1667.
- Anthony C. 2nd son. [no issue mentioned].
- William C. 3rd son.
  - Sir William C., Lord Mayor, *d.* 18 July 1618.
    - [4] Sir William C. of Lenchwyke, *d.* about 1655, *bur.* at Norton.
      - [3] William C. [1664] *d.* s.p. about 1665, *bur.* at Norton.
    - Thomas C. of Burnsall in Craven, *d.* 15 April 1682 aged 71.
    - Sir Anthony C. [1664], *d.* s.p. about 1670.
    - Margaret, *m.* Thomas Craven by whom she had Sir Anthony C., Bart., Sir Wm. C. and Sir Robert C.
      - [5] Sir William C. [1665], *b.* 26 April 1638, *d.* 28 Oct. 1695.
        - William (Craven), 2nd Baron Craven, under the spec. rem. of 1665.



31 Aug. 1636. He had previously, 4 March 1626/7, been Knighted at Newmarket and 8 days afterwards, *raised to the Peerage* as before stated, having before that date gained some military distinction under the Prince of Orange, as, also, in 1632, as commander of the English forces in Germany, at the taking of Creuznach on behalf of the Elector Palatine, where he was wounded. Again, in 1637, "little Lord Craven,[a] whose bounty makes him the subject of every man's discourse" [he was willing to contribute £30,000] was with the force sent to assist the young Elector and his widowed mother, the Ex-Queen of Bohemia, which was defeated by the Imperialists, near Wesel, he himself being wounded and (together with Prince Rupert) taken prisoner, tho' released in Aug. 1639 for a ransom of £20,000. His munificence however, remained unimpaired; he is said to have, soon afterwards, contributed to the unfortunate Ex-Queen of Bohemia her English pension of £10,000 a year, which was unpaid. In her court at the Hague[b] he continued till the restoration of Charles II, who, himself, had received at least £50,000 from him during his exile, in addition to large sums advanced to the late King. No wonder then that in 1664 he was rewarded with an Earldom and Viscountcy and in 1665 with a Barony in rem. to his (somewhat distant) cousins,[c] as before mentioned. Col. of a Reg. of Foot, 1662; P.C., 1666; High Steward of Cambridge Univ., 1667; Col. of the Coldstream Guards, 1670-89; Master of the Trinity House, 1670; Lord-Lieut. of Midx. and Southwark, 1670-89; a commissioner for the government of Tangier, 1673; Lieut.-Gen. of the Forces, 1681-89. He placed his house in London (in Drury lane) at the disposal of the Ex-Queen of Bohemia, where she resided 26 May 1661 till within a fortnight of her death, which occurred 23 Feb. 1662[d]. During the great plague in 1665 he (with Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Albemarle) devoted himself to the relief of sufferers[e]. When the Dutch troops came to take possession of the guard at St. James and Whitehall, 27 Dec. 1687, he refused to lead off his troops till authorised by King James so to do. Under the new reign he was deprived of his regiment and his other appointments. Brave and ever ready to devote himself to the welfare of others, munificent in his gifts and pre-eminently loyal, he *d.* at the great age of 88 years and 10 months at his house in Drury lane 9 April 1697, unm., when *all his honours*, save the Barony conferred in 1665, became *extinct*. He was *bur.* at Binley, near Coventry. His will, dat. 4 July 1689 to 7 July 1691, pr. 11 April 1697.

II. 1697. *2.* William (Craven), Baron Craven of Hampsted Marshall, cousin and (apparently) h. male, who under the *spec. lim.* in the creation of that dignity, in 1665, *suc*, thereto, taking his seat in the House of Lords in Dec. 1697[f]. He was *b.* 24 Oct. 1668, being s. and h. of Sir Wm. Craven[b] (named in the remainder of 1665) by Margaret, da. of Sir Christopher Clapham of Beamsley, co. York. He *suc.* his Father 28 Oct. 1695; Lord-Lieut. of Berks, 1702;

(a) See "*Verney papers*."

(b) He is sometimes said to have been her "Master of the Horse," a post he had nominally held at her husband Frederick's court; but *query* if this is not a confusion with Sir Robert Craven, who *d.* 6 Oct. 1672 aged 40 and who is stated on his mon. at Bath Abbey to have been "sometime Master of the Horse to the Queen of Bohemia."

(c) See, Tabular Pedigree, *ante*, p. 404, note "b."

(d) As to the popular belief that they were *married*, there appears to be no foundation for it, and the rumour was not even a contemporary one, the idea then current being that he wished to marry the Queen's 1st da., Elizabeth, who was but 7 years his junior. The matter is well discussed in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography*." It may also be mentioned that there being no executor named in the Ex-Queen's will, the proving it was granted 4 March 1661/2 to her son Prince Rupert, which, there being no renunciation thereof on behalf of (the next of kin) her husband, certainly implies that she did not then possess one.

(e) He gave a piece of land "wherein some thousand of corpses" of those that died of the plague, were buried. It was near Carnaby Street, Golden Square. It was exchanged for a field in Paddington, called Craven Hill, to be used for a like purpose if a like plague should occur, which, again, in 1845 was exchanged for lands further off.

(f) He was placed therein immediately below Lord Cornwallis [a Barony *cr.* in 1661] and above Lord Dartmouth.

cr. D.C.L., Oxford, 26 April 1706; Lord Palatine of the province of Carolina, 1708. He *m.* 12 Oct. 1697, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Fulwar SKIPWITH, 2nd Bart., of Newbold Hall, da. of Humberston S. by Elizabeth, da. of Sir George CONY. She *d.* in child-bed 16 May 1704. He *d.* at Combe Abbey, co. Warwick, 9 Oct. 1711.[a] Admon. 27 June 1712.

III. 1711. *3.* WILLIAM (CRAVEN), BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, s. and h., *b.* 1700; *cr.* D.C.L., Oxford, 16 June 1722; was a Gov. of the Foundling Hospital, 1739. He *m.* 1 June 1721, Anne, da. of Frederick TYLNEY of Tylney Hall in Rotherwick, Hants. An act 10 Geo. I enabled their descendants to take the name of Tylney in addition to Craven. She *d.* 5 Feb. 1729/30, in her 26th year. He *d.* 10 Aug. 1739, s.p.s. Will pr. Sep. 1739.

IV. 1739. *4.* FULWAR (CRAVEN), BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, br. and h. He *d.* unm. 10 Nov. 1764 at Benham Valence, Berks and was *bur.* 23rd at Hampsted Marshall. Will pr. Dec. 1784, Feb. 1773 and May 1845.

V. 1764. *5.* WILLIAM (CRAVEN), BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, cousin and h., being s. and h. of John Craven of Whitley, co. Warwick, by Maria Rebecca, da. of Henry GREEN of Wykin in Coventry, which John was next br. to the 2nd Baron, and *d.* 6 Dec. 1726. He was *b.* 19 Sep. 1705 at Hope co. Worc.; M.P. for co. Warwick, 1746-64; High Steward of Newbury. He *m.* 27 April 1749 at Honnily, co. Warwick, Jane, da. of Rowland BERKELEY, formerly GREEN, of Cotheridge, co. Worcester, by Mary, da. and coheir of George BOHUN of Coundon, co. Warwick. He *d.* s.p. 17 March 1769, at Combe Abbey, and was *bur.* at Binley, afsd. Will pr. April 1769. The will of his widow was pr. Nov. 1791.

VI. 1769. *6.* WILLIAM (CRAVEN), BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, nephew and h., being s. and h. of the Rev. John Craven, B.C.L., Vicar of Staunton Lacy and Rector of Felton, Salop, by Mary, da. of the Rev. Baptist HICKES, of Stretton-on-the-Foss, which John, was next br. to the last Lord and *d.* 21 Aug. 1752. He was *b.* and *bap.* 11 Sep. 1738, at Staunton Lacy; matric. at Oxford (Ball. Coll.) 20 Oct. 1756; Fellow of All Souls Coll. and B.A., 1762; M.A., 1766; *cr.* D.C.L., 7 July 1773 on the installment of Lord North, as Chancellor. Lord Lieut. of Berks, 1786. He *m.* 30 May 1767 at Spring Gardens, St. Martin's in the fields, Elizabeth, 2nd da. of Augustus (BERKELEY), 4th EARL OF BERKELEY, by Elizabeth, da. of Henry DRAX. He *d.* 27 Sep. 1791 at Lausanne in Switzerland. *Bur.* at Binley. Will pr. Nov. 1791. His widow, who was *b.* 17 Dec. 1750 in Spring Gardens afsd. was the authoress of a variety of plays, &c. and (having been in 1780 separated from her husband) of a "Journey thro' the Crimea to Constantinople," *pub.* in 1789.[b] Having taken up her abode at Anspach, she *m.* 13 Oct. 1791, at Lisbon (about a month after her husband's death), as his 2nd wife, Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURGH-ANSPACH, &c. He (who was *b.* 24 Feb. 1736) sold his Principality to the King of Prussia and settled in England at "Brandenburgh House" Hammersmith, and *d.* 5 Jan. 1806 at Benham Valence, Berks. The lady well known as "*the Margravine of Anspach*," *d.* at Naples, 13 Jan. 1828.

VII. 1791. *7 and 1.* WILLIAM (CRAVEN), BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, s. and h., *b.* in Hill str. and *bap.* 28 Sep. 1770, at St. Geo., Han. Sq., entd. the Berks. Militia 1786 and the Army 1793, being Lieut.-Col. of the 84th Foot, 1793[c]; of the 3rd Foot, 1794 (serving in the campaign in Flanders); and of the 40th Foot, 1799; Aide-de-Camp to the King and Colonel, 1798; Col. of the 9th Battalion of Reserve, 1803-14; Major-Gen., 1805; Lieut.-Gen., 1811; and finally, May 1825, General. He entertained the Prince Regent at Coombe Abbey, in 1815; was Lord-Lieut. of Berks, 1819; Recorder of Coventry, 1823. On 18 June 1801, he was

Earldom.

II. 1801.

(a) "Hath a very good estate; loves field sports and a bottle; is very fat and fair; towards 40 years old." See Macky's "*Characters.*"

(b) She is often mentioned by Horace Walpole, who admired her beauty, talents, and her perfect frankness.

(c) For this "he is said to have given a larger sum than was ever paid before." See "Annual Register" for 1825.

cr. VISCOUNT UFFINGTON, co. Berks and EARL OF CRAVEN, co. York. He *m.* in Charles str., Berkeley sq., 12 Dec. 1807 Louisa, da. of John BRUNTON, sometime a grocer in Drury lane, Midx., but subsequently an actor, and the Manager of the theatre at Norwich. He *d.* 30 July 1825, at West Parade, Cowes, Isle of Wight, in his 55th year. Will pr. Aug. 1825. His widow, who was renowned for her beauty and who had been an actress at Covent Garden theatre from Oct. 1803 to Dec. 1807 (in which month she married) *d.*27 Aug. 1860 at Hampstead Marshall, Berks., aged 78.

Earldom. III. **Barony.** VIII. 1825. *2 and 8.* WILLIAM (CRAVEN), EARL OF CRAVEN, &c., s. and h., *b.* 18 Aug. 1809 in Charles Street, Berkeley Sq. ; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 17 Oct. 1827 ; Lord-Lieut. of co. Warwick, 1854 ; Recorder of Coventry and High Steward of Newbury. He *m.* 5 Sep. 1835, at Gorhambury, Herts, Emily Mary, 2nd da. of James Walter (GRIMSTON), 1st EARL OF VERULAM, by Charlotte, da. of Charles (JENKINSON), 1st EARL OF LIVERPOOL. He *d.* at Scarborough, 25 Aug. 1866 aged 57, Will pr. 4 Jan. 1867, under £180,000. His widow who was *b.* 4 Feb. 1815, living 1888.

[WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FREDERICK CRAVEN, *styled* VISCOUNT UFFINGTON, 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 24 Aug. 1838 at Gorhambury, Herts. Capt. Gren. Guards, 1862-63. He *d.* unm. and v.p., 18 April 1865, aged 26, at 16 Charles street abovenamed].

Earldom, IV. **Barony,** IX. 1866. *3* and *9.* GEORGE GRIMSTON (CRAVEN), EARL OF CRAVEN, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 16 March 1841 ; ed. at Harrow school ; Lieut. Scots Fusileer Guards, 1860 ; Capt., 1864-66. Lord Lieut. of Berks, 1881. He *m.* 17 Jan. 1867, Evelyn Laura, 2nd da. and coheir of George William (BARRINGTON), 7th VISCOUNT BARRINGTON OF ARDGLASS [I.] by Isabel Elizabeth, da. of John MORRITT. He *d.* 7 Dec. 1883 in his 43rd year at Ashdown Park, Berks and was *bur.* (with his ancestors) at Binley, co. Warwick. Will pr. 26 1887, above £173,000. His widow, who was *b.* 16 July 1848, living 1888.

Earldom, V. Barony, X. 1887. *4* and *10.* WILLIAM GEORGE ROBERT (CRAVEN), EARL OF CRAVEN, [1801], VISCOUNT UFFINGTON [1801] and BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL [1665], s. and h., *b.* 16 Dec. 1868.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 19,225 acres in Berks ; 8,447 in co. Warwick ; 1,825 in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; 803 in Salop ; 419 in Wilts and 70 in Hants ; Total, 30,789 acres, worth £37,593 a year. *Principal Residences.*—Combe Abbey, near Coventry, co. Warwick, and Ashdown Park, near Shrivenham. Berks.

CRAVEN OF RYTON.

Barony, I. 1643, to 1648. "John Craven, Esq.," was, on 21 March 1642/3, *cr.* "BARON CRAVEN OF RYTON, co. Salop."[a] He was next br. to William, BARON CRAVEN OF HAMPSTED MARSHALL, afterwards, (1664) EARL CRAVEN, abovementioned, being 2nd s. of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London (1610-11) by Elizabeth, da. of William WHITMORE. He was *b.* about 1610, was M.P. for Tewkesbury, 1640 till the election was declared void in 1641 ; and is said to have been held in great esteem by King Charles I, by whom he was raised to the peerage in 1643 as abovestated. He *m.* 4 Dec. 1634 at Brington, co. Northampton, Elizabeth, da. of William (SPENCER), 2nd BARON SPENCER OF WORMLEIGHTON, by Penelope, da. of Henry (WRIOTHESLEY), EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. He *d.* s.p. 1648 when *the title* became *extinct.* Will (in which he provided £100 a year for 2 poor scholars[b] at Oxford and 2 at Cambridge) dat. 28 May to 25 June 1647, pr. 26 Feb. 1647/8. His widow *m.* the Hon. Henry HOWARD of Revesby, co. Lincoln (3rd s. of Thomas, 1st EARL OF BERKSHIRE) who *d.* s.p. 1663. She *m.* thirdly William (CROFTS), BARON CROFTS OF SAXHAM, who also *d.* s.p. in 1677.

(a) See "creations, 1483-1646" in ap. 47th Rep. D.K. Pub. Records.

(b) The value of these Craven scholarships has since been increased.

CRAWFORD.[a]

Earldom [S.] **I. 1398.** SIR DAVID LINDSAY,[b] of Crawford,[c] in Clydesdale, *b.* about 1360, s. and h. of Sir Alexander L. of Glenesk, in Angus, by his first wife, Catherine (heiress of the same), da. of Sir John STIRLING (which Alexander was 3rd s. of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford), *suc.* his father in 1382. Justiciary, 1389 ; Sheriff of Banff ; and is celebrated by having, on St. George's Day, 1390, as the representative of the Scottish chivalry, unhorsed the English champion John, Lord Welles (formerly Ambassador to Scotland), in the presence of King Richard II and his court, on London Bridge. In 1397 he *suc.* his cousin, Sir James Lindsay (who *d.* s.p.m.), in the barony of Crawford, and other entailed estates of the house of Lindsay, of which he then became the Chief, and the year after was, "by solemn belting and investiture in the Parl. held at Perth," *cr.* EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.] on 21 April 1398,[d] "accompanied by a regrant of the

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[a] See "Lives of the Lindsays or a memoir of the houses of Crawford and Balcarres," by Alexander W. C. Lindsay, *styled* Lord Lindsay, afterwards [1869-80] Earl of Crawford [S.], 3 vols. 8vo, 1843 and 1858. This invaluable work is generally admitted to be a model for the history of a family.

[b] Although the account of the Lindsay family here given commences no earlier than the title of *Crawford*, some allusion is not inappropriate to the *continuous sittings in Parliament* enjoyed by the ancestors of the first Earl, more especially as, tho' other families in Scotland may have been of more *historic*, none can in *genealogical* importance equal that of Lindsay, not only as to antiquity in the male line, but in all probability as to the *number of Parliamentary sittings*, such sittings commencing, also, at the *earliest* period of which any record exists, and, tho' not conferring of themselves, (as has been held in England) a hereditary peerage dignity, shewing at least the high position held from the remotest antiquity by that family. The first of their ancestors who settled in Scotland was Sir Walter de Lindesia, who as "Noble and Knight" was a witness to the inquisition of the See of Glasgow, in 1116, having doubtless attended David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King David I [S.], in his colonization of the Lowlands. During a great part of the period of some 300 years that elapsed between that time and the creation of the Earldom there were three contemporaneous branches of the family of Lindsay (descendants of the abovenamed Sir Walter), holding the following baronies ; *one branch* holding Lamberton in Scotland, as also Kendal and Molesworth in England ; *another branch* holding Luffness and CRAWFORD in Scotland, as also half Limesi in England ; and the *third branch* holding Breneville and BYRES in Scotland, as also certain lands (such lands, however, not being held by Barony in chief of the King of England) in England. The heads of all these three branches all sat in Parl. [S.], holding the highest offices of State in every generation, before the elevation in 1398 of the heir male and chief of the house to the rank of Earl. The family (as also was the case with some other families, most of which, however, are now extinct) were undoubtedly "MAGNATES" *ab initio*, altho' the first person noticed in the text is he, in whom there first existed an hereditary Peerage of the kind now recognised.

The Lindsays, claim that "the predecessors of the 1st Earl of Crawford were *Barons*, at the period of the earliest Parliamentary records, and that, in fact, they were *never ennobled* in the modern sense of the term, but were among the *Pares*, of which Kings are *Primi*, from the commencement of recorded history."

[c] The great mountain territory of Crawford, in Clydesdale, forms the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and, being the highest district in the south of Scotland, was sometimes called the south Highlands. It was held by the family of Lindsay, certainly as early as the 12th century till the close of the 15th, when it passed to the family of Douglas, of the house of Angus.

[d] The Earldom of *Crawford* was but "the *third* created *since the extinction of the Celtic Dynasty* [1290] ; that of *Douglas* [1357] having been the *second*, and that of *Moray* [of which 1312, the charter being undated, is the *probable* date] the *first*." Two other then [1398] existing Earldoms, *Mar* and *Sutherland*, claimed an antiquity long prior. The question of precedency between the Earldom of Crawford and that of Sutherland, was, at the Union, 1707, "settled or rather re-affirmed, after long and learned investigations, in favour of *the Earls of Crawford*, who rank, accordingly, *as Premier Scottish Earls* on the Union Roll. If *date* of creation were the sole criterion, there is no doubt but that the Earldom of *Marr*

principal fief of Crawford, *with a regality*, or, as it was technically phrased, *cum quatuor punctis coronæ*, conveying privileges to him and his posterity analogous to those enjoyed by the *Earls Palatine* of England and the Continent."(e) In 1404, and again in 1406, he was on an Embassy to England. Dep. Chamberlain 1406. He *m.* before 1384 (Elizabeth, Jean, or Catherine) a da. of King ROBERT II [S.] by his 2nd wife, Euphemia, da. of Hugh, EARL OF ROSS [S.] He *d.* Feb. 1407, aged (but) 41, at his Castle of Finhaven, in Angus, and was *bur.* at Grey Friars Church,(f) Dundee.

II. 1407. *2.* ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], s. and h. He was *b.* about 1387; was styled "*consanguineus*" by King Henry VI. of England, in which kingdom he was engaged in negotiations for the ransom of the Scotch King in 1421, being also a hostage for many of the years between 1406 and 1427; was Knighted, 21 May 1423, at the coronation of King James I. [S.], and was Ambassador to England 1429-30. He *m.* Marjory, who was living 1421. She not improbably was a da. of the EARL OF DUNBAR [S.]. He *d* 1438.

III. 1438. *3.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], "and Lord the Lyndissay,"(g) s. and h. Was Knighted before 12 Feb. 1436. Sheriff of co. Aberdeen. He and the Earl of Douglas, being, during the minority of James II [S.] "the most powerful subjects in Scotland,"(h) and endeavouring "to rule paramount in the State,"(e) were opposed by Bishop Kennedy, of St. Andrew's, whose

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would take precedence of all other existing British Earldoms, and that of *Sutherland*, would, in Scotland, assume the second place. But *precedence* did *not* depend, in Scotland, exclusively *on the date* of creation; the will of the Sovereign and other collateral circumstances controlled it. For example, the Earls of *Argyle*, of later creation by 60 years, took precedence of those of Crawford, in virtue of the hereditary High Justiciarship of Scotland, bestowed upon the family in the 16th century; the Earls of *Angus*, similarly, had received a grant of perpetual precedency over *all* other Earls in Scotland, and they were accordingly ranked first, before those of Argyle, tho' much more recent than either Sutherland or Marr. Crawford can assert no such grant, nor were there any great public offices hereditary in the family, such as those possessed by Argyle, and yet, whether thro' the non-appearance of the Earls of Sutherland in Parl. previously to the year 1477, whether, thro' the honours having lapsed to female heirs, or thro' whatever cause, it was a fact that the Earldoms of Sutherland and Marr had lost the precedence, and that Crawford possessed it; and on this immemorial usage and prescription the family lawyers rested their defence on the *two great occasions* when the question was mooted [*viz.*] in 1606, when the '*Ranking of the Nobility*' took place at the command of James I (with a view to settle the feuds then existing regarding precedence) and at the *Union* in 1707, at both which times the sentence was given in favour of the Earl of Crawford." See "Lives of the Lindsay." To this it may be added that these Earls long held a position and influence beyond any others of that rank, excepting only the Earls of Douglas.

(e) See "Lives of the Lindsays."

(f) Here "generation after generation of the Earls of Crawford were finally laid to rest, and their tombs were still to be seen in Gothic magnificence till the destruction both of convent and church at the Reformation." See "Lives of the Lindsays."

(g) He is so designated in 1443, and the designation has been "ever since borne by the Earls of Crawford." See "Lives of the Lindsays."

(h) That nothing should be wanting to the feudal power of the family, the Earls of Crawford acquired, early in the 15th century, the Sheriffdom of Aberdeenshire [which they held till 1511, and only finally resigned in 1541] in hereditary right, and soon after the middle of the century that of Forfarshire. The Earldom of Crawford, therefore, like those of Douglas, of Moray, Ross, March, and others of the earlier times of feudalism, formed a petty principality, an *imperium in imperio*—the Earls affected Royal State, held their courts, had their heralds or pursuivants, and occasionally assumed the style of Princes, &c. They had also a *Concilium*, or petty Parliament, consisting of the great vassals of the Earldom with whose advise they acted on great and important occasions." See "Lives of the Lindsays."

lands they invaded and plundered, and by whom Crawford was excommunicated. Within a year thereof he received his death wound while vainly endeavouring to prevent a bloody fray, fought 13 Jan. 1445/6, between the Ogilvies and Lindsays at Arbroath. He *m.* Marjory, da. of Alexander OGILVIE of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus. He *d.* 17 Jan. 1445/6 (after great suffering) at Finhaven Castle (the day twelvemonth since he ravaged "St. Andrew's land," in Fife), and remained unburied 4 days till the excommunication was taken off. His wife is said to have smothered her cousin, Alex. Ogilvie of Inverquharitie, then a wounded prisoner at Finhaven, in revenge for her husband's approaching death.

IV. 1446. *4.* ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], s. and h., the victor in the fray of Arbroath above alluded to, was Knighted before 1 July 1445, and was known as "*the Tiger*" or "*Earl Beardie.*"[a] Like his father, he allied himself with the Earl of Douglas (as also with the Lord of the Isles)[b] against the Court party. He was Ambassador to England, 1451. After the murder of Douglas by the King, he rebelled, but was defeated by the Earl of Huntly, 18 May 1452, after a desperate fight, near Brechin, when his "lands, life and goods" were declared forfeit, but were, on submission, restored in April of the next year; Guardian of the Marches, 1453. He *m.* Margaret, da. and h. of Sir David DUNBAR, of Cockburn and Auchtermonzie, br. of George, last EARL OF DUNBAR, or MARCH [S.] He *d.* at his Castle of Finhaven Sep. 1453, but six months after his pardon, and was *bur.* "*regia prope pompa*"[c] in the Grey Friars, at Dundee. His widow, afterwards wife of Sir William WALLACE, of Craigie, in 1478, was living as late as 1496.

V. 1453. *5.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], s. and h., *b.* 1440.[d] Having *m.* (when only 18) in 1459 Elizabeth, da. of James (HAMILTON), 1st LORD HAMILTON [S.], by his 1st wife Euphemia, da. of Patrick (GRAHAM), EARL OF STRATHERN [S.], he greatly increased his influence through the interest of his wife's family. On 9 March 1472/3 he was granted for life the Lordships of Brechin

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[a] Dictus *Tigris*, qui totam Angusiam in subjectione tenuit" [de chronicis Scotorum Brevia, MS.]; surnamed *Beardie* or *David with the long beard* [Sir James Balfour, MS., Adv. Lib.], but "according to a comparatively modern authority" [Lord Strathallan, in his "House of Drummond," 1681] it was "from the little reverence in which he held the King's courtiers," that he was known "by the designations of *Earl Beardie* or *Beard the best of them.*"

[b] *i.e.* "Macdonald," but that patronymic was not in use till a later date.

[c] "Boethius," fo. 376.

[d] The following table illustrates the descent of the Earldom, shewing the relationship of the interpolated Earls (*viz.*, the 9th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd Earls to the then existing head of the house of Crawford, such last (when *not* in possession of the Earldom, as also the 10th and 23rd Earls, who were not in possession of the Earldom during the *whole* time each was such head) being marked with an asterisk.*

Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, 1314-55.

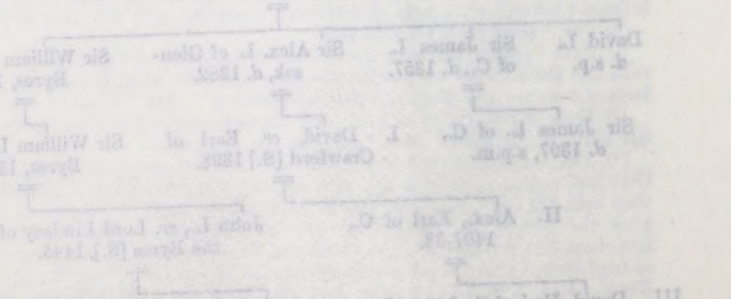
David L. *d.* s.p. | Sir James L. of C., *d.* 1357. | Sir Alex. L. of Glenesk, *d.* 1382. | Sir William L. of the Byres, 1366.

Sir James L. of C., *d.* 1397, s.p.m. | I. David, *cr.* Earl of Crawford [S.] 1398. | Sir William L. of the Byres, 1395.

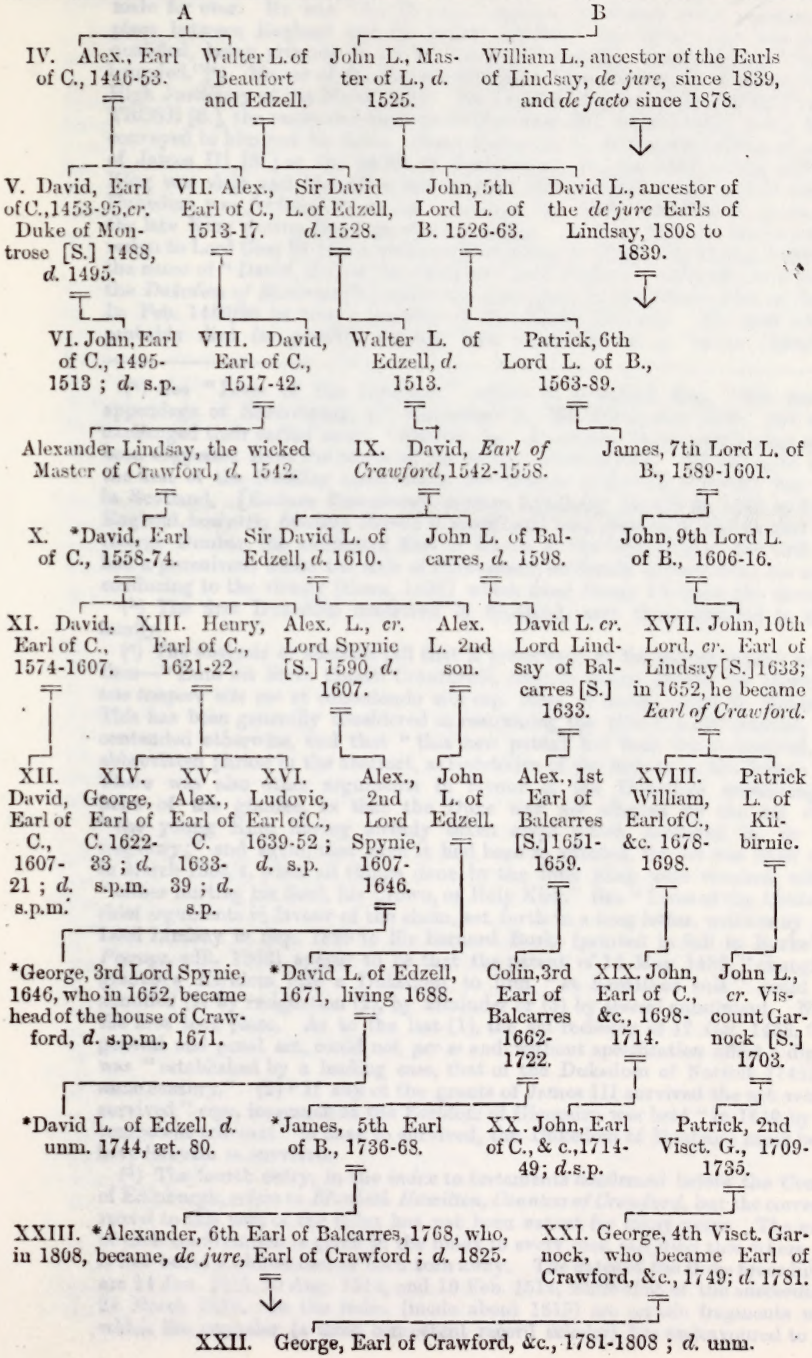
II. Alex., Earl of C., 1407-38. | John L., *cr.* Lord Lindsay of the Byres [S.], 1445.

III. David, Earl of C., 1438-46. | Patrick, 4th Lord L. of the Byres, 1497-1526.

A | B



and Navar, which, joined with his former possessions, made him absolute in Forfar-



shire ; on 17 July 1473 he was made Keeper (for 3 years) of Berwick, and in May 1476, High Admiral of Scotland. In 1474 he entailed the family estates on his heirs male for ever. He was "for 20 years employed in almost every embassy that took place between England and his native country," for which "he was indeed well qualified, being princely in all his dealings," and his "magnificence" being "unbounded."[a] Master of the Household, 1480 ; Chamberlain, in or before 1483 ; Joint High Justiciary of the North, 1487. On 18 May 1488 he was *cr.* DUKE[b] OF MONTROSE [S.], the castle and borough of Montrose, &c., being erected into a Duchy and conveyed to him and his heirs. Soon afterwards he distinguished himself on the side of James III [S.] at the battle of Sauchieburn, 9 June 1488, where that unhappy King was slain and himself taken prisoner and deprived of his public offices. His Dukedom was *forfeited* by an act rescissory, Oct. 1488, annulling all grants made by the late King during the 8 months preceding. In Nov. 1488 he was constrained to resign to Lord Gray [S.] his hereditary Sheriffdom of Angus. On 19 Sep. 1489 he, under the name of "David, Earl of Crawford and Lord Lindsay," received a new patent[c] of the *Dukedom of Montrose* [S.] under the great Seal, in accordance with an Act of Parl. In Feb. 1489/90 he was a member of the Secret Council. His first wife, having probably died (or *possibly*, having been divorced) on or before 1484,[d] he *m.*

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[a] See "Lives of the Lindsays" where it is stated that "His heralds, the appendage of Sovereignty, are mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls, and as having exchanged their earlier name, '*Endure*' for '*Lyndesay*,' the former having apparently been suggested from the motto of the family '*Endure fort.*' He seems to have been the first of the Nobility upon whom the honour of having a herald was conferred in Scotland. [Endure Pursuivant became Lyndesay Herald in 1463 or 1464.] In England, however, *Lindsay Herald* is mentioned long previously, and in that Kingdom George Dunbar, the celebrated Earl of March, at the beginning of the 15th century, had a pursuivant under the title of *Shrewsbury*, evidently derived from his so signally conducing to the victory [there, 1403] which fixed Henry IV upon the throne."

[b] The first Dukedom conferred in Scotland, save those granted to the Royal family.

[c] The analysis or abstract (all that is preserved) of the second patent commences thus—"Data est litera Comiti Craufurdie, creando ipsum DUCEM DE MONTROSE, *pro toto tempore vite sue* et concedendo sibi cap. mess. et locum castri de Montrose, &c." This has been generally considered as restraining the title to a *life* interest, but it is contended otherwise, and that "this new patent has been misunderstood, from an abbreviated phrase in the abstract, as restrictive of the honour to the Duke's *lifetime*." There was also other arguments in favour of the Dukedom continuing to the heirs of the grantee, as that the Duke was *not* affected by the act rescissory, "the young King having already taken steps which rendered it, *in his case*, nugatory;" and again, that even it had been so affected, the act was itself rescinded in March 1503/4, when all things done by the then King were revoked, which were "either hurting his Soul, his Crown, or Holy Kirk." See "Lives of the Lindsay." The chief arguments in favour of the claim, set forth in a long letter, written by the then Lord Lindsay in Sep. 1865 to Sir Bernard Burke (printed in full in Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, edit. 1866), appear to be that the patent of 18 May 1488, "changing" the grantee's Earldom into a Dukedom to him "et heredibus suis" could only be annulled (1) by resignation (2), by attainder or (3) by *special* annulment. Neither of the first took place. As to the last (1), the act recissory of 17 Oct. 1488, "being a general and penal act, could not *per se* and without specification affect a dignity," as was "established by a leading case, that of the Dukedom of Norfolk [1425] in the same century." (2) "If *any* of the grants of James III survived the act recissory *all* survived" *ergo*, inasmuch as the Earldom of Glencairn was held "in 1640 by the only competent tribunal" to have so survived, the Dukedom of Montrose must be held to have likewise so survived.

[d] The fourth entry, in the *index* to testaments confirmed before the Commissary of Edinburgh, refers to *Elizabeth Hamilton, Countess of Crawfurd*, but the corresponding *record* to this part of the index has not been extant for many years. The exact date of each confirmation is given in the index in every case, *excepting* this, where probably it had become obliterated or been torn away. The dates of the three preceding entries are 14 Jan. 1515, 20 Aug. 1514, and 10 Feb. 1514, while that of the succeeding one is 24 March 1516. In the index (made about 1815) are certain fragments with gaps which the compiler (a most competent record scholar) has endeavoured to put into

before 27 Sep. 1484, Margaret, da. of (—) CARMICHAEL, of Meadowflat.[a] He *d.* Christmas 1495, in his 55th year, at Finhaven Castle, and was *bur.* at Dundee. His widow was living as late as 1522.

[ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Master of Crawford, *styled* LORD LINDSAY, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, had charter of lands, with the Sheriff of Aberdeen, 1474, and sat in Parl., March 1481/2. He *m.* Janet, 2nd da. of George (GORDON), 2nd EARL OF HUNTLY [S.] Having led "a wild and ungovernable life," taking part against his father and quarrelling with his brother, he *d.* v.p. and s.p. 16 Sep. 1489, being "smothered in his bed at Inverqueich, and, as was thought, not without knowledge of his wife," and, apparently, of his brother also. His widow *m.* before Feb. 1492/3, Patrick (GRAY), 4th LORD GRAY [S.], who *d.* April 1541. She *m.* thirdly (—) HALKERSTON of Southwood.]

VI. 1495. *6.* JOHN (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 1st wife; retoured, *h.* to his br. 15 June 1493, sat in Parl. 13 March 1503/4, and was one of the 4 Governors from Tay to Shetland, 1503. "His career was not a happy one—his extravagance was great; he alienated lands held *in capite* of the Crown, &c., the charge of fratricide hung over his head, and his children all died in infancy." He *m.* before Aug. 1493, Mariota, da. of Alexander (HOME), 2nd LORD HOME [S.], by Nichola, da. of George KER. He *d.* s.p. legit.[b] 9 Sep. 1513, being slain, with his King, at the battle of Flodden, but *bur.* at Dundee. His widow was living 10 April 1527.

VII. 1513, *7.* ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], uncle and h. male, being yr. s. of the 4th Earl. He was of Auchtermonzie, Knt., Ch. Dep. of Forfar, 1483. He, in 1513, was one of 4 Councillors appointed for the Queen Regent, and in 1515 was High Justiciary north of the Forth. He *m.* Margaret, da. of (—) CAMPBELL, of Ardkinglass. He *d.* at Finhaven, May 1517, aged about 74, and was *bur.* at Dundee.

VIII. 1517. *8.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], s. and h. served h., 18 July 1517. He was deprived by the King of large estates in the Lowlands, as also of lands in the Hebrides. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, da. of William (HAY), 5th EARL OF ERROLL [S.], by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, da. of George (LESLIE), 1st EARL OF ROTHES [S.] He *m.* secondly, before 1526, Margaret, da. of (—) LUNDY, of Lundy. By charter, confirmed by the King (after resignation), he, 16 Oct. 1541, conveyed the Earldom (subject to his own life interest) to his cousinand (failing his own issue) next heir male, David Lindsay of Edzell, with rem. to his heirs in strict tail male. He *d.* at Cairnie Castle, in Auchtermonzie, before 10 Oct. 1542. His widow *m.*, as his 4th wife, George (LESLIE), EARL OF ROTHES, who *d.* 28 Nov. 1558.

[ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Master of Crawford, usually known as "the wicked Master," 1st and only surv. s. and h. ap. by 1st wife. "He had been put in fee of the Earldom by his father, and the Barony of Glenesk had been assigned to him." As early, however, as 1526, his father had claimed protection against him from "bodily harm," and on 16 Feb. 1530/1, he was arraigned at Dundee, found guilty of constructive parracide and various other crimes, and condemned to death. By this was effected "the legal exclusion of himself and his posterity from succession to the estates and honours of Crawford, blotting them out as if they had never existed." In this exclusion he acquiesced, renouncing all his right 30 March 1537. He *m.* Jean,[c] da. of Henry (SINCLAIR), LORD SINCLAIR [S.] He was killed v.p. in a broil by a cobbler of Dundee, probably about Nov. 1542, but certainly before 12 Dec. 1542.

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something like consecutive order, from, probably, loose or mutilated leaves in the original, and it is quite possible that among these, a single leaf or fragment may have got in *of a much earlier record*, and that the Indexer, finding no clue to the date, inserted it where he found it. (*Ex. inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.) It is thus not clear whether the date in this case may not have been as early as (or earlier than) 1484, and thus shew the Countess' death before the Earl's remarriage.

[a] Her cousin was made *Capt. of Crawford Castle*, hereditarily, by which designation this branch of *Carmichael* was afterwards known.

[b] Of his two sisters the eldest (or her issue) was the heir of line, *viz.*: (1) Margaret, who *m.* John Blair, of Balmyle, and had issue; the other (2) Elizabeth, or Isabel, *m.* David Lyon, of Braikie, and had issue.

[c] This Janet is *styled* "Countess of Crawford" in family deeds.

IX. 1542. *9.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], frequently called "*The interpolated Earl*," and in family papers, "*frank tenementar*" of the Earldom, cousin[a] of the last Earl, and (the issue of "the wicked Master" being legally excluded) heir male. His right to the lands was good under the entail of 1474, while that to the Earldom was confirmed by the Royal charter of 16 Oct. 1541 abovementioned. He was s. and h. of Walter Lindsay (slain at Flodden, 1512), by (—) da. of (—) ERSKINE, of Dun, which Walter was only s. and h. ap. of Sir David L., s. and h. of Walter L., both of Edzell, the last named Walter being br. of the 4th and s. of the 3rd Earl.[a] To him the late Earl had, in addition to the Lindsay estates (entailed in 1474) devised the Auchtermonzie estates inherited from the said late Earl's grandmother, Margaret Dunbar, in token of his "cordial love." This Earl, however, was not unmindful of these favours : he adopted the orphan boy of the late "Master," and, very generously (to the detriment of his own issue and more immediate race), reinstated him, 2 May 1546, with consent of the Crown, putting him "in fee of the Earldom as Master of Crawford." He sat in Parl. 1542-43 ; was a Member of the Privy Council, 1546. He spent the greater part of his revenue in freeing the estates from the incumbrances placed thereon by the later Earls. He *m.* firstly, Joneta, widow of Thomas (FRASER), LORD LOVAT [S.] (who *d.* 21 Oct. 1542), said to have been relict of Alexander BLACK, da. of Andrew (GRAY), 3rd LORD GRAY [S.], by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, da. of John (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] By her, whose will is dat. 5 Feb. 1549, he had no issue. He *m.* secondly, in 1549, Catherine, widow of James OGILVIE, Master of Ogilvie, da. of Sir John CAMPBELL, of Lorn (yr. s. of Archibald, 2nd EARL OF ARGYLL [S.]), by Muriel, da. and h. of John CALDER. He *d.* Sep. 1558, at Invermark Castle, co. Forfar, and was *bur.* at Edzell. By his 2nd wife he left a numerous issue.[b] His widow *d.* 1 Oct. 1578, at Brechin Castle, in Angus. His will dat. 20 Sep. 1558, and the elaborate will of his widow are among the family MSS.

X. 1558. *10.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], 1st s. and h. of Alexander Lindsay, "the wicked Master," who was s. and h. ap. of David, the 8th Earl, was served h. to his grandfather 23 May 1554, and *suc.* to the Earldom (to which, but for his father's disqualification, he would have been entitled) by virtue of the deed of 1546, on the death of the last Earl. With great want of gratitude he obtained a new charter of the Earldom, 8 July 1559, limiting it to the heirs *general* of his body, thus preferring his own *female* issue to the issue male of the last Earl. This, however, was annulled by Queen Mary, who, on 22 March 1564/5, restored the right of succession to the line of Edzell, as in the deeds of 1546 and 1474.[c] On 29 July 1565, he was Cupbearer to the Queen at her marriage, and was one of the faithful few who rallied around her at the battle of Langsyde in 1568, but submitted to the ruling party in 1570. Member of the Privy Council, taking his seat 29 Oct. 1565. He *m.*, with great pomp, at Finhaven (contract 10 April 1546), Margaret BETHUNE (whose dowry was 4,000 marks), and who was da. (illegit. or otherwise) of the celebrated David Bethune, Cardinal Archbishop of St. Andrew's, by it is said "a sister of LORD OGILVIE" [S.] He *d.* at Finhaven, or at Cairnie, shortly before 1 Nov. 1574, and was *bur.* at Dundee.

XI. 1574. *11.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], s. and h., was, though "*ane princely man*, a sad spendthrift." He was P.C. from 28 Oct. 1575, was involved in a fray, 17 March 1577/8, in which the Chancellor [S.] John (LYON), 8th LORD GLAMIS [S.] (a family always hostile to that

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(a) His relationship to the late Earl is best seen in the tabular pedigree, p. 410 note "d."

(b) Of these (1) Sir David L., s. and h., was ancestor of the Lindsays of Edzell, who, on the death of George, Lord Spynie [S.] in 1671, became head of the House of Crawford, while (2) John L. of Balcarres was ancestor of the Earls of Balcarres [S.], who, in 1744, became head of Crawford, and to whom, in 1848, the Earldom of Crawford was allowed. See tabular pedigree, p. 410, note "d."

(c) The entail of 1564 was renewed in 1589, and continued in force till 1642, when it was superseded, on the resignation of the 16th Earl, in favour of John, Lord Lindsay of Byres [S.] and the heirs male of his body, whereby the line of Byres "were interpolated between the [Lords Spynie] descendants of the *wicked Master* and the line of Edzell," whose succession to the Earldom was "thus unjustly postponed for two centuries," *i.e.* 1642 to (1808, or, rather, till its acknowledgment) 1848.

of Lindsay), was slain. He, the Earl of Arran (Lieut. of the Realm), and the Earl of Montrose, were the only Peers with the King, when, 1 Nov. 1584, he fell into the hands of the insurgent Lords at "the raid of Stirling." On 11 Sep. 1587 he was made Hereditary Constable of Brechin. He in 1588 joined the faction to make the King of Spain supreme over Scotland, and, in 1589, with 2 other Catholic Earls (Huntly and Erroll), rose in rebellion in the north, but though he fell into the King's hands, was pardoned and allowed safe conduct through England to France in 1590. He *m.* firstly (contract dat. 11 Feb. 1572) Lilias, da. of David (DRUMMOND), 2nd LORD DRUMMOND [S.], by his 2nd wife, Lilias, ds. of William (RUTHVEN), 2nd LORD RUTHVEN [S.], receiving with her 10,000 marks. This lady, soon afterwards, he sent home in disgrace, where she died.[a] He *m.* secondly (contract dat. 1581, reg. 18 Jan. 1583) Dec. 1581, Grizell, 4th da. of John (STEWART), 4th EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], by his 2nd wife, Margaret, da. of Malcolm (FLEMING), 3rd LORD FLEMING [S.] He *d.* at Cupar, in Fife, 22 Nov. 1607, aged 55, and was *bur.* at Dundee.

XII. 1607. *12.* DAVID (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], s. and h. by 2nd wife, was served heir 28 June 1608. P.C., taking oath as such 10 March 1608. He "exceeded even his father in recklessness and extravagance, riding through the country illegally armed and pursuing his feudal or personal enemies with unrelenting bitterness." In this way he slew his cousin, Sir Walter Lindsay, a yr. son of David, 9th Earl of Crawford, and was himself nearly slain in revenge (his uncle, Lord Spynie [S.], being actually so slain) by the young Laird, (or h. ap.) of Edzell, nephew to the murdered man. He is called "*the prodigal Earl*," and sometimes "*the captive Earl*," from his having been incarcerated in Edinburgh Castle by his relatives to prevent the utter ruin of the family. He *m.* before 1617, Joan, widow of Robert BOYD, Master of Boyd, who *d.* May 1597, da. of Mark (KER), 1st EARL OF LOTHIAN [S.], by Margaret, da. of John (MAXWELL), LORD HERRIES [S.] From her he was divorced. She was living 1617. He *d.* s.p.m.[b] Feb. 1621, at Edinburgh Castle, and was *bur.* in the chapel of Holyrood House.

XIII. 1621. *13.* HENRY (LINDSAY *alias* CHARTERIS), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], uncle and h. male, being next br. to the 11th Earl. He had been Master of the Household to Anne of Denmark, the Queen Consort, but was "wild, prodigal, and tyrannical." He was best known as "Sir Harry Lindsay, *alias* Charteris, being by charter 25 Sep. 1584, the adopted son of John CHARTERIS, of Kinfauns, by Janet CHISHOLM, and having taken the name of *Charteris*, obtained a ratification of the said charter of adoption by Act of Parl. 20 Sep. 1587. He *m.* firstly, before 26 July 1586, Beatrix CHISHOLM, probably niece, or perhaps a sister of his adopted father's wife. He *m.* secondly, before 27 March 1618, Elizabeth, da. of Sir James SHAW, of Sauchie. He *d.* at Finhaven Castle, 1623, and was *bur.* in the church there.

XIV. 1623. *14.* GEORGE (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], 2nd[c] but 1st surv. s: and h. He "sold Finhaven and the tombs of his ancestors" to his cousin, Lord Spynie [S.], and served abroad as "Col. of a Foot Company of Dutch" under Gustavus of Sweden, being "basely killed" by a Lieut. of his own regiment. He *m.* (contract dat. 21 May 1621) Elizabeth, da. of George (SINCLAIR), 5th EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.], by Jean, da. of George (GORDON), 5th EARL OF HUNTLY [S.] He *d.* s.p.m.[d] as abovesaid, 1633, and was *bur.* at Staten, in Germany.

XV. 1633. *15.* ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], br. of the half-blood and h. male, being s. of the 13th Earl by his 2nd wife. He *d.* unm. 1639, being "frantic" or insane.

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[a] See the ballad thereon in "Lives of the Lindsays," edit. 1849, Vol. i, p. 472.

[b] His only child, Lady Jean Lindsay, destitute and uncared for, ran away with a common "jockey with the horn," and lived latterly by mendicancy. She was, however, granted an annual pension of £100 by Charles II.

[c] His elder br., to whom he was served heir, 11 April 1615, was Sir John Lindsay, who had been *cr.* K.B. at the coronation of King James I in 1603, and who had *d.* v.p., leaving 2 daughters.

[d] Lady Margaret Lindsay, his only child, *b.* 3 Nov. 1625, *d.* unm. 1655, in Caithness. Will dat. 24 May 1655.

XVI. 1639. *16.* LUDOVIC (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], br. and h., yst. and only surv. s. of the 13th Earl, was served h. to Earl David, his "*patruus*," 24 Aug. 1639. He, who was called "*the loyal Earl*," served, when young, in the Spanish service, but returned to support his own King in or before 1640. He (aided by Montrose) appears to have been the chief of the plot called "the Incident," whereby the leading Covenanters (Hamilton, Argyle, &c.) were to have been captured, but the plot being discovered, Crawford was imprisoned and his life in danger. He was, however, soon afterwards released by the influence, apparently, of his cousin, the Earl of Lindsay [S.], a leading Covenanter, who had (probably on that condition) induced him to surrender the Earldom of Crawford, 15 Jan. 1642, into the King's hands at Windsor, receiving it back, with a new destination, viz. (1) to Earl Ludovic and the heirs male of his body (2), to the Earl of Lindsay in like manner, failing whom (3) to the heirs male collateral of the said Earl Ludovic.(a) When war was proclaimed, he joined the King at Nottingham, 25 Aug. 1642, fought at the head of his regiment at Edgehill, 23 Oct. following, at Lansdowne, 5 July, and at Newbury, 20 Sep. 1643. Early in 1644 he joined Montrose in an attempt on Dumfries, for which he was excommunicated, 26 April 1644, and after having been defeated at Marston Moor on 2 July, sentence of forfeiture was pronounced against him by Parl. [S.], 26 July 1644, and the Earldom of Crawford was propelled and ratified to the Earl of Lindsay (as *then* belonging to him) under the remainder of 1642.(b) In Oct. 1644 he was taken prisoner at Newcastle, carried to Edinburgh, and condemned to death, but was released after the battle of Kilsyth, Aug. 1645, being, however, excepted from pardon by the articles of Westm., 11 July 1646. In Aug. 1646 he escaped to Spain. He *m.* before 5 Oct. 1643, Margaret, widow of Alexander STEWART, *styled* LORD GARLIES (who *d.* 1638), da. of William (GRAHAM), EARL OF MENTETH [S.], by Margaret MOUBRAY, his spouse. He *d.* s.p. certainly before 1663, and, in all probability, in France in 1652.

XVII. 1652. *17.* JOHN (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], EARL OF LINDSAY [S., 1633], LORD LINDSAY OF THE BYRES [S., 1445], and LORD PARBROATH [S., 1633], cousin, though *not* heir male,(c) but who, under the *regrant* of 1642 (abovementioned), *suc.* to the Earldom of Crawford,(d) and who, since 1644, had under a decree of Parl., 26 July 1644, abovementioned, said to have *propelled* to him the Earldom of Crawford), called himself "*Earl of Crawford-Lindsay*, as did also his successors. He was s. and h. of Robert (LINDSAY), 9th LORD LINDSAY OF THE BYRES [S.], by Christian,(e) da. of Thomas (HAMILTON), 1st EARL OF HADDINGTON [S.] He was *b.* about 1598, *suc.* his father 9 July 1616. Her. Steward of the Regality of St. Andrew's, 1618. During the King's visit to Scotland he was, 8 May 1633, *cr.* EARL OF LINDSAY(f) and LORD PARBROATH [S.] to him and his heirs male, bearing the

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(a) See p. 414, note "c."

(b) "An assumption of authority on their part, to which they were confessedly incompetent." See "Lives of Lindsays."

(c) Such heir was George (Lindsay), 3rd Lord Spynie [S.], in whom the remnant of the Crawford estate vested, but on his death s.p. in 1671, the heirship passed to Lindsay of Edzell, who, to avoid liability for Spynie's debts, "renounced the succession." David Lindsay of Edgell claimed the Earldom (as heir male of the grantee) in 1685. On the extinction of the line of Lindsay of Edzell, in 1744, the representation passed to James (Lindsay), 5th Earl of Balcarres, whose son (the 6th Earl) became, in 1808, entitled as such representative to the Earldom of Crawford.

(d) See his (very distant) relationship to the last Earl in tabular pedigree, p. 410, note "d."

(e) As "son of the celebrated Lady Christian Hamilton, better known by the name of her second husband as Lady Boyd, he had sucked in the tenets of Presbyterianism with his mother's milk, independently of the heritage of similar traditions derived from his paternal ancestry." See "Lives of the Lindsays."

(f) "John, Lord Lindsay," says Sir James Dalrymple, in anno 1633, was the first Lord in the Rolls of Parl., and there being a question of precedency betwixt the Lords of Parl. and the Earl's eldest sons (anciently called *Masters*, and then *Lords* according to the custom of England) the decision being in favour of the latter, the Lord Lindsay was *cr.* an *Earl*, as Earl of Lindsay. See "Lives of the Lindsays." It is to be observed that at the decreet of ranking, "Lindsay" is the first Barony, followed by (2) Forbes (3), Glamis (4), Fleming (5) Saltoun, &c.

name and arms of Lindsay; his cousin, Sir David Lindsay of Balcarres, being, a few weeks afterwards, *cr.* Lord Lindsay of Balcarres [S.] As, however, in the Parl. which met directly afterwards he opposed the Royal measures, the patent was "kept up and did not pass the Seals" till 13 Nov. 1641, when the King allowed it, "conform to the warrant in 1633," at a time when he heaped honours and offices upon the Covenanters, "according to the capacity and ability they had [individually] of doing him mischief."(a) In 1641, also, he was made Privy Councillor, an extraordinary Lord of Session, and (with Argyll, Glencairn, and Lothian) Joint Treasurer of Scotland. By act of Parl., July 1644, confirmed by the King in 1646, the *Earl of Crawford-Lindsay*, as he was now styled, was made High Treasurer [S.], and in Jan. 1645, President of the Parl. [S.] He acquired the revenues of at least 5 Bishopricks, and obtained a charter 1 March 1648 (invalid as not proceeding on resignation and Royal authority) with a view of extending the Earldom of Crawford to his own heirs *general*. He (with Hamilton and Cassillis) was one of those sent to the King at Newcastle, in Sep. 1646, to urge him to accept of the English propositions. After this he appears to have befriended the King's side, was deprived of his offices 13 Feb. 1649, and was promoting the intended march of Charles II into England, when he was taken prisoner by the English, 28 Aug. 1651, at Alyth, co. Forfar, carried to Dundee, the Tower of London, and Windsor Castle, and not released till March 1660. He had been specially excepted out of Cromwell's "Act of grace and pardon," 14 April 1654. In 1661 he was restored as High Treasurer [S.], President of the Council, &c., but in 1663, scrupling to take the declaration and renounce the Covenant, resigned his office in favour of his son-in-law, the Earl of Rothes [S.], and retired to his home at the Struthers. He *m.* probably about 1640, Margaret, 2nd da. of James (Hamilton), 2nd Marquess of Hamilton [S.], by Anne, da. of James (Conyngham), 7th Earl of Glencairn [S.] She was living 1666. He *d.* at Tyninghame, 1678, in his 81st year.

XVIII. 1678. *18.* William (Lindsay), Earl of Crawford, Earl of Lindsay, &c. [S.], s. and h., who, owing to the incumbrances charged by his father and others on the estates, "disponed" them to trustees for his creditors, which trust lasted for above 70 years.(b) He was *b.* April 1644; was a principal leader in the Presbyterian party, and "the zealousest man in the world" (says Macky) "for the revolution." In 1689 he was made President of the Parl., a Commissioner of the Treasury, and for settling the government of the church. P.C. 3 June 1690. He *m.* firstly, 8 March 1670, at Leith, Mary, sister of William, 1st Marquess of Annandale [S.], 1st da. of James (Johnstone), Earl of Annandale and Hartfell [S.], by Henrietta, da. of William (Douglas), 1st Marquess of Douglas [S.] He *m.* secondly, Henrietta, widow of William (Fleming), 5th Earl of Wigton [S.] (who *d.* 8 April 1681), 1st da. of Charles (Seton), 2nd Earl of Dunfermline [S.], by Mary, da. of William (Douglas), Earl of Morton [S.] He *d.* 6 March 1698. Fun. entry at Lyon Office, 12 April 1698.

XIX. 1698. *19.* John (Lindsay), Earl of Crawford, Earl of Lindsay, &c. [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife, who (says Macky) had "neither genius nor *gusto* for business." He was P.C., 1702; Major-Gen., 1708; Lieut.-Gen., 1713; and Col. of the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, 1704, till his death. A steady supporter of the Union, he was one of Rep. Peers [S.], 1707 to 1719. He *m.* in or before 1702, Emilia, widow of Thomas Fraser, of Strichen, da. and coheir of James Stewart, Master of Moray, *styled* Lord Doun, by Lady Catherine Tollemache, da. of Elizabeth, *suo jure* Countess of Dysart [S.] She *d.* 18 and was *bur.* 21 Feb. 1711, at the Abbey Church of Holyrood. Fun. entry at Lyon office. He *d.* Dec. 1713. Admon. 28 June 1714 to a creditor.

XX. 1713. *20.* John (Lindsay), Earl of Crawford, Earl of Lindsay, &c. [S.], s. and h., who was well-known as "*the gallant Earl of Crawford*," and said to have been "the most generous, the most gallant, the

(a) *Clarendon.*

(b) By the act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions, 1747, the trustees for the creditors on the Crawford-Lindsay estates got £3,000 for the bailliary of the Regality of St. Andrew's, north of Forth, in full of their claim for £4,000.

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bravest, and the finest nobleman of his time."[a] He was *b.* 4 Oct. 1702; ed. at the Univ. of Glasgow and at the military academy at Vaudeuil, in Paris, entering the army 1726, and becoming Capt. in the Scots Guards, 1734; Rep. Peer [S.], Jan. 1732, till his death in 1749; Gent. of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1733. In 1735 he joined the Imperial army, and was at the battle of Claussen, 17 Oct. 1735. In April 1738 he served with the Russian army against the Turks, declining, however, a regiment of horse and the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in that service. He greatly distinguished himself in various engagements, as also at the battle of Krotzha, near Belgrade, 22 July 1739, when his horse was killed under him, and he himself fearfully and desperately wounded. He returned home, and that year was made Adjutant Gen. and Col. of the 42nd Foot (the "Black Watch," then first made a Regt., and called "Lord Crawford-Lindsay's Highlanders"); Col. of the 2nd troop of Gren. Guards, 1740; Col. of the Scottish Horse Guards (disbanded 1746), 1743; Col. of the Scotch Greys, and Lieut.-Gen., 1747. He was in command at Dettingen, 16 June 1743; at Fontenoy (where he conducted the retreat in excellent order), 30 April 1745; in Scotland to repress the rising in 1745, and at the battle of Roucoux, in the Netherlands, in Oct. 1746.[b] He *m.* 3 March 1747, at Belford, Jean, 1st da. of James (Murray), 2nd Duke of Athole [S.], by his 1st wife, Jean, da. of Thomas Frederick. She *d.* of fever 10 Oct. following, at Aix la Chapelle, and was *bur.* 12 March 1748, at Ceres, in Fife. Fun. entry in Lyon Office. He *d.* s.p. in London, in great suffering (his wound of 1739 breaking out for the 29th time), 25 Dec. 1749, aged but 47, and was *bur.* at Ceres afsd.[c] Admon. 24 April 1750 to a creditor.

XXI. 1749. *21.* George (Lindsay-Crawford), Earl of Crawford, Earl of Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, &c. [S.], cousin and h. male, (retoured heir 18 Jan. 1757) being 2nd but only surv. s. of Patrick, 2nd Viscount Garnock [S.], by Margaret, da. of George Home, which Patrick was s. and h. of John, 1st Viscount Garnock [S.], who was s. and h. of the Hon. Patrick Crawford formerly Lindsay, 2nd s. of John, 17th Earl of Crawford and 1st Earl of Lindsay [S.] abovenamed.[d] He was *b.* about 1723, and *suc.* his brother, the 3rd Viscount, 22 Sep. 1738. He served as Lieut. in Drumlanrig's regiment, in the service of Holland. On his succession to the Earldom, he paid off many of the incumbrances on the estates. He *m.* 26 Dec. 1755, Jean, 1st da. and h. of line of Robert Hamilton, of Bourtree hill, co. Ayr, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Archibald Hamilton, of Rosehall.[e] He *d.* 11 Aug. 1781, at Crawford Lodge, co. Fife. Will pr. Dec. 1781. His widow *d.* at Rosel, 6 Oct. 1809, in her 74th year. Will pr. Jan. 1810.

XXII. 1781. *22.* George (Lindsay-Crawford), Earl of Crawford [S.], Earl of Lindsay [S., 1633], Viscount Garnock [S., 1703], Lord Lindsay of the Byres [S., 1445], Lord Parbroath [S., 1633], and Lord Kilbirny and Drumry [S., 1703], s. and h. He was *b.* 31 Jan. 1758, at Bourtree hill, co. Ayr; entered the army, 1776; becoming finally, 1805, Major General. Lord Lieut. of co. Fife, 1798. He *d.* unm. 30 Jan. 1808, aged 50, at his mother's house, Rosel, co. Ayr, and was *bur.* in the mausoleum at Crawford Lodge, co. Fife. Admon. June 1811. By his death the *issue male* of John, 17th Earl of Crawford and 1st Earl of Lindsay, became *extinct*, and the Earldom of Crawford devolved as below, while all the other honours, abovenamed, devolved on the heir male collateral of the said Earl John. See "Lindsay," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1633, under the 7th Earl.

(a) Chambers' *Traditions of Edinburgh*, p. 93.

(b) A life of him written by John Rolt was pub. 1753 and 1769.

(c) Among his pictures sold by auction at Edinburgh, on his death, were several interesting family portraits enumerated in the "Lives of the Lindsays."

(d) See tabular pedigree, p. 410, note "b."

(e) The fine old castle of Kilbirnie, co. Ayr (which he had inherited from the family of Crawford through his great grandmother, Margaret, wife of the Hon. Patrick Crawford, formerly Lindsay), was destroyed by fire, April 1757, and never rebuilt. After that date, he settled at the old residence of the family of Lindsay of the Byres, at Struthers, co. Fife, building there a house, since called Crawford Lodge, or Priory.

[XXIII. 1808.] *23.* ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES [S., 1651], LORD LINDSAY OF BALCARRES [S., 1633], LORD LINDSAY AND BALNEIL [S., 1651], and *de jure*[a] EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], being heir male of Ludovic, 16th Earl of Crawford, and heir male of the body of the 1st (as also of the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th) Earl,[b] and, as such, entitled to that Earldom, on failure of the heirs male of body of John the 17th Earl, under the regrant of 1642. He was s. and h. of James (LINDSAY), 5th EARL OF BALCARRES [S.], by Anne, da. of Sir Robert DALRYMPLE, was *b.* 18 Jan. 1752 ; *suc.* his father, 20 Feb. 1768, as *Earl of Balcarres* [S.] He joined the army in 1767, served under Gen. Burgoyne in Canada, being wounded at Ticonderago, 7 July 1777 ; Lieut.-Col. 24th Foot, 1777 ; Col. of the 63rd Foot, 1789 ; becoming, finally, General in the army, 1803 ; Gov. of Jersey, 1793 ; Gov. of Jamaica, 1794-1801, suppressing a dangerous revolt of the Maroon negroes. Rep. Peer [S.], 1784-96 and 1802-25. He *m.* 1 June 1780, at St. Marylebone, Elizabeth, da. of his maternal uncle, Charles DALRYMPLE, of North Berwick, and only child and heir of her mother, Elizabeth,[c] da. and h. of John Edwin, of Haigh Hall, co. Lancaster. He finally resided on her property, Haigh, selling his paternal estate of Balcarres[d] to his yst. br. Robert Lindsay. She, who was *b.* 5 July 1759, *d.* 10 Aug. 1816. The Earl of Balcarres (for he never assumed the title of Earl of Crawford), *d.* 27 March 1825, at Haigh Hall, aged 73, and was *bur.* at All Saints', Wigan. Will pr. June 1825.

XXIV. [1825] *24.* JAMES (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES, &c. [S.], and *de jure* EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.],[a] s. and h., *b.* 23
,, 1848. April 1783, at Balcarres, co. Fife ; M.P. for Wigan, 1820-25. On *b* July 1826 he was *cr.* BARON WIGAN OF HAIGH HALL, co. Lancaster [U.K.] He claimed the *Earldom of Crawford and Barony of Lindsay* [S.] as heir male of the 16th Earl (the issue male of the 17th being extinct) under the regrant of 1642. His claim to the dignities of "*Earl of Crawford and Lord Lindsay*" was, after reference to the House of Lords, declared to have been made out 11 Aug. 1848, whereby he became *de facto* EARL OF CRAWFORD and LORD LINDSAY [S.] He also unsuccessfully, in 1853, claimed the *Dukedom of Montrose* [S.], which had, in 1488, been granted to the 5th Earl (whom see), as heir male [collateral] of that Earl. He *m.* 21 Nov. 1811, Maria Frances Margaret, only da. and h. of John (PENNINGTON), 1st BARON MUNCASTER [I.], by Penelope, da. and h. of James COMPTON. She *d.* 16 Nov. 1850, at Haigh Hall, aged 67. He *d.* 15 Dec. 1869, at Dun Echt, co. Aberdeen, aged 86. Will pr. 14 March 1870, under £7,000.

XXV. 1869. *25.* ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD, EARL OF BALCARRES, &c. [S.], also BARON WIGAN OF HAIGH HALL, s. and h., *b.* 16 Oct. 1812, at Muncaster Castle, co. York ; ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge ; M.A., 1833. Well known as an accomplished writer, being author of "*The Lives of the Lindsays*," "*The history of Christian art*," &c. He *m.* 23 July 1846, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., his second cousin, Margaret, 1st da. of Lieut.-Gen. James LINDSAY of Balcarres, by his 2nd wife, Anne, da. of Sir Coutts TROTTER, Bart. He *d.* at Villa Palmiera, Florence, 13 Dec. 1880, and was *bur.* on 29th at Dun Echt in Skene parish, co. Aberdeen, and subsequently at All Saints' Wigan. His widow, who was *b.* 31 Dec. 1824, living 1889.

(a) According to the decision of the House of Lords, in consequence whereof that Earldom was confirmed to the Earl of Balcarres, on 11 Aug. 1848.

(b) See tabular pedigree, p. 410, note "b."

(c) Through this match the estate of Haigh, co. Lancaster, for many centuries the property of the Bradshaigh family, passed to that of Lindsay ; Elizabeth, sister of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, 4th and last Bart. (who *d.* 1787), *m.* 8 April 1731, John Edwin (5th and yst. s. of Sir Humphrey Edwin, Lord Mayor, 1697-98), and *d.* 24 June 1755, aged 37, leaving Elizabeth (as in the text), who *m.* Charles Dalrymple. This Charles Dalrymple *m.* secondly, in Sep. 1758, Martha, da. of Charles Edwin, brother of the said John Edwin. See "Her. and Gen." vi, pp. 56-62, and viii, p. 187.

(d) This estate of Balcarres passed to the purchaser's son, Lt.-Gen. James Lindsay, and on his death, 4 Dec. 1855, to his son, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., whose trustees, in April 1886, resold it to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres for £150,000.

XXVI. 1880. *26.* JAMES LUDOVIC (LINDSAY), EARL OF CRAWFORD [1398], EARL OF BALCARRES [1651], LORD LINDSAY [as allowed in 1848], LORD LINDSAY OF BALCARRES [1633], and LORD LINDSAY AND BALNEIL [1651], in the peerage of Scotland, also BARON WIGAN OF HAIGH HALL [1826], only s. and h., *b.* 28 July 1847, at St. Germain-en-Laye, in France; ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; sometime Lieut. Gren. Guards, M.P. for Wigan, 1874-80 F.R.S. Author of several astronomical works, and sometime President of the Royal Astronom. Soc. He *m.* 22 July 1869, Emily Florence, 2nd da. of Col. the Hon. Edward BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM (2nd s. of Edward, 1st BARON SKELMERSDALE), by Emily, da. of James RAMSBOTTOM. She was *b.* 3 April 1848.

[DAVID ALEXANDER EDWARD LINDSAY, Master of Crawford, *styled* LORD BALCARRES, s. and h. ap., *b.* 19 Oct. 1871, at Dun Echt.]

Family estates:—These, in 1883, consisted of 1,931 acres in Lancashire (worth £31,763 a year), 1,670 in Carmarthenshire, 24 in Westmorland, and 9,855 in Aberdeenshire. Total, 13,480 acres, worth £39,252 *a* year. *Principal Residences.*—Haigh Hall, near Wigan, co. Lancaster; Dun Echt House, co. Aberdeen; and Balcarres, near Colinsburgh, co. Fife.

CREDAN.

See "FORTESCUE OF CREDAN, co. Waterford," Barony [I.] (*Fortescue-Aland*), *cr.* Aug. and *ex.* Dec. 1746.

CRELING.

See "CRANSTOUN" (according to some authorities, "CRANSTOUN OF CREELING [*i.e.* Nether Crailing], co. Roxburgh"), Barony [S.] (*Cranstoun*), *cr.* 1609; *ex.* or *dormant*, 1869.

CREMORNE.

Viscountcy [I.]
I. 1785, to 1813.

Barony [I.]
I. 1797.

1. THOMAS DAWSON of Dawson Grove, co. Monaghan, 1st surv. s. and h. of Richard D. of the same, Alderman and Banker of Dublin, by Elizabeth, da. of John VESEY, Archbishop of Tuam; was *b.* 25 Feb. and *bap.* 2 March 1725; M.P. for co. Monaghan, 1749-60 and 1761-68, and, having *suc.* his father 29 Dec. 1766, was, on 28 May 1770, *cr.* BARON DARTREY OF DAWSON'S GROVE, co. Monaghan [I.], and, on 19 June 1785, VISCOUNT CREMORNE [I.][a] He *m.* firstly, 15 Aug. 1754, at St. Martins-in-the-fields, Anne, da. of Thomas (FERMOR), 1st EARL OF POMFRET, by Henrietta Louisa, da. and h. of John (JEFFREYS), 2nd BARON JEFFREYS OF WEM. She, who was *bap.* 25 May 1733, *d.* 1 March 1769, at Castle Dawson, and was *bur.* at Ematris, co. Monaghan. He *m.* secondly, 8 May 1770, Philadelphia Hannah, da. of Thomas FREAME, of Philadelphia, in North America, by Margaretta, da. of the famous William PENN, founder of that city. His only surv. child (Thomas) having *d.* 9 Oct. 1787 (aged 16), he was, on 11 Nov. 1797, *cr.* BARON CREMORNE OF CASTLE DAWSON, co. Monaghan, with rem. to the heirs male of his body, which failing with rem. to [his nephew] "Richard Dawson, Esq." in like manner. He *d.* in London s.p.s., 1 March 1813, in his 88th year, when the *Viscountcy of Cremorne* [I.] and the *Barony of Dartrey* [I.] became *extinct*. Will pr. 1813. His widow, who was *b.* in Philadelphia, *d.* 14 April 1826, in Stanhope Street, Mayfair, in her 86th year. Will pr. June 1826.

II. 1813. *2.* RICHARD THOMAS (DAWSON), BARON CREMORNE OF CASTLE DAWSON [I.], great nephew and h. according to the spec. rem. in the patent of 1797, being s. and h. of Richard DAWSON (therein named), by

(a) Cremorne is one of the Baronies of co. Monaghan.

Catharine, da. of Arthur GRAHAM, of Hockley, co. Armagh, which Richard (who was many years M.P. for co. Monaghan), was s. and h. of Richard Dawson of Ardee, co. Louth, next br. to the grantee. He was *b.* 31 Aug. 1788. He *m.* 10 March 1815, at Ematris Church, co. Monaghan, Anne Elizabeth Emily, 2nd da. of John WHALEY of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, by Anne, da. of John (MEADE), 1st EARL OF CLANWILLIAM [I.] He *d.* at Dawson Grove, 21 March 1827, aged 38. Admon. June 1827. His widow *m.* 5 July 1828, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Major-Gen. John Dawson ROWDON, who *d.* 5 May 1866. She *d.* 11 April 1885, at 34, Prince's Gate, Midx. Will pr. 9 May 1885, above £8,000.

III. 1827. *3.* RICHARD (DAWSON), BARON CREMORNE OF CASTLE DAWSON [I.], s. and h., *b.* 7 Sep. 1817. On 20 Sep. 1847 he was *cr.* a Peer [U.K.], as BARON DARTREY of Dartrey, co. Monaghan, and, on 12 July 1866, as EARL OF DARTREY. See "DARTREY," Earldom of, *cr.* 1866.

CREW OF STENE.

Barony.

I. 1661. *1.* JOHN CREW of Stene, co. Northampton, s. and h. of Sir Thomas C.[a] of the same (sometime, 1623 to 1625, Speaker of the House of Commons), by Temperance, da. and coheir of Reginald BRAY, of Stene afsd., was *b.* 1598, matric. at Oxford (Mag. Coll.), 26 April 1616; was M.P. for Amersham, 1623-25; for Brackley, 1626; for Banbury, 1628-29; for Northamptonshire, April to May 1640; for Brackley, again, 1640-48, and for Northamptonshire again, 1654-55.[b] He *suc.* his father in Feb. 1633, and appears to have taken a middle course during the civil troubles, being Chairman to Parl. on the Committee of Religion, 1640; voting against the attainder of Strafford in 1641; subscribing £200, for the cause of the Parl. by whom he was appointed one of the Commissioners at Uxbridge, 1644-5, to treat with the King there, as also at Newcastle and Holdenby in 1646, and at Carisbrook in 1648, disapproving of trying the King, and being consequently under arrest from 6 to 29 Dec. 1648, but being one of Cromwell's "House of Lords," 1657-58,[c] and, finally, when one of the Council of State (23 Feb. 1659/60) favouring the cause of the Restoration, and being one of the deputation that met Charles II at the Hague.[d] He was, accordingly, on 20 April 1661, *cr.* BARON CREW OF STENE, co. Northampton.[e] He *m.* about 1623, Jemima, da. and coheir of Edward WALDEGRAVE, of Lawford, Essex, by his 2nd wife, Dame Sarah BINGHAM, da. of Clement HEIGHAM, of Suffolk. She *d.* 14 Oct. 1675, aged 73. He *d.* 12 Dec. 1679, aged 81. M.I. to both at Stene. His will dat. 19 Aug. 1678, in his 80th year, pr. 15 Dec. 1679.

II. 1679. *2.* THOMAS (CREW), BARON CREW OF STENE, s. and h., M.P. for Northamptonshire, 1656-58; for Brackley, 1659-79, having been Knighted 24 Dec. 1660, at Whitehall. He *m.* firstly, May 1650, Mary, 1st da. of Sir Roger TOWNSHEND, 1st Bart., by Mary, da. and coheir of Horatio (VERE), 1st BARON VERE OF TILBURY. She *d.* 4 and was *bur.* 5 July 1668, at Stene. M.I. He *m.* secondly, 1674, Anne, widow of Sir Thomas WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, da. and coheir of Sir William AIRMYN, 2nd Bart., by Anne, da. and coheir of Sir Robert CRANE, Bart. He *d.* s.p.m.s., 30 Nov. 1697, in his 74th year, and was *bur.* at Stene. M.I. Will dat. 11 July 1696 to 12 Nov. 1697. His widow *m.* (as her 3rd husband) Arthur (HERBERT), EARL OF TORRINGTON, who *d.* s.p. 14 April 1716. She *d.* 2 April 1719. Her will pr. April 1719.

(a) He was yr. br. to Sir Randolph Crewe, of Crewe Hall, co. Chester, Ch. Justice of the King's Bench, 1625-26, ancestor (in the female line) of the Lords Crewe of Crewe.

(b) For these and many other such dates, the Editor is indebted to Mr. W. Duncombe Pink, whose collection of Members of Parliament, complete from the earliest date, is, probably, unrivalled.

(c) See a list of these "Lords," p. 84, note "c."

(d) "He is frequently referred to in Pepys, who seems to have entertained a very high respect for him. Clarendon described him as a man of the *greatest moderation*." See Stephen's "*Nat. Biography*."

(e) See an account of the creations of this date p. 275, note "d," *sub.* "Clarendon."

III. 1697. to 1721. *3.* NATHANIEL (CREW), BARON CREW OF STENE, and Lord Bishop of Durham,[a] next surv. br. and h. male, *b.* 31 Jan. 1633 at Stene, mat. at Oxford (Linc. Coll.), 8 June 1653; B.A., 1656; Fellow, and subsequently (1668-72) Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; D.C.L., 2 July 1664; Dean of Chichester, 1669; Bishop of Oxford, 1671-74; and Bishop of Durham, 1674, till his death. Clerk of the Closet and P.C. both to Charles II and James II. With the latter he was in great favour, being made by him a member of the Eccles. Commission. He, however, gave his vote in favour of the throne being vacant in 1688, but was excepted from the gen. pardon of May 1690 and deprived of his ecclesiastical patronage. He *m.* firstly, 21 Dec. 1691, Dame Penelope TEYNT, widow, da. of Sir Philip FROWDE, of Kent, by his 1st wife, Margaret, da. of Brian O'NEILE, of Ulster. She *d.* 9 March 1699, in her 44th year, and was *bur.* at Stene. M.I. He *m.* secondly, 23 July 1700, at Durham, Dorothy, da. of Sir William FORSTER, of Bamburgh Castle,[b] Northumberland. She *d.* 16 Oct. 1715, aged 42, and was *bur.* at Stene. M.I. Admon. 18 May 1716. He *d.* at Stene, 18 Sep. 1721, aged 88, and is *bur.* there, when his *peerage* became *extinct.* M.I. Will pr. March 1722.[c]

CREWE OF CREWE.

I. 1806. *1.* JOHN CREWE, of Crewe Hall, Cheshire, s. and h. of John C.[d] of the same, by Anne, da. of Richard SHUTTLEWORTH, of Gawthorp, co. Lancaster, was *b.* 1742; *suc.* his father, 1752; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 19 Feb. 1760; was High Sheriff for Cheshire, 1764; M.P. for Stafford, 1765-68; for Cheshire, 1768-1806, when, having been in Parl. above 48 years and a constant supporter of the Whig party, he was under the Fox ministry, *cr.*, 25 Feb. 1806, BARON CREWE OF CREWE, co. Chester.[e] He *m.* 4 April 1766, Frances, da. of of Fulke GREVILLE, of Wilbury, Wilts, by Frances, da. of James MACARTNEY. She *d.* 23 Dec. 1818. He *d.* in Grosvenor Street, Midx., 28 April 1829, aged 86. Will pr. Dec. 1829.

II. 1829. *2.* JOHN (CREWE), BARON CREWE OF CREWE, only s. and h. *bap.* 1772, at St. Geo. Han. sq.; served in the army, becoming eventually a Lieut. General. He *m.* 5 May 1807, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Henrietta Maria Anne, da. of George WALKER-HUNGERFORD, of Calne, Wilts, by Henrietta Maria, da. of John Hungerford KEATE, s. of John K. by Frances, da. of Sir George HUNGERFORD. She *d.* 14 Jan. 1820, in Cavendish Square, Midx. He *d.* 4 Dec. 1835 at his Chateau, near Liege. Will pr. May 1838.

(a) It is believed that this is the first instance of a Peer holding a Bishopric.

(b) This estate was sold in 1704 by order of Chancery, bought by Lord Crew for £20,679, under whose will it passed, together with most of his property, to charitable purposes. The Crewian oration at Oxford owes its origin to him.

(c) The estate of Stene devolved at his death, under the marriage settlement of his brother, the 2nd Baron with his *second* wife, to Jemima, Duchess of Kent, who was 3rd da. and coheir of that Lord, but eldest by the second marriage. She *d.* 2 July 1728, and on the death of her husband (who occasionally resided there), 5 June 1740, it was sold by their coheirs to the famous Duchess Dow. of Marlborough, from whom it passed to the Earls Spencer, the residence being taken down before 1750.

(d) He was s. and h. of John Crewe, formerly Offley, of Crewe Hall, who took the name of Crewe by Act of Parl. 1708, being s. and h. of John Offley, of Madeley manor, co. Stafford, by Ann, da. and h. of John Crewe of Crewe afsd.

(e) This peerage was obtained for him by Fox, who "preferred Mrs. Crewe to all women living," but she "never lost an atom of character, I mean, female honour; she loved high play and dissipation, but was no sensualist." See Mrs. Piozzi's note in "*Wraxall's Memoirs*". Vol. 2, p. 10. To her the Prince of Wales made the well known toast of "*True Blue and Mrs. Crewe*" at a banquet to celebrate Fox's re-election for Westminster in 1784, the colours of which were, like those of General Washington (the same as "the Edinburgh Review" adopted for its cover) *blue* and buff.

III. 1835. *3.* HUNGERFORD (CREWE), BARON CREWE OF CREWE, only s. and h., *b.* 10 Aug. 1812, in Cavendish Square; ed. at Eton; Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 9 June 1831.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 10,148 acres in Cheshire; 5,479 in Staffordshire; 4,093 in Durham; 2,467 in Northumberland and 907 in Wilts. Total, 23,094 acres, worth £35,888 a year. *Principal Residence,* Crewe Hall, near Nantwich, Cheshire.

CRICHEL.

See "ALINGTON OF CRICHEL, co. Dorset," Barony (*Sturt*), cr. 1876.

CRICHTON.

Barony. [S.] I. 1443? *1.* WILLIAM CRICHTON of Crichton, co. Edinburgh, s. and h. of Sir John C.[a] of the same, by Christian his wife, was Knighted, 1424, at the coronation of James I [S.]; Gent. of the Bedchamber; was on an embassy to Norway, 1426; was Sheriff of Edinburgh, Master of the Household and Keeper of Edinburgh Castle, under James I [S.], which last office gave the young King, James II [S.] (virtually) into his power in 1437,[b] and was accordingly made CHANCELLOR [S.] in May or June 1439; being *cr.* LORD CRICHTON [S.], probably as early as 1443;[c] he was one of the conservators of a nine years peace with England from 1 May 1438; one of the chief contrivers of the murder of the Earl of Douglas in 1440; dismissed from the Chancellorship and *attainted* in 1443, being, in 1445, blockaded in Edinburgh Castle, but surrendering on such advantageous terms that he was pardoned in full and again received into favour and re-appointed Chancellor [S.] in 1448, and had a safe conduct thro' England as "*Willielmus, Dominus Creghton, Miles, Cancellarius,*"[c] 23 April 1448, to conclude the marriage of the King with Mary of Gueldres. He founded the Collegiate Church at Crichton, 26 Aug. 1449. He *m.* Agnes. He continued in his office of Chancellor till his death, in 1454.

(a) This Sir John was kinsman, tho' probably not (as is often stated) elder br. of Stephen Crichton of Cairns, the father of George, Earl of Caithness [S.], 1452.

(b) "The reign of James II began with a struggle between Crichton and his rival, Livingston, for possession of the King's person. A fusion of the factions took place in 1439, from the apprehension of each that Douglas (the *5th* Earl), who had stood aloof would side with the other. In May or June 1439, Crichton was for the *first time* made Chancellor [S.] and it was at his instigation, apparently, that the *6th* Earl of Douglas (who had succeeded his Father) was arrested with his brother on a charge of treason, and, after a hasty trial, beheaded. This was in Nov. 1440. In 1443 Crichton was attainted (thro' the influence of the *7th* Earl of Douglas) and deprived of his Chancellorship. In the Exchequer Rolls [S.] he begins to be persistently called Lord Crichton (*dominus de Crechtoun*) in 1444. The evidence as to whether he was made a *Lord of Parliament before* or *after* his disgrace is in favour of the earlier date, as it was not till 1445, that, being besieged in Edinburgh Castle, by the faction that then had the possession of the King, he, on capitulating, had a promise of remission for the past, and favour for the future. In 1448 he was again Chancellor and sent abroad on a confidential mission connected with the King's marriage." *Ex. inform* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(c) "The habitual use of *Dominus de,* for what would now be called *the Laird of,* renders it very difficult to distinguish that class of Lords, or Lairds, from the actual *Lords of Parliament.* Making, however, every allowance for the carelessness and laxity prevailing in the 14th and 15th centuries, the following conclusion seems in all probability to be correct.—When such designations are met with as '*Hugo Giffard, Dominus de Yester,*' '*Alexander Setoun, Dominus de Gordoun,*' or even, simply, '*Dominus de Calenter,*' they may be considered as *equally* applicable to the *Laird of the territory,* as to the *Lord of Parliament*; but when the christian name is found, *without* surname, followed by *Dominus de,* as '*Willelmus, Dominus de Crechtoun*' '*Patricius, Dominus de Glammis,*' and still more in a designation like '*Andreas, Dominus* LE *Gray*' (or, similarly 'David, *Comes Craufurdiæ et Dominus* LE *Lyndesay*'),

II. 1454. *2.* JAMES (CRICHTON), LORD CRICHTON, [S.], only s. and h., who had been Knighted in 1430, by James I [S.] at the baptism of his son. He *m.* Janet, 1st da. and coheir of James (DUNBAR), EARL OF MORAY, [S.], and, with her, acquired the Lordship of Frendraught.(d) Under the designation of "Sir James Crichton of Frendraught," he was in 1440, made Great Chamberlain [S.], retaining that office till 1453. He *d.* shortly after his Father, in 1454 or 1455. He is said (in a contemporary chronicle, generally very accurate) to have been "belted EARL OF MORAY" [S.] in 1452, and is so called in the Exch. accounts [S.], both in his lifetime, July 1454, and, after his death, in 1456, but he appears never to have been in the actual possession of that Earldom, or, if so, not improbably resigned it to the Crown. His wife, however (the heir of line thereof), in 1454, appears to have assumed her Father's Earldom being styled "*Janeta, Comitissa Moraviæ*,(e) *Domina Frendraught et Crichton.*" She *m.* before 17 Jan. 1458/9, John SUTHERLAND, living at that date. She was alive in 1493, when she resigned the Barony of Frendraught to her grandson Sir James Crichton.

III. 1455? to 1484. *3.* WILLIAM (CRICHTON), LORD CRICHTON [S.], s. and h. He sat in Parl. on 14 Oct. 1467. He *m.* Marion, da. of James (LIVINGSTON), 1st LORD LIVINGSTON [S.] by Marion, his wife. Joining in the rebellion of the Duke of Albany against James III [S.], he was "*forfeited*" by Parl. 24 Feb. 1483/4.(f)

IV. 1642. *1.* James Crichton of Frendraught, s. and h. ap. of James C.(g) of the same, was v.p., in consideration of his Father being the heir male of the Lord Chancellor Crichton, *cr.* 29 Aug. 1642 VISCOUNT OF FRENDRAUGHT and LORD CRICHTON to him, his heirs male and successors. See "FRENDRAUGHT" Viscountcy [S], *cr.* 1642; *forfeited*, 1690.

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with the title taken from the *surname*, not from the lands, it is an almost certain assumption that the person referred to was a *Lord of Parliament.*

James I [S.] created very few Lords of Parliament, tho' his successor, James II [S.] created a good many; such creations appearing to be one of the novelties brought out of England by the former, in 1424. Before that date, none such existed, save, perhaps Sir William Graham of Kincardine ('*Willelmus, Dominus Le Graham*') this dignity having, apparently, been conferred on him by the Regent Albany (under the exceptional powers exercised by that Regent) and subsequently confirmed or renewed by James I [S.]." *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon, who adds, as to this Barony of Crichton, "There are undoubtedly instances in the records where, apparently, *per incuriam*, the 1st Lord Crichton is designed '*Dominus Willelmus de Crechtoun*,' all of them about the year of his death, 1454: his son is designed as a *Lord of Parliament*, after *his* death in 1454 or 1455."

(d) This Lady's Mother is generally said to have been Alexander (Gordon), Earl of Huntly [S.], but there is good reason to doubt it. See "Exch. Rolls" [S.] vi, Preface, p. cxxxvi.

(e) Archibald Douglas who *m.* Mary, her younger sister was (thro' the influence of the Douglas family) recognised as Earl of Moray in 1449. He was slain at Arkinholm in May 1452. In 1452 Sir James Crichton is said to have been "belted Earl of Moray" as in the text. "If the standing investiture of that Earldom was still that of 1371-2, his wife was, *de jure*, Countess of Moray, tho' supplanted by her younger sister, but there may have been an intervening resignation and regrant, not now on record, in favour of heirs male. Crichton is supposed to have made a compulsory resignation of the Earldom into the King's hands." *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(f) By Margaret, 2nd da. of King James II [S.] he had an illegit. da., whose history is a strange one. See "Exch. Rolls" [S.], viii, Preface, p. lxiii.

(g) This James Crichton was only s. and h. of James C., s. and h. of Sir James C., s. of William C., s. of Sir James C., who was s. and h. of William, Lord Crichton [S.], the forfeited Lord, who was the grandson of the Lord Chancellor [S.] as mentioned in the text.

CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR, AND CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR AND CUMNOCK.

Barony. [S.]

I. 1488. *1.* Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, s. and h. of Sir Robert C. of the same, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir William (or John) Erskine of Kinnoul, co. Perth, *suc.* his Father about 1469, and, having distinguished himself at Lochmaben in 1484 against the Douglas incursion, was *cr.* a Lord of Parl., 29 Jan. 1487/8, as LORD CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR [S.] He *m.* Marion, 2nd da. of John (Stewart), 1st Earl of Lennox [S.], by Margaret, da. of Alexander (Montgomery), 1st Lord Montgomery [S.] He *d.* 1502.

II. 1502. *2.* Robert (Crichton), Lord Crichton of Sanquhar [S.], only s. and h. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Cuthbert Murray, of Cockpool, both being living 12 July 1516.

III. 1530? *3.* William (Crichton), Lord Crichton of Sanquhar [S.], 1st s. and h. He *m.* before 24 May 1540, Elizabeth, da. of Malcolm, or John (Fleming), Lord Fleming [S.] He *d.* before 24 June 1550, being killed in the house of the Regent Chatelherault, at Edinburgh.

IV. 1550? *4.* Robert (Crichton), Lord Crichton of Sanquhar [S.], 1st s. and h. He *m.* Margaret Cunningham, both being living 2 Dec. 1558. He *d.* s.p.

V. 1560? *5.* Edward (Crichton), Lord Crichton of Sanquhar [S.], only br. and h. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, by his second wife, Christian, da. of John Montgomery, Master of Eglintoun. He *d.* about 1570. His widow *m.* in 1571, William (Graham), 5th Earl of Menteth [S.], who *d.* in 1587. She *m.* thirdly (—) Wauchope, of Niddry.

VI. 1570. *6.* Robert (Crichton), Lord Crichton of Sanquhar [S.], s. and h. He was one of the 12 performers (the costume costing each about £300) at a splendid court masque, 8 Feb. 1608. He *m.* 10 April 1608, at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London (by lic.), Mary, da. of Sir George Fermor, of Easton Neston, co. Northampton, by Mary, da. of Thomas Curzon, of Addington, Bucks. Having, in 1605, when on a visit at Ricot, Oxon, been deprived of the sight of an eye by a thrust from a fencing master, John Turner, he, for 7 years afterwards, planned his death, which was effected by his accomplices 11 May, 1612. These having been hanged, he surrendered himself, and being refused (as a *Scottish* Peer) trial in the Court of the High Steward of England, was arraigned as "Robert Crichton, Esq.," in the King's Bench, found guilty, and *hanged* 29 June 1612,[a] in great Palace yard, Westminster. He *d.* s.p.[b] His widow, who was *bap.* at Easton Neston, 12 March 1591/2, *m.* there 17 July 1615, Barnaby (O'Brien), 6th Earl of Thomond [I.], who *d.* 15 Nov. 1657. She was *bur.* 13 April 1675, at Great Billing, co. Northampton. Will dat. 22 Feb. 1672, pr. 1675.

VII. 1612.

I. 1633. *7.* William (Crichton), Lord Crichton of Sanquhar [S.], cousin and h., being s. and h. of John Crichton of Ryhill, by his 1st wife, Mary, da. of Sir John Carmichael, which John Crichton was 2nd s. of Robert, the 2nd Lord. He was served heir to Robert, the last Lord, 15 July 1619. On 2 Feb. 1622 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT OF AIR and LORD OF SANQUHAR, and on 12 June 1633, he was *cr.* EARL OF DUMFRIES, VISCOUNT OF AIR, and LORD CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR AND CUMNOCK [S.] See "Dumfries," Earldom of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

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[a] A full and interesting account thereof is in Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," Vol. iii, where also is mentioned a *report* of his relict's remarriage with "one Sands" within 6 weeks of his death, which, however, seems to have been false report.

[b] His illegit. son, Robert Crichton, was, 15 July 1619, served heir *of entail* to him in the Barony of Sanquhar.

CRICKET ST. THOMAS.

See "BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS, co. Somerset," Barony, *cr.* 1796, and Viscountcy, *cr.* 1800 (*Hood*), both *ex.* 1814.

See "BRIDPORT OF CRICKET ST. THOMAS, co. Somerset, &c.," Viscountcy (*Hood*), *cr.* 1868.

CROFTON OF MOTE.

Barony [I.]

I. 1797. *1.* DAME ANNE CROFTON, widow, relict of Sir Edward Crofton, Bart., was, 1 Dec. 1797, *cr.* BARONESS CROFTON OF MOTE, co. Roscommon [I.], with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of the body of her said husband, for whom, had he lived, such honour was intended. He was s. and h. of Sir Marcus Crofton, 1st Bart. [I.], formerly Marcus LOWTHER, by Catherine, da. of Sir Edward CROFTON, 3rd Bart. [I.] (of a former creation), sister and h. of the 4th Bart. He was *b.* 17 Aug. 1746; was M.P. for co. Roscommon, 1776-97; having *suc.* his father in the Baronetcy, 16 Jan. 1784; was Col. of the Roscommon Militia, and *d.* 28 Sep. 1797. His widow was Anne, da. and h. of Thomas CROKER, of Baxtown, co. Kildare, by Anne, da. and coheir of William RYVES, of Uppercourt. She was *b.* 11 Jan. 1751, *m.* 13 April 1767, was *cr. a Peeress* in 1797 as abovestated, and *d.* 12 Aug. 1817.

II. 1817. *2.* EDWARD (CROFTON), BARON CROFTON OF MOTE [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Sir Edward Crofton, 3rd Bart. [I.], by Charlotte, 5th da. of John (STEWART), 6th EARL OF GALLOWAY [S.], which Sir Edward was s. and h. ap. of the *suo jure* Baroness Crofton [I.] abovenamed, but *d.* v.m. 8 Jan. 1816, aged 37. He was *b.* 1 Aug. 1806, in Clarges Street, Midx., and *suc.* his father as 4th Bart. [I.], 8 Jan. 1816. REP. PEER [I.], 1840-69; one of the Lords in Waiting, Feb. to Dec. 1852, Feb. 1858 to June 1859, and July 1866 to Dec. 1868. He *m.* 19 Oct. 1833, at St. James', Westm., Georgiana, 3rd da. of Henry William (PAGET), 1st MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, by his 1st wife, Caroline Elizabeth, da. of George (VILLIERS), 4th EARL OF JERSEY. He *d.* 27 Dec. 1869, at Mote Park. His widow, who was *b.* 29 Aug. 1800, *d.* there 9 Nov. 1875, aged 75.

III. 1869. *3.* EDWARD HENRY CHURCHILL (CROFTON), BARON CROFTON OF MOTE [I.], and a Bart. [I.], 1st s. and h., *b.* 21 Oct. 1834, in London; Gent. of the Bedchamber to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, April 1867 to Dec. 1868; State Steward, 1880. REP. PEER [I.], Feb. 1873.

Family estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of 11,053 acres in co. Roscommon, worth £7,332 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Mote Park, co. Roscommon.

CROFTS OF SAXHAM.

Barony.

I. 1658, to 1677. WILLIAM CROFTS of Saxham, Suffolk, s. and h. of Sir Henry C. of the same, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. of Sir Richard WORTLEY of Wortley, co. York.[a] He was brought up at the court, being Master of the Horse to James, Duke of York; Capt. of the Guards to the Queen Mother, and a Gent. of the Bedchamber to Charles II, by whom, when in exile, he was, by patent dat. at Brussels, 18 May 1658, *cr.* BARON CROFTS OF SAXHAM, co. Suffolk. He had charge of the King's illegit. son (afterwards Duke of Monmouth), soon after the death, 1656-57, of the mother of the child, who was thenceforth known as "James Crofts," and brought over to England, in 1660, as "Capt. Crofts." In 1660 he was sent on an embassy to Poland to announce the King's accession. On 31 March 1667 he *suc.* his father in the Suffolk estates. In 1670 he entertained the King at Saxham. He is spoken of by "*Grammont*" as that "madcap Crofts." He *m.* firstly

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[a] See an exhaustive pedigree in Gage's "*Thingoe Hundred, co. Suffolk*," p. 134.

Dorothy, widow of Sir John HELE, da. of Sir John HOBART, Bart. Her admon. as "*alias* HELE, *alias* ROGERS, late of Flanchford, Surrey, but decd. at Whitehall," granted 25 Feb. 1662/3 to her husband. He *m.* secondly Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Henry Howard, relict formerly of John (CRAVEN), BARON CRAVEN OF RYTON, da. of William (SPENCER), 2nd BARON SPENCER OF WORMLEIGHTON, by Penelope, da. of Henry (WROTTESLEY), EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. She, who was *b.* 16 Feb. 1616, *d.* 11 and was *bur.* 18 Aug. 1672 at Saxham. He *d.* s.p. 11 and was *bur.* 13 Sep. 1677 at Saxham afsd., when his *peerage* became *extinct*. Will pr. 1677.

CROM CASTLE.

See "ERNE OF CROM CASTLE, co. Fermanagh," Barony [I.] (*Creighton*), *cr.* 1768 ; Viscountcy [I.], *cr.* 1781 ; Earldom [I.], *cr.* 1789.

CROMARTIE, or CROMARTY.

Earldom [S.] I. 1703. *1.* SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, Bart. [S.], of Tarbat, s. and h. of Sir John M., 1st Bart. [S.] of the same, by Margaret, da. and coheir of Sir George ERSKINE, of Innerteil, was *b.* 1630, *suc.* his father in the Baronetcy and estates, 10 Sep. 1654, in which year he raised a force to attempt the King's restoration, and maintained it a year, when he was forced to an honourable capitulation. On 1 June 1661 he was made a Lord of Session [S.], but was deprived thereof under the administration of Lauderdale. On 16 Oct. 1678 he became Justice General [S.], and, on his resignation thereof, in 1681, Lord Clerk Register [S.], and again a Lord of Session [S.], having thenceforth the chief management of Scottish affairs till the deposition of James II, by whom, on 15 April 1685, he was *cr.* VISCOUNT OF TARBAT, LORD MACLEOD AND CASTLEHAVEN [S.] By William III he was not at first employed, but in 1692 was restored as Lord Clerk Register [S.], which he resigned in 1696. By Queen Anne he was *cr.*, 1 Jan. 1702/3 (being her first creation of a Scottish Peer), EARL OF CROMARTY, VISCOUNT OF TARBAT, LORD MACLEOD AND CASTLEHAVEN [S.], "*sibi et hæredibus suis masculis et tallicæ*,"[a] and was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State in April 1703, which office he resigned next year for the easier one of Lord Justice General [S.], an office he also resigned in 1710. He was a zealous promoter of the Union [S.], not only by votes and speeches, but by his writings, which were somewhat numerous. He was an orig. fellow of the Royal Society.[b] He *m.* firstly Ann, da. of Sir James SINCLAIR, Bart. [S.], of Mey, by Elizabeth, da. of Patrick (LESLIE), 1st LORD LINDORES [S.] He *m.* secondly, 11 April 1700 (Cramond register), Margaret, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF WEMYSS [I.], widow of James (WEMYSS), LORD BURTISLAND [S.] She *d.* 1705. He *d.* 17 Aug. 1714, in his 84th year, at New Tarbat.

II. 1714. *2.* JOHN (MACKENZIE), EARL OF CROMARTY, &c. [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife ; was M.P. for co. Ross in 1685, when it was resolved that "by reason his father was nobilitate," he could not represent that shire. He was tried April 1691, before the Court of Justiciary, for the murder of the Sieur de la Roche, but was acquitted. He *m.* firstly, 1685, Elizabeth, da. of Charles (GORDON), 1st EARL OF ABOYNE [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of John (LYON), EARL OF KINGHORN [S.] She *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly, 25 April 1701, Mary, da. of Patrick

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(a) "If the word *et* be read, as in the Polwarth case, as equivalent to *whom failing*, then the grant was to Viscount Tarbat and his heirs male, whom failing to his heirs of entail; but as no special entail is mentioned, the words as to the entail might probably be held to be too uncertain to create a valid destination. Lord Cromarty held several different estates, and the entail affecting each of them might be different." See "*Hewlett*," p. 131.

(b) "A gentleman of very polite learning and good parts ; hath a great deal of wit, and is the pleasantest companion in the world ; a great master in philosophy, and much esteemed by the Royal Society of London. He hath been very handsome in his person, is tall, fair complexioned, and now past 70 years old." See Macky's "*Characters*."

(MURRAY), 3rd LORD ELIBANK [S.], by Anne, da. of Alexander BURNET, Archbishop of St. Andrew's. She was *b.* 28 Aug. 1681 (Cramond register). He *m.* thirdly, before 1720, Ann, widow of Peter FOTHERINGHAM, relict (formerly) of Norman MACLEOD, da. of Hugh (FRASER), LORD LOVAT [S.], by Amelia, da. of John (MURRAY), 1st MARQUESS OF ATHOLE [S.] He *d.* 20 Feb. 1731, at Castleleod.

III. 1731, to 1746. *3.* GEORGE (MACKENZIE), EARL OF CROMARTY, VISCOUNT TARBAT, LORD MACLEOD and CASTLEHAVEN [S.], s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* about 1703; was engaged in the rising for the exiled house of Stuart in 1745, being present with 400 of his clan at the battle of Falkirk, 18 Jan. 1745/6, was taken prisoner at Dunrobin, 15 April 1746, pleaded guilty before the Lord High Steward in the House of Lords in London, 28 July, and was sentenced to death, 1 Aug. 1746, for high treason, whereby his estates and *peerage* became *forfeited*. He, however, received a conditional pardon, 20 Oct. 1749. He *m.* 23 Sep. 1724, Isabel, da. of Sir William GORDON, Bart. [S.], of Invergordon. He *d.* in Poland Street 28 Sep., and was *bur.* 5 Oct. 1766, at St. James, Westm. His widow *d.* at Edinburgh, 23 April 1769, in her 64th year, and was *bur.* in the Canongate churchyard. M.I.

[JOHN MACKENZIE, *styled* LORD MACLEOD, 1st s. and h. ap., *b.* 1757, and, tho' but 18, was in the rising of 1745, taken prisoner with his father, tried before the Commissioners, 20 Dec. 1746, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death. He, however, received a full pardon 26 Jan. 1748. He entered into the service of the King of Sweden, by whom he was *cr.* COUNT CROMARTY, and made a Commandant of the Order of the Sword of Sweden, a distinction recognised 9 Dec. 1778 by George III. Having returned to England on the breaking out of the American war, he raised 2 battalions of Highlanders and became Col. of the 71st Foot in 1777, serving in the East Indies; Major-Gen. in the army, 1782. In 1784 the family estates (on payment of a charge of £19,000 thereon) were restored to him by act of Parl. He *m.* 4 June 1786, Margery, 1st da. of James (FORBES), 16th LORD FORBES [S.], by Catharine, da. of Sir Robert INNES, Bart. [S.] He *d.* s.p. at Edinburgh, 2 April 1789, in his 62nd year, and was *bur.* in the Canongate churchyard. M.I.[a] His widow *m.* 11 March 1749, at St. Marylebone, John (MURRAY), 4th DUKE OF ATHOLE [S.], who *d.* 29 Sep. 1830, and *d.* s.p. 3 Oct. 1842.]

Earldom.

I. 1861. *1.* ANNE, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, wife of George Granville William (Sutherland-Leveson-Gower), Duke of Sutherland, &c., as also Earl of Sutherland [S.], was, on 21 Oct. 1861, *cr.* BARONESS MACLEOD OF CASTLE LEOD, co. Cromartie, BARONESS CASTLEHAVEN of Castlehaven, co. Cromartie, VISCOUNTESS TARBAT of Tarbat, co. Cromartie, and COUNTESS OF CROMARTIE,[b] for her life, with rem. of the said dignities (of Baron, Baron, Viscount, and Earl) to Francis SUTHERLAND-LEVESON-GOWER, her 2nd surv. son and the *heirs male of his body*, rem. to each other of her younger sons in like manner, in priority of birth, rem. to said

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[a] The Cromarty estates devolved on his cousin and h. *male*, Kenneth Mackenzie (who, but for the attainder, would have been 5th Earl of Cromarty), who was only s. and h. of the Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, 2nd s. of John, 2nd Earl of Cromarty above-named. He *d.* s.p.m. 4 Nov. 1796, in Orchard Street, Midx., when the *male issue of the* 1*st Earl* became *extinct*, and probably the peerage also, unless held to devolve on the heirs of entail. See, *ante*, p. 427, note "a." The estates then (1796) devolved on the heir of line, *viz.*, Isabel, Baroness Elibank [S.], widow of George (Murray), 6th Lord Elibank, eldest da. of George, the 3rd Earl of Cromarty. She *d.* s.p.m. 28 Dec. 1801, in her 77th year. Her eldest da. Maria, *m.* 3 May 1790, Edward Hay of Newhall, who took the name of Mackenzie, and whose only s. and h., John Hay-Mackenzie, of Newhall and Cromarty, *d.* 9 July 1849, leaving an only da. and h., Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, *cr.* Countess of Cromartie in 1861 as in the text.

[b] So spelt, tho' the *Scottish* Peerage of 1703 was spelt Cromarty.

Francis S.L.G. and the *heirs of his body*,[a] rem. to each other her younger sons in like manner in priority of birth, rem. to her da. Florence S.L.G, and the *heirs of her body*, rem. to each other of her daughters in like manner in priority of birth. "Provided[b] that if the said Francis S.L.G. or any other person taking under the said letters patent shall succeed to the Earldom of Sutherland, and there shall upon or at any time after the occurrence of such event be any other younger son or any other[c] daughter of the said Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, or any heir of the body of such other son or da., then, and so often as the same may happen, the succession to the honours and dignities thereby created shall devolve on the son or da. of the said Anne, or their heirs, who would be next entitled to succeed to the said honours if the person so succeeding to the Earldom of Sutherland were dead without issue." The grantee was the only da. and h. of John HAY-MACKENZIE, of Newhall and Cromarty, by Anne, 3rd da. of Sir James GIBSON-CRAIG, 1st Bart., which John was s. and h. of Edward Hay-Mackenzie, s. and h. of Edward HAY, of Newhall, by Maria, da. and h. of line of George (MURRAY), 6th LORD ELIBANK [S.], and Isabella, his wife, 1st da. and, in 1789, heir of line of George (MACKENZIE), 3rd EARL OF CROMARTY [S.], being, in 1796, inheritrix of the estates of that family. She was *b.* 21 April 1829 ; *suc.* her father 9 July following ; *m.* 20 June 1849, at Cliefden House, Taplow, Bucks, her husband abovenamed who succeeded his father as 3rd DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, &c., on 28 Feb. 1861 ; she was Mistress of the Robes, 1870-74 ; **V.A.**, 3rd class ; *d.* 25 Nov. 1888, at Sutherland Tower, Torquay, and was *bur.* in Babbacombe cemetery, Devon.

II. 1888. *2.* FRANCIS (SUTHERLAND-LEVESON-GOWER), EARL OF CROMARTIE, VISCOUNT TARBAT, BARON MACLEOD OF CASTLE LEOD, and BARON CASTLEHAVEN, 3rd but 2nd surv. son, heir to his mother's peerage under the spec. rem. in their creation. He was *b.* 3 Aug. 1852, at Tarbat House ; Major 2nd Vol. Batt. Seaforth Highlanders. He *m.* 2 Aug. 1876, at the chapel Royal, St. James, Lilian Janet, 1st surv. da. of Godfrey William Wentworth (MACDONALD), LORD MACDONALD, BARON OF SLATE [I.], by Maria Anne, da. and coheir of George Thomas WYNDHAM, of Cromer, Norfolk. She was *b.* 21 Jan. 1856.

Family estates.—The amount of acreage in Rosshire, in 1883, under the *Duke* of Sutherland (with the statement in Bateman's "Great Landowners" that almost all the Rosshire estate belongs to the Duchess) was 149,999, worth £56,937 a year. *Principal Residence.*—Castle Leod, near Dingwall.

CROMLIX.

i.e. "DRUMMOND OF CROMLIX," Barony [S.] (*Drummond*), *cr.* 1686, with "*Strathallan*" Viscountcy [S.], which see.

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[a] One would have expected some words to have been here inserted (as in the Barony of Lucas of Crudwell *cr.* 1663) to prevent the dignity from falling *into abeyance*, as it is not unlikely to do, on the death of the present (1889) Earl, who has daughters but no male issue. Possibly, however, the *Scotch* title of this [U.K.] peerage gave rise to a notion that it would devolve (without any special limitation) on the senior coheir as *heir of line*.

[b] This *extraordinary* proviso, whereby the attempt is made to subject a peerage dignity to a shifting remainder (so that, on certain contingencies happening, it should pass from one person to another), was, at the time of its perpetration, unprecedented. It was, however, shortly followed, 27 April 1864, in the case of the Barony of Buckhurst, and these two creations have been called "the *jumping* Peerages. In the case of Buckhurst, however, when the contingency (*i.e.* the succession of the then Baron Buckhurst to the Earldom of Delawarr) happened, on 23 April 1873, the claim of the Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West to the Barony, under the shifting clause, in its creation was *dis*allowed, the peerage *not* being allowed "*to jump*" from him who had sat therein to another. The like fate, doubtless, should the contingency arise, awaits the Earldom of Cromartie. In the *Scotch* peerage, however, with sanction of the Crown, *some* such devolution of dignities (tho' not to the extent of *depriving a live man* of a peerage he actually held) has occasionally been essayed, and even (in 1748) effected in the case of the Earldom of Stair, thus kept separate from the Earldom of Dumfries. See "*Her. and Gen.*," viii, pp. 81-83.

[c] This word "other" appears to exclude Florence, the eldest da., the only one mentioned in the patent, but as the whole of the shifting clause is, probably, inoperative, the wording thereof is not very material.

CROMWELL.

Barony by Writ.

I. 1308, to 1335?

JOHN DE CROMWELL, said to be s. and h. of Ralph C. by Margaret,[a] da. of Roger DE SOMERI, accused, in 1305, Sir Nicholas Segrave of treason and was defied by him to battle, and in 1307, was, by Edward II, made Governor of Strigull Castle and Constable of the Tower of London. He was sum. to Parl. as a Peer [LORD CROMWELL] by writs 10 March (1307/8) 1 Ed. II to 1 April (1335) 9 Ed. III, and was engaged in the the French and Scotch wars. He *m.* Idonea, widow of Roger DE LEYBURNE, second da. and coheir of Robert DE VIPONT of Brougham castle, Westmorland. She, who was the heiress of a large estate, certainly, and he, probably, *d.* s.p. in, or soon after, 1335.

II. 1375.

1. RALPH DE CROMWELL, *jure uxoris*, of Tattershall, co. Lincoln, probably great-nephew of the last named Baron,[b] having acquired considerable property by his marriage with Maud, sister and h. of William, and da. of John BERNAKE[c] of Tattershall afsd., was sum. to Parl. as a Baron[d] [LORD CROMWELL] by writs 28 Dec. (1375) 49 Ed. III to 6 Nov. (1397) 21 Ric. II. In 10 Ric. II (1386-87) he was a Banneret and retained to serve the King in the event of invasion. He *d.* 27 Aug. 1398. His widow *d.* 10 April 1419.

III. 1398.

2. RALPH (DE CROMWELL), LORD CROMWELL, s. and h., aged 30 at his father's death. He was sum. to Parl.[d] by writs 19 Aug. (1399) 23 Ric. II to 3 Sep. (1417) 4 Hen. V. He *m.* Johanna, who survived him. He *d.* 1417.

IV. 1417, to 1455.

3. RALPH (DE CROMWELL), LORD CROMWELL, s. and h., aged 16, on the death of his Grandmother in 1419. He was sum. to Parl.[d] by writs 29 Sep. (1422) 1 Hen. VI to 26 May (1455) 33 Hen. VI; Treasurer of the Exchequer, 1433; Master of the King's Mews and Falcons, 1436; Constable of Nottingham Castle and Warden of Sherwood Forest, 1445. Founder of the College of Tatershall. He *m.* before 1433 Margaret, da. of John (DEYNCOURT) LORD DEYNCOURT, by Alice, da. of Robert (GREY), LORD GREY DE ROTHERFIELD. She, being then aged 17, became one of the two coheirs of her brother William, who *d.* 1422. She *d.* s.p. 15 Sep. 1454. His will dat. at Colley Weston, co. Northampton, 18 Dec. 1451, pr. 19 Feb. 1455/6. Both *bur.* at Tattershall. M.I. At his death the *Barony* fell into *abeyance* between his two nieces and coheirs[e] till terminated as below.

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[a] Another Margaret, wife of John Sutton, *circa* 1322 (whose issue inherited the estates of Someri and Dudley), was sister and coheir of John de Someri, last heir male of that family.

[b] This is the opinion of Banks, who, in his *Baronia Anglica* (p. 168), gives a not improbable pedigree shewing such relationship. In Dugdale he is made son of the last Baron, but if so, it was clearly not by the Vipont heiress, and, anyhow, he would survive his so called father the long period of above 60 years.

[c] He was s. and h. of Sir William Bernake by Alice, da. and h. of Robert Driby and Joane, sister of Robert de Tattershall of Tattershall, and coheir to that family.

[d] There is proof in the Rolls of Parl. of his sitting.

[e] These were the daughters of his only sister Maud, the 2nd wife of Sir Richard Stanhope, K.B., (of Rampton,) who *d.* an old man in 1436, leaving his grandson and heir aged above 26. [If this Maud was living 20 years later (which apparently was not the case) and so survived her brother, she, according to the modern theory, would have been *entitled* to the Barony, which *on her death* would have fallen into abeyance.] These coheirs were (1) Maud Stanhope, who *m.* Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby (the only husband by whom she had issue), and *d.* 30 Aug. 1497, being *bur.* at Tatershall. In her M.I. she is called "*consanguinea et hæres illustris domini Radulphi, nuper domini Cromwell.*" This lady's issue lasted till 1505, but was extinct before 1509 According, however, to the modern theory, this issue (if not affected by an attainder in 1475) would have been entitled in 1490 to the Barony on the death, s.p., of (Joan Stanhope) the other coheir (as mentioned next below) in that year; (2) Joan Stanhope, who *m.* Sir Humphrey Bourchier, who, in 1461, was sum. as Lord Cromwell or Lord Bourchier de Cromwell. She *d.* s.p. 1490.

V. 1461, to 1471. *4, or 1.* SIR HUMPHREY BOURCHIER, 3rd s. of Henry, 1st EARL OF ESSEX, by Isabel (aunt to King Edward IV), da. of Richard (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, having *m.* Joan, 2nd and yst. da. of Sir Richard STANHOPE, K.B., (of Rampton,) by his 2nd wife, Maud, sister of [whose issue was coheir to] Ralph (DE CROMWELL) LORD CROMWELL abovenamed, was sum. to Parl. as a Baron [LORD BOURCHIER DE CROMWELL, or LORD CROMWELL] by writs, 25 July 1461 to 15 Oct. 1470, directed "*Humfrido de Cromwell*," "*Humfrido, d'no Cromwell*, or "*Humfrido Cromwell, Chl'r.*" He *d.* s.p. 14 April 1471, being slain fighting for King Edward, at Barnet field, and was *bur.* in Westminster Abbey. Will pr. 18 June 1471. As he never had issue by his wife, he was not tenant by courtesy, and it is doubtful if this Barony was not a *new creation*,[a] in which case it became *extinct* at his death; if, however, it be considered as the Barony of 1375, it fell into *abeyance* between his widow and her sister. His widow *m.* Sir Robert RADCLYFFE, Kt., of Hunstanton, Norfolk, whose will dat. 24 Nov. 1496, was pr. 19 May 1498. She herself *d.* s.p. 10 March 1490,[b] and was *bur.* at Tattershall afsd. M.I.

CROMWELL.

Barony.

I. 1536, to 1540. THOMAS CROMWELL,[c] only s.[d] of Walter CROMWELL, *alias* SMYTH, of Putney, co. Surrey, Fuller and Shearer of cloth, as also Brewer and Blacksmith, was *b.* about 1485, and appears to have been a soldier and subsequently a trader at Florence and elsewhere abroad, but in 1513 was established in London as, apparently, a Lawyer, as well as a cloth-dresser; was, in 1514, Collector of the revenues of the Archbishop (Wolsey) of York; was M.P. as early as 1523, representing Taunton 1529 to 1536; member of Grays Inn, 1524; was, in Jan.

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[a] It seems to have been so considered in the "Return of all Baronies called out of Abeyance," made "pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, dat. 28 June 1858." To this return, three peerages are appended with the remark that "it is uncertain whether they can be regarded as [being] within the terms of the order." These are (1) Furnival, 1406; (2) Cherleton de Powys, or Powys, 1422; and (3) Cromwell, 1461. As to the last, the statement runs thus, "Maud, da. and after [sic.] sole h. of Ralph, 2nd Baron, had issue 2 daughters, Maud and Joan; the latter *m.* Humphrey Bourchier, who was, sum. in 1461 as Humphrey Bourchier de Cromwell. He had no issue by his wife, Joan, and was not a coheir himself, nor had he acquired that interest in his wife's inheritance, which would have entitled him to enjoy the dignity in her right, and it is *scarcely possible* to consider *that this summons terminated the abeyance.*" On the other hand "*Cruise*" seems to have no doubt of the Barony being the *ancient* one, alluding to it several times as the case of the *youngest* coheir being preferred to the elder, and (at p. 184) when speaking of the prerog. of the Crown to terminate an abeyance, adding that "the nominee becomes entitled to the place and precedence of the ancient Barony to which he is thus nominated. Bourchier, Lord Cromwell, was, perhaps, the first person in whose favour the Crown exercised this prerogative, but there are so many subsequent instances of it that it cannot now be questioned."

[b] On her death the representation of the Barony devolved on her sister (see, p. 340, note "e") after the extinction of whose issue in or before 1509, it vested in the representatives of the three sisters of the 2nd Lord, viz. (1) Hawyse, who *m.* Thomas, Lord Bardolph, represented by the Earl of Abingdon and Lord Beaumont; (2) Maud, who *m.* Sir William Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough (from whom the Copleys of Sprotborough); and (3) Elizabeth, who *m.* firstly Sir John Clifton (from whom the Knevitts of Buckenham) and secondly Sir Edward Benstead.

[c] See a very able account of him (Gairdner's) in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography*," incorporating the recent discoveries of Mr. John Phillips, of Putney, as to the family of Cromwell, *alias* Smyth.

[d] Of his two sisters, Catharine *m.* Morgan Williams, a Welshman, from Glamorganshire, Ale brewer and Innkeeper at Putney, by whom she had a son Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, who adopted the name of his uncle and patron, the Earl of Essex, and became of Hinchinbrooke, co. Huntingdon, being great grandfather of the notorious **Oliver Cromwell** who was s. of Robert, 2nd s. of Sir Henry C. of Hinchinbrooke, the s. and h. of Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, abovenamed.

1525, one of the three persons appointed for the suppression of small monasteries, "incredible things" being spoken as to the way in which he so acted, and was from this time to the fall of Wolsey (17 Oct., 1529) that Stateman's most important and trusted agent.(a) From this period begins his rapid rise in the Royal favour. P.C., 1531; Master of the Jewel House, Clerk of the Hanaper and Master of the King's wards, all in 1532; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1533; Recorder of Bristol, 1533; Prin. Sec. to the King, April 1534; Master of the Rolls, 1534 to 1536; Visitor Gen. of the Monasteries (well known as the "*Malleus Monachorum*,") Chancellor, High Steward and Visitor of the Univ. of Cambridge, 1535; PRIVY SEAL, 2 July 1536, being raised to the peerage 9 July 1536 as BARON CROMWELL,(b) and taking his seat on the 15th; VICAR-GENERAL(c) AND VICE-REGENT OF THE KING IN SPIRITUALS, 18 July 1536, being Knighted the same day; el. K.G. 5 and inst. 26 Aug. 1537; Warden and Ch. Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, 1537, &c. He also held *ecclesiastical* appointments, being May 1536, Prebendary of Sarum, and, in 1537, Dean of Wells. Having been instrumental in effecting the Kings marriage (6 Jan. 1539/40) with Anne of Cleves he was (as it were in reward) *cr.* 17 April 1540 EARL OF ESSEX,(d) and the same day made GREAT CHAMBERLAIN. The disgust of the King with this wife was the ruin of the Minister who had introduced her, so that, being no longer sheltered by Royalty and being exceedingly unpopular (as an upstart) among his fellow nobles, he was accused of treason 10 June following, at the council table, by the Duke of Norfolk, and sent a prisoner to the Tower. On the 29th June 1540 a bill of *attainder* passed both houses, whereby *all his honours* were *forfeited*. He is called therein "a man of very base and low degree," and it was publicly proclaimed that none should call him by any title of honour, but merely "Thomas Cromwell, *cloth carder*." He was condemned to death without trial and executed 28 July 1540 on Tower Hill, declaring that he died "in the catholic faith." He *m.* about 1513, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas WILLIAMS, Yeoman of the Guard, da. of Henry WYKES, of Putney, Surrey, Shearman, Usher of the Chamber to Henry VII. She *d.* at Stepney 1527, before his advancement to honours.

II. 1540. *1.* GREGORY CROMWELL, s. and h. of the above was, 1528, ed. at Cambridge, and was v.p. sum. by writ, 28 April 1539 (*Gregorio Cromwell, Chl'r*) in his Father's Barony as LORD CROMWELL, but does not

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(a) His "most devoted attachment to his old master in trouble" is generally assumed, and "as this view is set forth in Shakespeare it is, of course, indelible;" it was, indeed, at first, but, apparently, not latterly, believed in by Wolsey himself. Self interest, however, alone seems to have been Cromwell's ruling star, and his defence of Wolsey was limited accordingly. It has even been suggested that he stole from Wolsey's papers the (all important) Royal Licence for the use of the Legatine prerogative, a loss which enabled the King (who could hardly, in the face of his own permission, have done so) to proceed against the Cardinal under the statute of *præmunire*, and so possess himself (always a great point with his Majesty) of Wolsey's vast estates. Wolsey expressly states that this license was "now in the hands of my enemies," and it is difficult to see who else but Cromwell could have had access to it so as to transfer it from its proper custody. See "Henry VIII and the English Monasteries," by F. A. Gasquet.

(b) See "Creations, 1483-1646" in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records. He is generally, (by Dugdale, &c.,) said to have been *cr.* Baron Cromwell of Oakham, co. Rutland, but it is to be observed that that estate was not granted to him till *two years later*, viz. (1538-39) 30 Hen. VIII.

(c) By royal injunction, pub. by him as Vicar-General, 29 Sep. 1538 the duty of keeping *Parish Registers* was, for the first time, imposed on the parochial Clergy.

(d) He had considerable property in that county, viz., that formerly of the Monastery of St. Osyth, St. John's, Colchester, &c. He had, also, Launde Abbey in Leicestershire; the Grey Friars, Yarmouth; the vast estates of the Priory of Lewes in various counties as far north as Yorkshire, &c.; the manor of North Elmham, Norfolk, &c.; a portion of the lands taken from the see of Norwich; also the Lordship of Oakham, co. Rutland (forfeited by the family of Stafford), &c., &c. His *personal* property at his death was worth £24,000, a very large sum for that period.

appear ever to have taken his seat therein.[a] At all events, from what motive or by what interest[b] is unknown, he (being then in the King's service) was, some 5 months after his Father's death (under the designation of "Gregory Crumwell,") *cr.* 18 Dec. 1540, BARON CROMWELL [c] He was K.B. 20 Feb. 1546, at the coronation of Edward VI, who granted him the manor of Liddington, co. Rutland. He *m.* before 1538, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Anthony OUGHTRED, sister of Edward, DUKE OF SOMERSET, and da. of Sir John SEYMOUR of Wolfhall, Wilts, by Margery, da. of Sir Henry WENTWORTH, K.B. He *d.* 1551 and was *bur.* at Launde Abbey, co. Leic. *Inq. p. mortem* 25 Sep. (1551) 5 Ed. VI.

III. 1551. *2.* HENRY (CROMWELL), BARON CROMWELL, s. and h., *b.* before 1538, but a minor at his Father's death. He was first sum. to Parl. (1563) 5 Eliz. He *m.* before 1560 Mary, da. of John (PAULETT), 2nd MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, by his first wife, Elizabeth, da. of Robert (WILLOUGHBY), 2nd LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE. She *d.* at North Elmham 10, and was *bur.* 23 Oct. 1592 at Launde Abbey. He *d.* 20 Nov. following, and was *bur.* there 4 Dec. 1592. Will dat. 15 Nov., pr. 16 Dec. 1592.

IV. 1592. *3.* EDWARD (CROMWELL), BARON CROMWELL, s. and h., aged 33 in 1593. He served with the Earl of Essex in the expedition against Spain, by whom he was Knighted, in Dublin, 12 July 1599, and with whom he joined in his rebellion, for which he received a special pardon 2 July 1601. Having alienated all his English estates[d] he purchased in 1606 the Barony of Lecale, co. Down, in Ireland. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, da. of (—) UMPTON. She *d.* s.p.m. in London 5, and was *bur.* 15 Jan. 1592/3 at Launde Abbey. He *m.* secondly, about 1593, Frances, da. of William RUGGE of Felmingham, Norfolk. He *d.* 27 April 1607 and was *bur.* in the Chancel of the Abbey Church at Down Patrick. His widow *m.* Richard (WINGFIELD), 1st VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT [I.], who *d.* s.p. 9 Sep. 1634.

V. 1607. *4.* THOMAS (CROMWELL), BARON CROMWELL, s. and h., by 2nd wife, *b.* 11 June 1594. He was, on 22 Nov. 1624. *cr.* VISCOUNT LECALE [I.], and, on 7 Jan. 1644/5, EARL OF ARDGLASS [I.], with which Dignities the Barony of Cromwell remained united till the death of the 4th Earl, s.p.m., 26 Nov. 1687, when they all became *extinct.* See "ARDGLASS," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1645 ; *ex.* 1687.

IX. 1687, to 1709. LADY ELIZABETH CROMWELL, only da. and h. of Vere Essex (CROMWELL), 4th EARL OF ARDGLASS AND VISCOUNT LECALE [I.], and BARON CROMWELL, *b.* 3 Dec. 1674, assumed the style of BARONESS CROMWELL on the death of her father 26 Nov. 1687, from the [erroneous] idea that that Barony was one, *in fee, cr.* by the writ of 28 April 1539, instead of one, *in tail male, cr.* by the patent of 18 Dec. 1540.[e] She, however, walked *as a Peeress,* both at the funeral of Queen Mary 11 and at the coronation of Queen Anne. She *m.* 29 Oct. 1704, the Rt. Hon. Edward SOUTHWELL, who *d.* 4 Dec. 1730, aged 63. She *d.* 31 March 1709, and was *bur.* at Henbury, co. Glouc.[f] Her admon. as "Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, *alias* Cromwell," granted 7 Dec. 1710 to her husband "Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq."

(a) See vol. i, p. 119, note "a" (under "ARDGLASS") as to the reasons whereby this writ cannot have constituted a Barony of inheritance.

(b) As we read that he was "a dull lad" it is not likely to have been thro' his own merits.

(c) See "creations 1483—1646" in ap. 47th Rep. D. K. Pub. Records.

(d) The estate of Oakham, was sold in 1596, to Sir John Harington ; that of Laund, co. Leicester, was in possession of Sir William Smith in, or before, 1603.

(e) See "*ante,*" note "a."

(f) Edward Southwell, her s. and h., *b.* 1 June 1705, *d.* 16 March 1755, having never assumed (*jure matris*) the style of LORD CROMWELL. His son and heir (another) Edward Southwell, *b.* 6 June 1738, likewise, never assumed such style, but in his favour the much more ancient Barony of CLIFFORD was, in 1776, terminated, he being (thro' his mother, Lady Catherine Watson) a coheir of that dignity.

CRONE.

In 1727, Brigadier (——) CRONE, Governor of Lerida, was *cr.* a Baron [BARON CRONE?] by the *titular* James III. See vol. i, p. 59, note "b" under "Jacobite Peerages."

CROSBIE.

Viscountcy [I.]

I. 1771. WILLIAM (CROSBIE), 2nd BARON BANDON [I.] was, 30 Nov. 1771, *cr.* VISCOUNT CROSBIE OF ARDFERT, co. Kerry [I.] On 22 July 1776 he was *cr.* EARL OF GLANDORE [I.] (See "GLANDORE" Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1776; *ex.* 1815.

CROSS OF BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS.

Viscountcy.

I. 1886. *1.* The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, G.C.B., was, on 19 Aug. 1886, *cr.* VISCOUNT CROSS OF BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, co. Lancaster. He was 3rd s. of William Cross[a] of Red Scar and Cottam, Dep. Prothonotary for co. Lancaster, by Ellen, da. and coheir of Edward CHAFFERS of Everton and Liverpool; was *b.* 30 May 1823 at Red Scar, and *bap.* at Grimsargh, in Preston, co. Lanc.; ed. at Rugby and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1846; Barrister (Inner Temple), 1849; Bencher, 1876; was M.P. for Preston, 1857-62; for S.W. Lancashire, 1868-85, and for the Newton Division, 1885-86; Home Secretary, 1874-80 and 1885-86; G.C.B., 20 April 1880; Sec. of State for India, Aug. 1886, when he was *raised to the peerage* as above stated, and made P.C. Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 13 June 1877; Hon. LL.D., Cambridge, 1878, and of St. Andrew's 1885. He *m.* 4 May 1852, at St. Matthew's, Stretton, co. Chester, Georgiana, 3rd da. of Thomas LYON of Appleton Hall, co. Chester, by Eliza, da. of George CLAYTON of Lostock Hall, co. Lancaster. She is **C.I.**.

Family Estate.—These, in 1883, were under 2,000 acres.

CROWHURST.

i.e. "CROWHURST, co. Surrey," Viscountcy (*Pepys*), *cr.* 1850 with the EARLDOM OF COTTENHAM, which see.

CROXTETH

i.e. "SEFTON OF CROXTETH, co. Lancaster," Barony (*Molyneux*), *cr.* 1831. See "SEFTON," Earldom of [I.], *cr.* 1771, under the 2nd Earl.

CRUDWELL.

See "LUCAS OF CRUDWELL, co. Wilts," Barony (*Grey*, neé *Lucas*), *cr.* 1663.

CRUM CASTLE, see CROM CASTLE.

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[a] He was only s. of John Cross, also Dep. Prothonotary for co. Lancaster, by Dorothea, da. of Richard Assheton of Preston, co. Lancaster, a scion of the family of that name long settled at Downham, Cuerdale and Whalley in that county.

CULLEN.

Viscountcy, and Barony [I.]

I. 1642.

1. CHARLES COKAYNE of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton, and Elmesthorpe manor, co. Leicester, 2nd but only surv. s. and h. of Sir William C.[a] of the same, sometime (1619-20) Lord Mayor of London, by Mary, da. of Richard MORRIS, sometime Master of the Ironmongers' Company, was *b.* at Cokayne House,[b] Old Broad Street, London, 4, and *bap.* 11 July 1602, at St. Peter le Poer; suc. his father 20 Oct. 1626; was High Sheriff for co. Northampton, 1636, when he supported the royal measure for levying "ship money." Having *m.* 24 June 1627, at St. Giles in the fields, Midx., Mary, 1st da. and coheir of Henry (O'BRIEN), 5th EARL OF THOMOND [I.], by Mary, da. of William (BRERETON), 1st BARON BRERETON OF LEIGHLIN [I.], he was, owing doubtless to this consideration, *cr.* on 11 Aug. 1642, BARON AND VISCOUNT CULLEN,[c] co. Tipperary, with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his body, to "Peregrine Bertie, Richard Bertie, Vere Bertie, and Charles Bertie, 4 yonger sons of the Lo. Willoughby of Erisby,[d] and the heires males of their bodies successively. *Teste* xi°. [*die*] *Augusti*, 1642."[e] He raised a troop of Horse for King, and is said, including fines and sequestrations (he was a "compounder" for £7,515) to have lost above £50,000 in the royal cause, whereby he was compelled to sell his manor of Coombe Nevill in Kingston, Surrey, and other his outlying estates. He survived the restoration but a few days,[f] being *bur.* 19 June 1661, at St. Peter's Rushton. Will dat. 21 May, pr. 17 June 1661. His widow *m.* (as his first wife) George BLOUNT of Sodington, co. Worcester, who *d.* May 1702, having, by her, no issue. She was *bur.* (with her first husband) 31 May 1686 at St. Peter's Rushton.

II. 1661.

2. BRIEN (COKAYNE), VISCOUNT AND BARON CULLEN [I.], only surv. s. and h., *bap.* 12 Sep. 1631 at St. Giles', Cripplegate. He was introduced to the House of Lords [I.] by proxy, 2 Sep. 1662. He *m.* before 1 April 1657, Elizabeth, da. and h. of Francis TRENTHAM of Rocester Priory, co. Stafford, by Elizabeth, 1st da. of Sir William BOWYER of Knipersley, in that

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(a) His funeral certif. (1626) and the elaborate and much more interesting one of his father (1599) are both at the College of Arms (I. viii. 62, and I. xxiii, 12). In each are the six quarterings (Herthull and five others) brought into the family, *temp. Ric. II*, by the match of Edmond Cokayne of Ashbourne, co. Derby, with Elizabeth Herthull of Pooley, co. Warwick, and each is signed by the *son* of the deceased; the first by "William Cokayne," the future Lord Mayor, and the last by "Charles Cokayne," the future Viscount.

(b) This which, according to Aubrey, was "*a noble house*," was exactly opposite the Church of St. Peter le Poer, and was standing in 1770, and probably a good deal later, having thereon the Cokayne crest. It was sold in 1654 by Lord Cullen to Sir Eliab Harvey; was, in 1680, the Excise Office, and, subsequently, the (*old*) South Sea House (running back, at that period, as far as Threadneedle Street) and, finally, having been completely rebuilt, the City Club, No. 19, Old Broad Street.

(c) The Sept of Macnamara "hereditary Marshals of the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond," was anciently the Lords of Clan-Cullen, of whom was "Shedagh Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clan Cuilein," the founder, 1402, of Quin Abbey. In 1543 the Privy Council [I.] advised the King that "an Irish Captain, called Shedagh Mac Namara, bordering on O'Brien's lands, and possessing those of Clan-Cullen in Thomond, sought to be advanced to the honour of *Baron of Clan-Cullen*, with his place in Parl.," &c., and recommending him to the Royal favour. See D'Alton's "King James' Irish Army List, 1689." Edit. 1855, p. 152. Cullen is three miles N.W. of Tipperary, on the western border of the Barony of Clanwilliam.

(d) The mother of these four young men, and of their elder brother Robert, 3rd Earl of Lindsey, ancestor of the Dukes of Ancaster (1715-1809) was Martha, Dow. Countess of Holderness, wife to Montague (Bertie), Lord Willoughby de Eresby (afterwards, *Oct.* 1642, 2nd Earl of Lindsey) being 3rd da. of Sir William Cokayne abovementioned, and sister of Charles, 1st Viscount Cullen [I.] the grantee.

(e) See "Partition Book," vol. iv, p. 37, at the College of Arms.

(f) His name accordingly occurs in a list (in the handwriting of Sir Edward Walker) in Addit. MSS. 12,614, fo. 187 of "Noblemen and their wives who have died since his Majesty's happy restauration, the 29 May 1661, to the 10th of Oct. 1661."

county. He *d.* July 1687, and was, probably, *bur.* at St. Peter's, Rushton.[a] Will dat. 20 May 1687, pr. (the exors. having renounced 8 Dec. 1688) 11 May 1689 and 12 June 1713. His widow, who was *bap.* 22 Oct. 1640, at Biddulph, co. Stafford, suc., on the death of her great uncle, Sir Christopher Trentham, not only to the estate of the Trentham family at Rocester abovenamed, but also in 1654 to that of the family of de Vere, Earls of Oxford, at Castle Hedingham, co. Essex; the two together amounting to £6,000 a year, at the then value of money. Her extravagance, however, was such, that the whole of her property was alienated before her death, her husband having even to obtain, in 1676, a private Act of Parl. to enable him to pay her debts and raise portions out of his entailed estate at Elmesthorpe for younger children. She, who is called "the beautiful Lady Cullen,"[b] was Lady of the Bedchamber to Catherine, the Queen Consort. She *d.* at Kettering, 20 Nov., and was *bur.* 10 Dec. 1713 at St. Peter's, Rushton. M.I. Will dat. 5 June 1711, pr. 8 Feb. 1713/4.

III. 1687. *3.* CHARLES (COKAYNE), VISCOUNT AND BARON CULLEN [I.], s. and h., *b.* 15 and *bap.* 25 Nov. 1658 at St. Peter's, Rushton. He was among "The Nobility in Arms with the Prince of Orange, 1688" (tho' one who refused to join the association for killing all the Papists[c] in England), and formed part of Bp. Compton's escort of the Princess Anne to Oxford, in which city he caught the small pox and died. He *m.* 26 Dec. 1678 at Swarkeston, co. Derby, Katharine, 5th da. of William (WILLOUGHBY), 6th BARON WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM, by Anne, da. (whose issue became heir) of Sir Philip CAREY of Aldenham, Herts, brother of Henry, 1st VISCOUNT FALKLAND [S.] He *d.* in St. Michael's parish, Oxford, 30 Dec. 1688, aged 30, and was *bur.* 3 Jan. following at St. Peter's, Rushton. Admon. 27 Feb. 1688/9, to Frances, Countess of Bellomont [I.], maternal aunt and guardian of his children. His widow, who was *b.* at Stansteadbury, Herts, 14 May 1655 (baptism reg. at Hunsdon, Herts), *d.* also of small pox,[d] within 6 weeks of her husband, at Elmesthorpe manor house, co. Leicester, the 11th, and was *bur.* 13 Feb. 1688/9 at St. Peter's, Rushton.

IV. 1688. *4.* CHARLES (COKAYNE), VISCOUNT AND BARON CULLEN [I.], only surv. s. and h., *b.* 4 Jan. 1686/7, at Swarkeston, co. Derby, *bap.* 17th following (from Elmesthorpe manor house) at Barwell, co. Leicester, *suc.* his Father at the age of two. In 1710, having obtained a private Act of Parl. for that purpose, he sold the estate of Elmesthorpe to Dame Mary Noel. He *m.* 11 July 1706 at Melbourne, co. Derby, Anne, 1st da. of Arthur WARREN of Stapleford Hall, Notts, by Anne, da. of Sir John BORLASE, Bart., sister and coheir of the 2nd and last Bart. She, who was *bap.* 2 Nov. 1684 at Stapleford, was *bur.* there 17 Jan. 1713/4. He *d.* 6 and was *bur.* 8 April 1716 at St. Peter's, Rushton. Will dat. 2 April and pr. 12 June 1716.

V. 1716. *5.* CHARLES (COKAYNE, *alias* COCKAYNE), VISCOUNT AND BARON CULLEN [I.], only surv. s. and h., *b.* 2 Sep. 1710; *suc.* his Father at the age of five; ed. at Eton; inherited, in 1714, the manor of Grindlow, in Hope, co. Derby, from his great aunt the Countess of Bellomont [I.] abovenamed; was well known as a keen sportsman[e] and on the turf. He *m.* firstly, 18 April 1732, at Stapleford, Notts, Anne, 1st surv. da. of, his maternal uncle, Borlase WARREN of Stapleford Hall, by Ann, da. of Sir John HARPUR, 3rd Bart., of Calke, co. Derby.

(a) The Parish Register is not very accurately kept at this period.

(b) Two portraits of her by Lely still exist in the family, one when about 25, threequarter length, with long ringlets, and the other, when about 16, recumbent and whole length, as Venus, perfectly nude. This last is a picture of great merit and beauty. She is coarsely alluded to in the well-known "State Poems."

(c) See vol. i, p. 28, note "b" and the note marked † on page 29 thereof.

(d) Said to have been conveyed to her in a ribbon round a locket worn by her late husband.

(e) One of the two, now extremely rare, engravings, of his famous stallion called "The Cullen Arabian," has been re-issued in Taunton's "Race Horses," 1887, vol. i, p. 5.

She, who was *bap.* 26 May 1703, at Stratton Audley, Oxon, *d.* 28 June and was *bur.* 1 July 1754 at St. Peter's, Rushton. He *m.*, secondly, 16 Dec. 1754, at Uppingham, co. Rutland, Sophia, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of John BAXTER, Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Gibraltar, by Sophia, da. of Edmund WOODWARD of Stratton Audley, Oxon, and sister and coheir of George W. of Stoke Lyne, in that county, sometime Envoy to Poland. He *d.* at Rushton Hall 7 and was *bur.* 13 June 1802, at All Saints,[a] Rushton, in his 92nd year.[b] M.I. Will dat. 10 June 1771, pr. 28 June 1802. His widow, who was *b.* 26 Dec. 1737 at Upnor Castle and *bap.* at Frindsbury, co. Kent, survived him but six weeks;[c] she *d.* at the King's Arms Hotel, Oxford, 13 and was *bur.* 19 July 1802 at All Saint's, Rushton. M.I. Admon. 17 Feb. 1803.

VI. 1802, to 1810. *6.* BORLASE (COCKAYNE), VISCOUNT AND BARON CULLEN [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., by 1st wife; *b.* and *bap.* 30 Sep. 1740 at St. Peter's, Rushton. He *d.* unm. at St. Albans, Herts, 11 and was *bur.* 21 Aug. 1810 at All Saints, Rushton, in his 70th year. M.I. Admon. 17 Sep. 1810. By his death the issue male of the grantee came to an end and the *peerage* was considered *extinct*,[d] on the exact date at which 158 years before, it had been created.

Family Estates.—These vested in the ten daughters and coheirs[e] of the Hon. William Cockayne of Rushton Hall (2nd surv. and only s. that had issue, (only child by 2nd wife,) and testamentary heir of the 5th Viscount. He *d.* 8 Oct. 1809, aged 53, ten months before his elder br., the last Viscount. The estate of Rushton (about 3,000 acres, with the advowson worth about £800 a year) was sold in 1828 for £140,000 to William Williams Hope of Amsterdam.

CULLODEN.

i.e. "CULLODEN in North Britian" Barony (*Prince Adolphus Frederick*), *cr.* 1801, with the DUKEDOM OF CAMBRIDGE, which see.

(a) The Church of St. Peter, which formed one side of the outer quadrangle of Rushton Hall, had (together with the buildings forming the opposite side) been pulled down about 1780, a serpentine drive being made over its site, with a view to render the place less "gothic." A scarce engraving (W. Winstanley *delin.* 1741) was pub. by Toms in 1750, giving a birdseye view of the park and of the fine old mansion in its pristine state.

(b) He had then been *in possession of his peerage* and estates *above* 36 *years*, a longer period, apparently, than has been attained by any other nobleman. Charles (St. Clair), Lord Sinclair [S.], *b.* 30 July 1768, *d.* 30 Sep. 1863, was in possession of the family estates 87 years, since his Father's death in 1776, but his claim to the peerage not having been allowed till 1782 he can only be considered as having been *in possession of his peerage* for 81 years.

(c) The same period as that between the death of his grandparents abovementioned.

(d) It was in 1818 one of the three extinctions used under the Act of Union [I.] for the creation of the Barony of Garvagh [I.] According, however, to the *spec. rem.* in the creation (which see), Albemarle (Bertie), 9th Earl of Lindsey, would, in 1810, have been entitled thereto (he being h. male of the body of Charles Bertie, the last person mentioned in the remainder) and, at that Earl's death, his heirs maleof the body, the subsequent Earls of Lindsey. The patent, however, which probably was produced at the sitting of 1662, has long been lost and was never enrolled.

(e) Of these ladies, Frances Annabella, the 9th da., wife of William Assheton of Downham Hall, co. Lancaster, *d.* 25 July 1835, aged 40; Elizabeth Charlotte, 10th, yst. and surv. da., widow of the Hon. Edmond Sexten Pery (s. of the 1st Earl of Limerick [I.],) *d.* 21 April 1883, aged 84; while, of the other eight, four *d.* unm. and (1) Hon. Matilda Sophia Austen, widow, *d.* 23 Feb. 1869, aged 90, s.p.m.s. (2) Hon. Mary Anne Adams, widow, *d.* 16 June 1873, aged 91, leaving, among other issue, a son, George Edward Cokayne, who by royal lic. 15 Aug. 1873, took the name of Cokayne, in lieu of that of Adams, under her testamentary direction. (3) Hon. Georgiana, wife of John Edmond Maunsell, *d.* 19 Dec. 1864, aged 80, s.p. (4) Hon. Caroline Eliza, wife of Thomas Philip Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, co. Northampton (M.P. for North Northamptonshire), *d.* 12 March 1860, aged 72. The four last named ladies were raised by royal warrants (23 Sep. 1836 and 4 Sep. 1838) to the same rank as if their Father had succeeded to the Viscountcy.

CULMORE.

See "DOCKWRA OF CULMORE, co. Derry" Barony [I.] (*Dockwra*), *cr.* 1621 ; *ex.* 1631.

i.e. "CULMORE of Londonderry," Barony [I.] (*Bateman*), *cr.* 1725 with the VISCOUNTCY OF BATEMAN [I.], which see ; *ex.* 1802.

CULPEPER, see COLEPEPER.

CULROSS.

See "COLVILL OF CULROSS," Barony [S.], (*Colvill*), *cr.* 1604 or 1609

CUMBERLAND.[a]

Earldom.

I. 1525. *1.* HENRY (CLIFFORD), LORD CLIFFORD, s. and h. of Henry, LORD CLIFFORD ("the Shepherd Lord") by his 1st wife, Ann, da. of Sir John ST. JOHN of Bletso, Beds, was *b.* 1493, K.B., 23 June 1509, at the coronation of Henry VIII ; is said to have lived a wild and dissolute life in his youth, whereby he was on bad terms with his Father ; was Sheriff of co. York, 1522 ; *suc.* his Father in the Peerage and as Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland, 23 April 1523, and shortly afterwards was, as "Henry Clyfford, Knt., *Lord Clyfford, Westmoreland and Vesey*,"[b] on 18 June 1525, *cr.* EARL OF CUMBERLAND.[c] He subscribed the letter to the Pope praying him to sanction the King's divorce from Catharine of Aragon, and was rewarded by large grants of divers monastic lands in Yorkshire, the Priory of Bolton in Craven (1541), &c. In 1536 he held bravely his castle of Skipton during Aske's rebellion. He was Warden of the West Marches, Capt. of Carlisle, Steward of Knaresborough, Steward of Penrith, &c. el. K.G., 23 April, inst. 13 May 1537. He *m.* firstly Margaret, da. of George (TALBOT), 4th EARL OF SHREWSBURY, by Ann, da. of William (HASTINGS), LORD HASTINGS. She *d.* s.p. soon after marriage and was *bur.* at Skipton. He *m.* secondly, about 1516, Margaret, 1st da. of Henry (PERCY), 5th EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, by Catharine, da. and coheir of Sir Robert SPENCER. He *d.* 22 Sep. 1542, the value of his estates at that time not exceeding £1720 a year. His widow *d.* 1544 ; both were *bur.* at Skipton.

II. 1542. *2* HENRY (CLIFFORD) EARL OF CUMBERLAND, &c., s. and h. by 2nd wife, aged 25 at his father's death, K.B., 30 May 1523, at the coronation of Anne Boleyn ; Bearer of the third sword at the coronation of Queen Mary, 1 Oct. 1553. Lord Lieut. of Westmorland, 1553-59 ; High Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1557 ; appears first to have favoured and afterwards opposed

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(a) See as to the exploded theory of this Earldom having been conferred by the Conqueror on Randulf le Meschin, p. 150, note "a," *sub.* "Carlisle."

(b) See as to this style p. 299, note "b," *sub.* "Clifford."

(c) "This nobleman was advanced in dignity on the occasion of the creation of the King's natural son, Henry Fitzroy, to be Duke of Richmond : the King at the same time made one Marquess (Exeter) ; three Earls (Rutland, Cumberland, and Lincoln) ; and two Viscounts (Fitz-Walter and Rochford). An ancient MS. in the College of Arms (Collect. Vinc. 31) says, 'These were advanced uppon ye joyefull newes of ye Emperours victorie at Pavie in Italy where the K. of France was taken prisoner and Richard de la Pole the King's dreaded enemy was slaine a little before A^o^ 1525.' The Signed Bill for the creation of the Earldom of Cumberland is remaining amongst the Records at the Rolls, but without a Recepi, and there is no enrolment of the Patent ; it might, therefore, have been concluded that no Patent had passed the seal, had there not been a full account of the creation of these Peers remaining in the College of Arms (2nd M. 16, p. 68), in which it is stated that 'all their patentes were presented to the Kinges personne by Sir Thomas Wriothesley Gartier Principall Kyng of Armes.' He is described in the Signed Bill as Sir Henry Clifford, Knt., Lord Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesey." See "Courthope."

the insurgent Earls in 1569. He *m.* firstly, at her father's house in Bridewell (the King being present) Eleanor, yst. da. and coheir of Charles (BRANDON), DUKE OF SUFFOLK, by his 3rd wife, Mary, QUEEN DOW. OF FRANCE, da. of KING HENRY VII. She *d.* s.p.m.s. at Brougham Castle, Nov. 1547,[a] and was *bur.* at Skipton. He *m.* secondly, in 1552 or 1553, at Kirk Oswald, Ann [widow, apparently, of Christopher (CONYERS) LORD CONYERS[b]] da. of William (DACRE), LORD DACRE DE GILLESLAND. He *d.* 8 Jan. 1569/70, at Brougham Castle. His widow *d.* at Skipton Castle 1581. Both were *bur.* at Skipton.

III. 1570. *3.* GEORGE (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND, LORD CLIFFORD, and Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland, s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 8 Aug. 1558 at Brougham Castle; ed. at Peter House and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1571-74; M.A., 1576; was a great mathematican and navigator, performing nine voyages as commander or captain, mostly to the West Indies, taking "the strong town of Fiall in the Zorrous islands in 1589 and in his last viage (1598) the strong forte of Pontereco."[c] He was Councillor of the North, 1582 and in Feb. 1587, was on the Commission for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots; el. **K.G.** 23 April, and inst. 19 June 1592; Hon. M.A. Oxford, 27 Sep. 1592; High Steward of Knaresborough, 1597; Admiral of a Fleet, 1598, Lieut. Gen. in London, 1599 and 1601; Col. of the London trained bands, 1599; High Steward of the Honour of Grafton and Ranger of Salcey Forest, 1602; P.C., 1603; Warden of the West and Middle Marshes, Gov. of Carlisle and Harbottle Castle, Custos Rot. of co. Cumberland, &c., 1603. He *m.* 24 June 1577, at St. Mary Overies, Southwark, Margaret, 3rd and yst. da. of Francis (RUSSELL), 2nd EARL OF BEDFORD, by Margaret, sister of Oliver, 1st BARON SS. JOHN OF BLETSO, da. of Sir John ST. JOHN. He *d.* s.p.m.s., of the blood flux, 30 Oct. 1605, aged 47, at the Duchy House, Midx., and was *bur.* at Skipton, being £1,000 in debt, and having greatly wasted the family estate. By his will, dat. 19 Oct. 1605, he left his lands to his brother in tail male, with a final rem. to his da. His widow, who was *b.* 7 July 1560 at her father's house in Exeter, distinguished herself by her resolute efforts to obtain for her daughter the family estates.[d] She *d.* 24 May 1616 at Brougham Castle (in the Chamber where her husband was born) and was *bur.* at St. Laurence, Appleby. M.I. Will dat. 19 Oct. 1605, pr. 7 July 1606. On his death the right to the *Barony of Clifford* passed to his da. and *heir general* (see that title), but the Earldom to the *heir male*, as under.

[FRANCIS CLIFFORD, *styled* LORD CLIFFORD, 1st s. and h. ap., *d.* in boyhood, at Skipton Castle, early in Dec. 1589; *bur.* at Skipton.]

[ROBERT CLIFFORD, styled LORD CLIFFORD, 2nd and yst. but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* at Northall, Herts. He *d.* there, in boyhood, 24 May 1591, and was *bur.* with his maternal ancestors at Chenies, Bucks.]

IV. 1605. *4.* FRANCIS (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND and Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland, br. and h. male, being yr. s. of the 2nd Earl. He was *b.* 1559 at Skipton Castle; M.P. for Westmorland 1585-87; Sheriff for co. York, 1600; M.P. for co. York, 1604-05; **K.B.**, 6 Jan. 1604/5, at the creation of the Duke of York. Lord-Lieut. of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1611-39. In 1618 he entertained the King at Brougham Castle. He *m.* soon after March 1589, Grizeld, DOW-BARONESS ABERGAVENNY, da. of Thomas

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(a) Her only surv. child Margaret, *m.* 1555 Henry (Stanley), Earl of Derby, 1572-93.

(b) See, *ante*, p. 347, note "b," under "Conyers."

(c) See the memoirs of his celebrated da., Anne, Countess of Pembroke, &c., (*de jure, suo jure* Baroness Clifford) who mentions how her father "fell to love a lady of quality," whereby his "affections from his well deserving wife" were alienated. Dr. Whitaker mentions that "there are families in Craven who are said to derive their origin from the low amours of the 3rd Earl."

(d) The great law suit concerning these was compromised 10 months after her death.

HUGHES of Uxbridge, Midx. She *d.* 15 June 1613 at Londesborough and was *bur.* there. M.I. He *d.*, in the same chamber in which he was born, 21 Jan. 1640/1 and was *bur.* at Skipton.

V. 1641, to 1643. *5.* HENRY (CLIFFORD), EARL OF CUMBERLAND [1525] and LORD CLIFFORD [1628], Her. Sheriff of Westmorland, only s. and h. He was *b.* 28 Feb. 1591 at Londesborough; matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 30 Jan. 1606; B.A., 1608; K.B., 3 June 1610, at the creation of the Prince of Wales; M.P. for Westmorland, 1614 and 1621-22; Councillor of the North, 1619. From 17 Feb. 1627/8, to 3 Nov. 1639 he had been sum. to the House of Lords, v.p. as a Baron, by writs addressed "*Henrico Clifford, Chevalier*" under the (erroneous) presumption, that the ancient Barony of de Clifford (*cr.* 1299) was vested in his Father,[a] he being, accordingly, placed in several Parliaments in the precedency of 1299.[b] Lord-Lieut. of Westmorland (on the nom. of Parl.) Feb. 1642; Lord-Lieut. of co. York, July 1642; Gen. of the Royal forces in the north, 1642, not, however, being "in any degree active or of a martial temper."[c] He *m.* 25 July 1610 at Kensington, Midx., Frances, da. of Robert (CECIL), 1st EARL OF SALISBURY, by Elizabeth, da. of William (BROOKE), LORD COBHAM. He *d.*, s.p.m., of a fever at one of the Prebendal houses at York, 11 Dec. 1643, and was *bur.* the 31st at Skipton. His widow *d.*, within 3 months' time, 14 Feb. 1643/4, also at York, aged 50 and was *bur.* in York minster. On his death the *Earldom of Cumberland* became *extinct*, but the Barony of Clifford (*cr.* by the writ of 1628) devolved on his da. and sole h. Elizabeth, Countess of Cork [I.][d]

Dukedom.

I. 1644, to 1682. "PRINCE RUPERT [Duke of Bavaria], COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE,"[e] 3rd s. of FREDERICK, KING OF BOHEMIA, ELECTOR PALATINE OF THE RHINE, by the *Princess* Elizabeth, da. of **James I**, *b.* 27 Dec. 1619 at Prague, served in the Army when but 13; ed. at the Univ. of Leyden; Hon. M.A. Oxford, 30 Aug. 1636; was taken prisoner near Wesel, when 18, in 1637, and detained 3 years, when he came to England; was el. K.G., at York, 20 April and inv. Aug. 1642 at Nottingham (installation dispensed with, at Oxford, 2 March 1644/5 he not being personally installed till 22 April 1663), made Gen. of the Horse 1642, *naturaliscd* 19 Jan., and, on 24 Jan. 1643/4 was *cr.* (by his uncle, Charles I) "EARL OF HOLDERNESS, co. York, and DUKE OF CUMBERLAND."[e] President of the Council in Wales, Master of the Horse, and Com.-in-chief of the Royal army, 1644 to 1645. His fiery disposition and rashness, often most damaging to the royal cause, as at Marston moor, &c., are a matter of history. He was Master of the Horse to Charles II in exile, 1653-55, by whom he was sent as Envoy to Vienna, in June 1654. P.C., 1662; Col. of a Reg. of Horse, 1667; holding high appointment in the Navy, in which in 1673 he was Admiral of the Fleet and first Lord of the Admiralty, distinguishing himself in several engagements against the Dutch; Lord-Lieut. of Berks, 1670, of Surrey, 1675; Constable of Windsor Castle; F.R.S., &c. He *d.* unm. at his house in Spring Gardens 29 Nov. and was *bur.* 6 Dec. 1682 in Westm. Abbey, when *all his honours* became *extinct*. Will dat. 27 Nov. and pr. 1 Dec. 1682.[f]

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[a] See *ante*, p. 297, note "a."

[b] See an account of precedency (wrongfully) allowed to this and other Baronies *cr.* by writs issued *in inadvertence*, in vol. i, p. 20, note "b," *circa finem*.

[c] See "*Clarendon*."

[d] See under "Clifford" Barony, *cr.* 1628.

[e] "Creations, 1483—1646" in ap. 47th report of D. K. Pub. Records.

[f] By Frances, da. of Henry (Bard), Viscount Bellomont [I.] he left an illegit. son, called "Dudley Bard," who was slain at the siege of Buda, 13 July 1686, aged about 20. The chief of his property he left to another illegit. child, Ruperta, *b.* 1671 and to the child's mother, Mrs. Margaret Hughes, the celebrated actress. Ruperta, *m.* Gen. Emanuel Scrope Howe, br. to the 1st Viscount Howe [I.]

II. 1689, to 1708. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, youngest son of FREDERICK III, KING OF DENMARK, by Sophia Amelia, da. of George, DUKE OF LUNEBURG, *b.* 2[a] April 1653 at Copenhagen, Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, having *m.* 28 July 1683, at the Royal chapel, St. James, the *Princess* Anne, niece of **Charles II**, 2nd da. of *H.R.H.* James (STUART), DUKE OF YORK (afterwards, 1685, **James II**) was *naturalised*, 20 Sep. 1683; el. and inv. **K.G.** 1 Jan. 1683/4, inst. 8 April 1684; was chief mourner at the funeral of Charles II; P.C., 1685 (to James II) and (to Will. III) 1689, and was, on 9 April 1689 *cr.* BARON OCKINGHAM [*i.e.* Wokingham], co. Berks, EARL OF KENDAL, co. Westmorland and DUKE OF CUMBERLAND; Ch. Com. of Greenwich Hospital, 1695; chief mourner at the funeral of William III, on whose death, 8 March 1701/2, his consort became Sovereign as **Queen Anne**. In 1702 he was made Generalissimo of all the Forces, Lord High Admiral, Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, &c. F.R.S., &c. He *d.*, s.p.s., at Kensington Palace, 28 Oct. and was *bur.* 13 Nov. 1708 in Westm. Abbey, when *all his honours* became *extinct*. The Queen, his widow, who was *b.* 6 Feb. 1664/5, at St James' palace, *d.* 1 Aug. 1714 and was *bur.* the 24th, near her husband.

III. 1726, to 1765. *H.R.H.* WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, also Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, 2nd s. of King **George II** (then Prince of Wales) by Caroline, da. of John Frederick, Margrave of BRANDENBURG-ANSPACH, *b.* 15 April 1721 at St. James Palace, was, when 4 years old, nom. **K.B.**, 27 May 1725, being the first Knight companion of that, then newly revived, order, and was, next year, *cr.* 27 July 1726, by his grandfather, BARON OF ALDERNEY, VISCOUNT TREMATON, co. Cornwall, EARL OF KENNINGTON, co. Surrey, MARQUESS OF BERKHAMPSTEAD, co. Hertford and DUKE OF CUMBERLAND;[b] el. and inv. **K.G.** 18 May and inst. 18 June 1730; Col. Coldstream Guards 1740, when still under age, was wounded at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, in which his Father was present; was Capt.-Gen. of the Army, 1747-57, being chief in command at the bloody but unsuccessful battle of Fontenoy 1745, and at the battle of Culloden, 1746. He resigned all his military commands, after concluding the convention of Closterseven with the French, signed 10 Sep. 1757 (whereby 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms), a treaty considered very humiliating by the King. P.C., 1746; Chancellor of the Univ. of St. Andrews, 1746, of the Univ. of Dublin, 1751; Ranger of Windsor Forest and of Cranborne Chase; F.R.S., &c. From April to Sep. 1755 he was one of the Lords Justices of the Realm. He *d.* unm. 31 Oct. and was *bur.* 10 Nov. 1765, aged 44, in Westm. Abbey, when *all his honours* became *extinct*. Admon. Nov. 1765.

IV. 1766, to 1790. *H.R.H.* HENRY FREDERICK, 4th s. of *H.R.H.* Frederick, PRINCE OF WALES, by Augusta, da. of Frederick, DUKE OF SAXE GOTHA, *b.* 27 Oct. and *bap.* 19 Nov. 1745 at St. Anne's, Soho, Midx.; was, 22 Oct. 1766, *cr.*, by his brother, King George III, EARL OF DUBLIN [I,] and DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND STRATHEARN [G.B.]; Ranger of Windsor Park and P.C., 1766; el. and inv. **K.G.** 21 Dec. 1767, inst. 25 July 1771. In 1768 he entered the Navy,[c] of which eventually (1782) he became Admiral of the White. F.R.S., 1789. He *m.*[d] 2 Oct 1771, in

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(a) Coffin plate. His birth is also given as 29 Feb., 11 and 21 April 1653. See Col. Chester's note to "Westm. Abbey Regs." p. 265.

(b) The Dukedom of York was not extinct till 2 years later, on the death of his great uncle, which accounts for that title not having been conferred on him. See p. 375, note "a," *sub.* "YORK."

(c) See as to his taste for "*Fresh water*," *ante*, vol. i, p. 352, note "a."

(d) This marriage (following that of his br. the Duke of Gloucester, 5 years previously, with the Dow. Countess Waldegrave) was the occasion of the Royal Marriage Act of (12 Geo. III) 1772, whereby the consent of the King is required before the age of 25, and the consent of Parl., after that age, to all marriages of the descendants of George II, of English birth. A previous marriage of the Duke, 4 March 1767, with

Hertford Street, Mayfair, Midx., Anne, widow of Christopher HORTON, of Catton Hall, co. Derby, 1st da. of Simon (LUTTRELL), 1st EARL OF CARHAMPTON [I.], by Maria, da. of Sir Nicholas LAWES. He *d.* s.p. at his house in Pall Mall in his 45th year, 18 and was *bur.* 28 Sep. 1790 in Westm. Abbey, when *all his honours* became *extinct.* Will dat. 26 Sep. 1777, pr. 13 Oct. 1790 by the widow and universal legatee. She, who was *b.* 24 Jan. and *bap.* 17 Feb. 1742/3 at St. Marylebone, *d.* Feb. 1809.[a] Will pr. , 1809.

V. 1799. *1. H.R.H.* ERNEST AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, also Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, 5th s. of King **George III**, by Charlotte Sophia, da. of Charles Louis, GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, *b.* 6 June 1771, at Kew and *bap.* 1 July at St. James Palace, one of his sponsors being Prince *Ernest* of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whose name he received; ed. at the Univ. of Gottingen; el. **K.G.** (together with 3 of his brothers) 2 June 1786.[b]; in 1790 entered the 9th Hanoverian Hussars as Lieut., becoming Lieut.-Col. thereof in 1793, and Major-General, both in the English and Hanoverian army, Feb. 1794, being wounded at Tournay, 10 May, and distinguishing himself at Nimeguen 10 Dec. following; was Lieut.-Gen., 1798; General, 1803, and FIELD MARSHAL, 26 Nov. 1813, being Col. of the 15th Light Dragons, 1801, and of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) 1827 till his resignation thereof in Nov. 1830. On 24 April 1799 he was *cr.* EARL OF ARMAGH [I.] and DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND TIVIOTDALE. He took a great part in Parl. as a firm Tory and Protestant. **G.C.B.**, 2 Jan. 1815; **G.C.H.**, 12 Aug. 1815; Knight of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia; **K.P.** 20 Aug. 1821. On the death of his br. King William IV, 20 June 1837, he, under the Salic law, succeeded, as heir *male* to his Father, to the German dominions of his family as **King of Hanover**. He at once cancelled a constitution founded on extreme "*liberal*" notions, that had been granted to that Kingdom in 1833 by the late King, replacing it, however, in 1840, with one so judiciously framed that it was able to bear the brunt of the great revolutionary reforms on the continent in 1848. He *m.* 29 May 1815 at Strelitz, and again 29 Aug. 1815 at Carlton House, St. James', Westm., Frederica Sophia Charlotte Alexandrina, widow of Prince Frederick William of SOLMS-BRAUNFELS (who *d.* 13 April 1814) relict of Prince Frederick Louis Charles OF PRUSSIA (who *d.* 28 Dec. 1796) 3rd da. of Charles Louis Frederick, Grand DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (the bridegroom's maternal uncle[c]) by his 1st wife Caroline Louise, Princess of HESSE-DARMSTADT. She, who was *b.* 2 March 1778, *d.* 21 June 1841. The King of Hanover *d.* 18 Nov. 1851, aged 80, at the palace of Herrenhausen and was *bur.* the 26th at Hanover.[d]

VI. 1851. *2. H.R.H.* GEORGE FREDERICK ALEXANDER CHARLES ERNEST AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND TIVIOTDALE, also EARL OF ARMAGH [I.] also from 18 Nov. 1851 to 20 Nov. 1866 (when *deposed*[e] by

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Olive Wilmot (said to have *d.* 5 Dec. 1774) and the birth of one child, Olive, 3 April 1772, *soidisant* "PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND, was *alleged* by a Mrs. Ryves and her eldest son in a case, called Ryves and Ryves *v.* the Attorney General," tried in 1866 under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, the said Mrs. Ryves being the only child of John Thomas Serres by the said Olive, who was *bur.* 3 Dec. 1834 at St. James, Westm., as "Olive Cumberland." The jury (naturally enough) were not satisfied with the proofs for the marriage of 1767, nor with those of the legitimacy of the said Olive. See a very full account of this trial in the "Annual Register for 1866."

(a) Her appearance and character are well described by Horace Walpole in a letter to Mann, 7 Nov. 1771.

(b) See p. 122, note "a."

(c) Queen Charlotte was, however, much opposed to her son's marriage with her (already twice wedded) niece, and absolutely refused to receive the Duchess.

(d) "Of all the sons of George III he was the one who had the strongest will, the best intellect and the greatest courage." See an appreciative life of him by H. Morse Stephens, in Stephen's "*Nat. Biography.*"

(e) Tho' blind since 1841 he was himself present at Langensalza and remained under the fire of the Prussians at that battle, 27 June 1866, the day previous to the final capitulation of the Hanoverians, who were then surrounded by far superior numbers.

Prussia) **King of Hanover**, as also Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; only s. and h., *b.* 27 May 1819 at Berlin; Col.-in-chief, 4th Reg. of Dragoons in the Hanoverian army; **G.C.H.**, 1830; **K.G.**, 15 Aug. 1835; Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of France, 1860; Commander of Maria Theresa of Austria; and Knight Grand Cross of St. Stephen of Hungary. Since his deposition in 1866 he resided chiefly in Paris, but became a General in the British army, 1876. He *m.* 18 Feb. 1843, Alexandrina Maria Wilhelmina Catherine Charlotte Theresa Henrietta Louisa Paulina Elizabeth Frederica Georgiana, 1st da. of Joseph Frederick Ernest George Charles, Duke of Saxe-Altenbourg, by Louisa Amelia Wilhelmina Philippina, da. of Louis Alexander Frederick, Duke of Wurtemberg. He *d.* 12 June 1878, aged 59, his funeral being celebrated at the Lutheran church, Rue Chaucat, in that city, whence he was removed to St. George's chapel, Windsor, and there *bur.* on the 25th. The Ex-Queen of Hanover, his widow, who was [*b.* 14 April 1818, **V. and A.**, (1st class) was living 1889.

VII. 1878. *3.* Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale, also Earl of Armagh [I,] as also Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, only s. and h., *b.* 21 Sep. 1845 at Hanover; entered the Hanoverian army, 1862; Col. 42nd reg. of Infantry in Austrian army, 1866; Major-Gen. in the British army, 1886; Grand cross of Hanover; Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, 1866; **K.G.**, 23 June 1878. On 18 Oct. 1884, by the death of his (somewhat distant) cousin, William, Duke of Brunswick, he became the representative of that house and, by proclamation of the same date, signed "Ernst August" and issued from Gmunden in Austria, gave notice that thereby he *took "possession of the Duchy of Brunswick."* No further proceedings, however, occurred. He *m.* 21 Dec. 1878, at Copenhagen, Thyra Amelia Caroline Charlotte Anne, 3rd and yst. da. of Christian IX, King of Denmark, by Louisa Wilhelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia, da. of William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. She, who was *b.* 29 Sep. 1853, is **C.I.**

[George William Christian Albert Edward Alexander Frederick Waldemar Ernest Adolf, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, 1st s. and h. ap. b. 28 Oct. 1880 at Gmunden in Austria and *bap.* there.]

CUMBERNAULD.

See "Fleming" [Qy. "of Cumbernauld"?], Barony [S.] (*Fleming*), *cr.* (*circa*) 1460.

CUMBRAE, see CUMRA.

CUMMERLAND.

The *style* of "Lord Cummerland" was assumed by the h. ap. of the Earldom of Balcarres [S.] See vol. i, p. 218, note "f."

CUMNOCK.

i.e. "Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock," Barony [S.] (*Crichton*), *cr.* 1633, with the Earldom of Dumfries [S.], which see.

CUMRA.

i.e. "Mountstuart, Cumra and Inchmarnock," Barony [S.] (*Stewart*), *cr.* 1703 with the Earldom of Bute [S.], which see.

CUNNINGHAM.

See "Kilmaurs" [Qy. "Cunningham of Kilmaurs"] Barony [S.] (*Cunningham*), *cr.* (*circa*) 1469.

CUPAR.

See "STRATHEDEN OF CUPAR, co. Fife," Barony (*Campbell*), *cr.* 1836.

CURRAGHMORE.

See "DE LA POER" OF CURRAGHMORE Barony [I.] (*Poer*) supposed to have been originally *cr.* by writ [*sed. quære*], and, confirmed, [as such ?] by the Crown, 19 Dec. 1767, to the Dow. Countess of Tyrone [I.].

See "POWER OF CURRAGHMORE" Barony [I.] (*Power*) *cr.* 1535; *dormant*, 1704.

CURZON OF PENN.

Barony.

I. 1794. *1.* ASSHETON CURZON of Penn House, Bucks, and of Hagley, co. Stafford, yr. br. of Nathaniel, 1st BARON SCARSDALE, being 2nd s. of Sir Nathaniel CURZON, 4th Bart., of Kedleston, co. Derby, by Mary, da. and coheir of Sir Ralph ASSHETON, Bart., of Middleton, co. Lancaster, was *b.* 2 Feb. 1729/30 and *bap.* at St. Geo. Han. sq.; matric. at Oxford (Brasenose Coll.) 6 Feb. 1746/7, of which Univ. he was *cr.* D.C.L., 2 July 1754; was M.P. for Clitheroe (of half of which borough he was the owner) 1754-80 and 1792-94 and was, on 13 Aug. 1794, *cr.* BARON CURZON OF PENN, co. Buckingham and on 27 Feb. 1802, VISCOUNT CURZON OF PENN, co. Buckingham. He *m.* firstly, 21 Feb. 1756, at St. Geo., Queen square, Midx., Esther, only da. and h. of William HANMER of the Fenn, in Hanmer, co. Flint, by Elizabeth, sister and h. of Charles JENNENS, of Gopsall, co. Leicester. She *d.* 21 July 1761, and was *bur.* 4 Aug. in Penn church. He *m.* secondly, 6 Feb. 1766, at St. Geo., Han. sq., Dorothy, sister of Richard, 1st EARL GROSVENOR, 4th and yst. da. of Sir Robert GROSVENOR, 6th Bart., by Jane, da. and h. of Thomas WARRE. She *d.* 25 Feb. 1774, and was *bur.* at Penn afsd. He *m.* thirdly 17 April 1777, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Anna Margaretta, widow of Barlow TRECOTHICK, Alderman of London, da. of Amos MEREDITH. She *d.* 13 June 1804. Will pr. June 1804. He *d.* 21 March 1820 in his 92nd year in Lower Brook street. Will pr. April 1820, under £120,000.

Viscountcy.

I. 1802.

II. 1820. *2.* RICHARD WILLIAM PENN (CURZON, *afterwards* CURZON-HOWE) VISCOUNT CURZON OF PENN and BARON CURZON OF PENN, grandson and h., being 3rd and yst. but 1st surv. s. and h. of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, by Sophia, *suo jure*, BARONESS HOWE OF LANGAR, which P. A. Curzon was 1st s. and h. ap. of the 1st Viscount and Baron by his 1st wife, but *d.* v.p. 3 Sep. 1797 aged 40. He was *b.* 11 Dec. 1796 at Gopsall, afsd. and was, on 15 July 1821, *cr.* EARL HOWE, taking the surname of *Howe*, after that of *Curzon* by Royal lic. 7 July following, and succeeding his mother as BARON HOWE OF LANGAR, 3 Dec. 1835. See "HOWE" Earldom, *cr.* 1821.

CUTTS OF GOWRAN.

Barony [I.]

I. 1690, to 1706. JOHN CUTTS, 2nd s. of Richard C. of Arkesden and Matching, co. Essex, and subsequently (1670) of Childerley, co. Cambridge, by Joan, da. of Sir Richard EVERARD, Bart., was *b.* probably at Arkesden, in 1661; entered Cath. Hall, Cambridge, as Fellow Commoner, Feb. 1676, being *cr.* LL.D. of that Univ. (*comitiis Regiis*) 1690. Before that date he had suc. his elder br. Richard in the family estates, then worth £2,000 a year. He distinguished himself at the capture of Buda, July 1686, under the Duke of Lorraine, and in March 1688 was Lieut.-Col. of a Reg. in Holland. He came over to England with William III as Lieut.-Col. of an English foot reg., distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne,[a]

[a] "Macaulay states that, at the Boyne, Cutts was at the head of his *regiment, since famous as the 5th Fusileers.* There is no proof that Cutts was ever in that regiment and the regiment known then and after as *Cutts' Foot* was one of those afterwards disbanded." See Stephen's "*Nat. Biography.*"

was wounded at the siege of Limerick, and was, in reward thereof, on 12 Dec. 1690, *cr.* BARON CUTTS OF GOWRAN, co. Kilkenny [I.] He was wounded at Steinkirk, being then Brig.-General; was one of Brest expedition in 1694, where he was wounded; was in Oct. 1694 made Col. of the Coldstream Guards; acquired the nickname of "*the Salamander*" from his brave conduct at the siege of Namur, (surrendered 26 Aug. 1695) the first check received by France during the war; was in 1696 Capt. of the Body Guard; accompanied Marlborough to Holland in 1701, and captured Fort St. Michel (an outwork of the fortress of Venloo) 18 Sep. 1702, as Major-General; was Lieut.-Gen. in 1703 and was third in command at Blenheim, 2 Aug. 1704, his last military achievement. He was M.P. for co. Cambridge, in 5 parls., 1689--1701, and for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1701-06, having been from 1693 Gov. of the Isle of Wight. In 1705 he arrived in Ireland as Commander-in-chief and was one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom. He *m.* firstly, lic. at Fac. off., 18 Dec. 1690, Elizabeth, widow of John TREVOR of Plas Teg, co. Flint, relict formerly of William MORLEY of Glynde, co. Sussex, da. and h. of George CLARK, Merchant of London. She *d.* 19 Feb. 1692/2, whereby her jointure of £2,500 a year ceased. He *m.* secondly, Jan. 1696/7, Elizabeth, da. and h. expectant of Sir Henry PICKERING, 2nd Bart., of Whaddon, co. Cambridge, by his 1st wife Philadelphia, da. of Sir George DOWNING, Bart. She who possessed £1,400 a year, *d.* in child-bed, Nov. 1697. Admon. 13 Dec. 1697. He *d.* s.p. and somewhat suddenly 26 Jan. 1707 in Dublin and was *bur.* in Christ Church Cathedral there, when his *peerage* became *extinct.*[b] Will dat. 26 July 1701, pr. 4 Feb. 1706-7.

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[b] Bp. Burnet's character of him when "towards 50" with *Swift's remarks* thereon *in italics*, is as follows. "Has abundance of wit, but too much seized with vanity and self-conceit; he is affable, familiar and very brave.—*The vainest old fool alive.*" Swift also wrote a scurrilous lampoon on him entitled "Ode to a Salamander." Lord Cutts was himself a writer of verses. His undoubted courage made him highly esteemed by William III, who besides making him "a grant of lands belonging to the Jesuits in certain counties," bestowed on him the important estate of Durford in Harting, co. Sussex, forfeited by John Caryll (as far as his life interest) but redeemed by Caryll's nephew for £6,000 (or £8,000) paid to Lord Cutts. See H. D. Gordon's "*History of Harting*," 1877.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

p. 4, line 36. *After* "Oct. 1849," *insert* "at St. Peter's, Pimlico."

p. 8, line 21. *After* "Kent," *insert* "She *d.* 14 Sep. 1887, off Port Darwin, and was *bur.* at sea."

p. 21, line 31. *For* "in 1660," *read* "17 Nov. 1664 in the chapel of Bridgewater House, Barbican."

p. 22, line 17. *After* "widow *m.*," *insert* "at St. James, Westm., 14."

p. 28, line 17. *After* "1769," *insert* "at St. Geo. Han. sq. (in the register of which she is styled *spinster.*)"

p. 40, line 28. *For* "was living 1886," *read* "*d.* 9 Feb. 1888, at Ashridge Park and was *bur.* at Belton."

p. 41, line 13. *Dele* "on the accession" to the end of paragraph, *insert* "22 Feb. 1371, when it fell into *abeyance* between his daughters, the sisters and coheirs of his only s., King David II [S.]"

p. 49, line 25. *For* "VIII," *read* "VII."

p. 50, line 12. *For* "London," *read* "Grosvenor square, St. Geo. Han. sq."

p. 54, line 3. *For* "1313," *read* "1308;" line 6. *After* "when," *insert* "in Scotland;" line 10, *For* "28 April 1313," *read* "3 Dec. 1308, when the wardship of his lands and the marriage of his (minor) heirs was disposed of by Edward II;" line 13, *For* "about 1310," *read* "before 27 March 1311;" and *after* "coheir of," *insert* "Sir Alexander Comyn, being niece and heir of line to;" line 22. *After* "Buchan," *insert* "[S.] Will of Henry, Earl of Buchan, Jan. 1342, pr. at Lincoln;" line 27. *For* "between Aug. 1379, and," *read* "in, or a few months before;" line 28. *After* "Ross [S.]," *insert* "and who *d.* 1382;" line 32. *After* "1389," *insert* "and became Abbess of Elcho. She is *bur.* at Hortrose, about 1394, leaving issue by her first husband;" note "a," line 1. *To* "Sir John Ross" *add* (as a sub-note) "Both he and his nephew and h. William, Earl of Ross [S.] are sometimes alleged to have styled themselves EARLS OF BUCHAN [S.] The latter resigned his titles in 1370 and had a new grant thereof;" note "*g*," line 8. *After* "wife" *insert* "and of a former wife, Alice, living, as such, 1296;" note "a," line 10. *After* "Lindsay," *insert* "See also an article by Joseph Bain, F.S.A., in *the Genealogist*, vol. iv, p. 194, as to the Succession of these Ladies to the exclusion of the heir *male*, Master William Comyn (Provost of the Royal chapel of St. Andrews,) their uncle who, however, surrendered his rights before 1311-12."

p. 68, line 14. *For* "before 1701," *read* "23 Nov. 1699;" line 15. For "(——) Heneage," *read* "George Heneage."

p. 69, line 19. *For* "1686," *read* "1685/6, at Littlecote chapel, Ramsbury, Wilts."

p. 72, line 18. *For* "Oct. 1884," *read* "Oct. 1885;" line 38. *After* "Cambridge," *insert* "He *m.* 13 June 1888, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Georgiana Wilhelmina, only child of the Hon. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton (HALDANE-DUNCAN-MERCER-HENDERSON (s. of Robert, 1st EARL OF CAMPERDOWN), by Edith Isabella, da. of Lieut.-Gen. MERCER-HENDERSON, C.B., of Fordell, co. Fife."

p. 76, line 14. *After* "Oxford," *insert* "matric. 18 Oct. 1870 and then aged 19;" line 37. *After* "Anne," *insert*, "*de jure*, apparently, *suo jure* BARONESS COBHAM [of Sterborough;"] line 39. *After* "Kent," *insert*, "*de jure*, apparently, LORD COBHAM [of Sterborough;"] line 40. *After* "Buckingham," *insert*, "She *d.* (1527-28) 18 Hen. VIII; He *d.* (1528-29) 20 Hen. VIII;" line 41. *For* "III, 1520," *read* "III, 1529."

p. 77. *Insert*, between lines 27 and 28, as under :—

BURGH [of Somerhill].

ULICK DE BURGH, s. and h. ap. of Richard, EARL OF CLANRICARDE, &c. [I.], EARL OF ST. ALBANS, VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE and BARON SOMERHILL, co. Kent, was, by writs, 7 March 1627/8 and 20 Jan. 1628/9, directed "Ulick Burch [*i.e.* Burgh] Ch' lr. primogenito Ricardi, Comitis S. Albani," sum., v.p., to the House of Lords, in, *presumably*, his Father's *Barony of Somerhill*, tho', according to the writs, as LORD BURGH. He suc. to his Father's honours in 1635 and was *cr.* MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE [I.] in 1646. He *d.* s.p. July 1657, when *all his English honours* became *extinct*. See "CLANRICARDE" Earldom [I.], *cr.* 1543, under the 5th Earl.

p. 80, line 32. *For* "20 Oct. 1612," *read* "13 Aug. 1624;" line 50. *For* "1698, in her 77th year," *read* "1690/1;" line 51. *For* "1697/6," *read* "1697/8."

p. 81, line 7. *After* "firstly," *insert* "7 May 1661;" line 8. *After* "she," *insert* "who was *b.* 6 July 1637;" line 34. *After* "1694," *insert* "at Lanesborough and was *bur.* there the 28th."

p. 89, *note*. No. 29, under "Wolseley, Sir Charles," *dele* the words "and one of the Major-Generals for the counties;" line 21, from the end. *For* "9" *read* "8," and for "4" *read* "5;" last line of note, *for* "Wolseley Colonel, the Lord Wolseley," *read* "Worsley, Colonel (Charles);" *after* "Staffordshire" *insert* "*d.* at St. James' Palace, Midx., 12 June 1656, aged 35 and was *bur.* in Westm. Abbey. See *History of Birch Chapel*, pub. by the Chetham Society."

p. 92, line 3 from bottom. *After* "1800," *insert* "at her Father's house, Stratton street, St. Geo. Han. sq."

p. 97, line 7. *For* "1679," *read* "1666;" line 9. *For* "5 March 1678/9," *read* "17 Sep. 1666, taking his seat next day as the junior Baron;" line 16. *After* "forfeited," *insert* "This *attainder* was, however *reversed* by Act of Parl., 31 July 1871, and on 15 Aug. following the House of Lords declared that EARL COWPER, the heir-general, had made out his claim to this Barony as well as to the Barony of Dingwall [S.] See fuller particulars under "Dingwall" Barony [S.], *cr.* 1609."

p. 106, note "a," line 2. *After* "1376" *insert* "John de Clifton, aged 15 in 1368, grandson and heir of."

p. 107, line 9. *After* "1885," *insert* "He *m.* 19 Dec. 1887 at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Midx., Olivia, 2nd da. of Alexander BERENS."

p. 115, last line. *For* "was living 1887," *read* "*d.* 30 March 1888 at Tyttenhanger Park, Herts."

p. 122, line 38. *After* "G.C.B." *insert* "2 Jan. 1815; G.C.H."

p. 134, line 8. *After* "She *m.*," *insert* "in Grosvenor street, St. Geo. Han. sq."

p. 136, last line. *For* "Cahisbury," *read* "Cashiobury."

p. 139, line 23. *After* "1792," *insert* "at St. Geo. Han. sq.;" line 26. *After* "1806," *insert* "in Berkeley street, St. Geo. Han. sq."

p. 145, line 33. *After* "B.A., 1882," *insert* "He *m.* 27 June 1888, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Julia Mary, da. of Albert Arthur Erin LETHBRIDGE, 13th Light Dragoons, by Jane, only child of Robert A. HILL, of Hamilton, Canada, West."

p. 146, line 21. *Dele* "She *d.* April 1789;" line 22. *After* "Midx.," *insert* "Will pr. May 1821. His widow *d.* in Bruton street 7 April 1831. Will dat. 13 June 1821, pr. 11 May 1831."

p. 159, line 4. *For* "26 April." *read* "at St. Geo. Han. sq., 25 April."

p. 170, line 2. *To* "Sir George Carteret, Bart.," *add* this note "The warrant for *raising* Sir George Carteret *to the peerage* was dat. 11 Jan. 1679/80, but he *d.* on the 13th before the patent was sealed. By royal warrant 11 Feb. following his widow, Dame Elizabeth Carteret, had the *precedency of the widow of a Baron*;" line 4 from bottom. *For* "12 May" *read* "in Grosvenor street, St. Geo. Han. sq., 9 May."

p. 171, line 5. *After* "1301," *insert* "at St. Geo. Han. sq.;" line 25. *For* "Richard," *read* "John (*s.* of Richard;)" *after* "and heir," *insert* "The last John Caryll of Harting, grandson and heir of this John, styled himself LORD CARYLL and *d.* s.p. at Paris, Sep. 1780, aged 63. Will pr. Dec. 1789."

p. 172, line 8. *For* "Sunm. urinam," *read* "unm. at Surinam."
p. 179, line 24. *For* "Eyre (Coote)" *read* "Eyre Tilson (Coote)."
p. 190, line 9. See a correction, signed "*Joseph Bain*" in *the Genealogist*, N.S., vol. v, p. 207, stating that Lord Cathcart was a Lord of Parl. [S.] on 17 July 1456, even if not as early as 17 April 1454; as also that a free Barony of Cathcart was erected, 31 July 1452.
p. 192, line 4 from bottom. *To* "Gambier" add this note. "See Stephen's *Nat. Biography*, under Cathcart, but the present (1888) Lord Cathcart states his grandfather's share to have been not more than £18,000 or £20,000. See *The Genealogist*, as above."
p. 196, line 4 from bottom. *After* "Grimsby, &c.," *add* "invested K.B. 18 May 1770, but never installed;" last line, for "PILLESARY," *read* "PELISSARY."
p. 198, line 32. *For* "by (—) sister" *read* "by Sarah, sister of Robert FORD, and of Margaret, first wife."
p. 201, line 2. *For* "27 July 1789" *read* "28 July 1789 in Grosvenor Place, St. Geo. Han. sq."
p. 223, note "e," line 1. *Dele* "So called from the place of his birth."
p. 224, note "a." *For* "Vide note e, p. 223," *read* "So called from the place of his birth."
p. 226, line 2 from bottom. *For* "1326" *read* "1326/7."
p. 227, line 18. *For* "21" *read* "22."
p. 234, line 4 from bottom. *After* "1799" *insert* "in Grosvenor street, St. Geo. Han. sq."
p. 237, line 21. *After* "1791," *insert* "at the house of her step-Father, Stephen COTTRELL, in Grosvenor Place, St. Geo. Han. sq."
p. 246, line 1. *After* "1791" *insert* "in Berkeley square, St. Geo. Han. sq.;" line 8. *For* "1833," *read* "1838."
p. 252, note "g," line 1. *To* "Elizabeth Farnelly, Countess of Clancarty" *add*, as a sub-note, the following. "Marriage at St. George's in the East, Midx., 1775, Oct. 7. The Rt. Hon. Elizabeth, COUNTESS DOW. OF CLANCARTY [S.] of this parish widow, to Charles Caliste Anselme MACARTY-MORE of Cambray in French Flanders, Capt. in Barndick's Reg. of Foot in the French service, now lying in the said city, Bachelor." (*Ex. inform.* Edwin Holthouse).
p. 258, line 6 from bottom. *For* "Lieut.-Gen." *read* "Lieut.-Col."
p. 261, line 18. *For* "1884," *read* "1854."
p. 262, line 35. *For* "G.C.B." *read* "G.C.H."
p. 265, line 25. *For* "1834" *read* "1835"
p. 267, line 27. *After* "1117" *insert* "His widow *m.* Hervey DE MONTMORENCY."
p. 277, line 17. *Dele* "Tewkesbury" to "Bennet," *insert* "HADHAM, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir Charles MORRISON;" line 37. *Dele* "Ibrackan," *insert* "O'BRIEN (s. and h. ap. of Henry, 7th EARL OF THOMOND [I.])"
p. 280, line 3 from bottom. *After* "campaign," *insert* "Rep. Peer [I.], Dec. 1888."
p. 282, line 32. *For* "1822" *read* "1829."
p. 287, line 29. *For* "16 Nov." *read* "at St. Geo. Han. sq., 18 Nov."
p. 301, note "b," line 2. *For* "1577" *read* "1567;" line 5. *For* "8 April 1577" *read* "8 March 1577/8 and pr. 8 April 1578."
p. 303, line 4. *For* "will as" *read* "will signed *Ca. O'Brien*, but in probate act testatrix is described as *Lady Catherine O'Brien, Baroness Clifton*."
p. 313, line 36. *After* "1805," *insert* "in Hill Street, St. Geo. Han. sq."

The following Peerages having been created since this work commenced are relegated to the appendix, *viz.*, ADDINGTON of Addington, Bucks, Barony (*Hubbard*), *cr.* 22 July 1887. ARMSTRONG OF CRAGSIDE, co. Northumberland, Barony (*Armstrong*), *cr.* 6 July 1887. ASHBOURNE of Ashbourne, co. Meath, Barony (*Gibson*), *cr.* 4 July 1885. BASING OF BASING BYFLETE AND OF HODDINGTON, both in co. Southampton, Barony (*Sclater-Booth*), *cr.* 7 July 1887.

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An asterisk (*) after a number denotes that the name occurs more than once on that page.

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